



# Cisco Mobile Wireless Home Agent Command Reference for Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)YD3

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This document provides information about new and modified commands. All other commands used with this feature are documented in the Cisco IOS Release 12.5T command reference publications.

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## aaa accounting

To enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) accounting of requested services for billing or security purposes when you use RADIUS or TACACS+, use the **aaa accounting** command in global configuration mode. To disable AAA accounting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
aaa accounting {auth-proxy | system | network | exec | connection | commands level | delay-start
| dot1x | gigawords | multicast | nested | send | session-duration | suppress | update} {default
| list-name | guarantee-first} [vrf vrf-name] {start-stop | stop-only | none} [broadcast] group
groupname
```

```
no aaa accounting {auth-proxy | system | network | exec | connection | commands level |
delay-start | dot1x | gigawords | multicast | nested | send | session-duration | suppress |
update} {default | list-name | guarantee-first} [vrf vrf-name] {start-stop | stop-only | none}
[broadcast] group groupname
```

### Syntax Description

<b>auth-proxy</b>	Provides information about all authenticated-proxy user events.
<b>system</b>	Performs accounting for all system-level events not associated with users, such as reloads.
<b>network</b>	Runs accounting for all network-related service requests, including SLIP <sup>1</sup> , PPP <sup>2</sup> , PPP NCPs <sup>3</sup> , and ARAP <sup>4</sup> .
<b>exec</b>	Runs accounting for EXEC shell session. This keyword might return user profile information such as what is generated by the <b>autocommand</b> command.
<b>connection</b>	Provides information about all outbound connections made from the network access server, such as Telnet, LAT <sup>5</sup> , TN3270, PAD <sup>6</sup> , and rlogin.
<b>commands <i>level</i></b>	Runs accounting for all commands at the specified privilege level. Valid privilege level entries are integers from 0 through 15.
<b>default</b>	Uses the listed accounting methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods for accounting services.
<b>delay-start</b>	Delay PPP Network start record until peer IP address is known.
<b>dot1x</b>	For dot1x sessions.
<b>gigawords</b>	64 bit interface counters to support Radius attributes 52 and 53.
<i>list-name</i>	Character string used to name the list of at least one of the accounting methods described in <a href="#">Table 3</a> .
<b>multicast</b>	For multicast accounting.
<b>nested</b>	When starting PPP from EXEC mode, this generates network records before EXEC-STOP record.
<b>none</b>	Disables accounting services on this line or interface.
<b>send</b>	Send records to accounting server.
<b>session-duration</b>	Set the preference for calculating session durations.
<b>start-stop</b>	Sends a “start” accounting notice at the beginning of a process and a “stop” accounting notice at the end of a process. The “start” accounting record is sent in the background. The requested user process begins regardless of whether the “start” accounting notice was received by the accounting server.
<b>stop-only</b>	Sends a “stop” accounting notice at the end of the requested user process.

<b>suppress</b>	Does not generate accounting records for a specific type of user.
<b>update</b>	Enables accounting update record.
<b>broadcast</b>	(Optional) Enables sending accounting records to multiple AAA servers. Simultaneously sends accounting records to the first server in each group. If the first server is unavailable, fail over occurs using the backup servers defined within that group.
<b>group <i>groupname</i></b>	At least one of the keywords described in <a href="#">Table 2</a> .

1. SLIP = Serial Line Internet Protocol
2. PPP = Point-to-Point Protocol
3. PPP NCPs = Point-to-Point Protocol Network Control Protocols
4. ARAP = AppleTalk Remote Access Protocol
5. LAT = local-area transport
6. PAD = packet assembler/disassembler

**Defaults** AAA accounting is disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	10.3	This command was introduced.
	12.0(5)T	Group server support was added.
	12.1(1)T	The <b>broadcast</b> keyword was added on the Cisco AS5300 and Cisco AS5800 universal access servers.
	12.1(5)T	The <b>auth-proxy</b> keyword was added.
	12.4(22)YD	The <b>delay-start</b> , <b>dot1x</b> , <b>gigawords</b> , <b>multicast</b> , <b>nested</b> , <b>send</b> , <b>session-duration</b> , <b>suppress</b> , and <b>update</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **aaa accounting** command to enable accounting and to create named method lists defining specific accounting methods on a per-line or per-interface basis.

[Table 2](#) contains descriptions of accounting method keywords.

**Table 2** *aaa accounting Methods*

Keyword	Description
<b>group radius</b>	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication as defined by the <b>aaa group server radius</b> command.
<b>group tacacs+</b>	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication as defined by the <b>aaa group server tacacs+</b> command.
<b>group <i>group-name</i></b>	Uses a subset of RADIUS or TACACS+ servers for accounting as defined by the server group <i>group-name</i> .

In [Table 1](#), the **group radius** and **group tacacs+** methods refer to a set of previously defined RADIUS or TACACS+ servers. Use the **radius-server host** and **tacacs-server host** commands to configure the host servers. Use the **aaa group server radius** and **aaa group server tacacs+** commands to create a named group of servers.

Cisco IOS software supports the following two methods of accounting:

- **RADIUS**—The network access server reports user activity to the RADIUS security server in the form of accounting records. Each accounting record contains accounting attribute-value (AV) pairs and is stored on the security server.
- **TACACS+**—The network access server reports user activity to the TACACS+ security server in the form of accounting records. Each accounting record contains accounting attribute-value (AV) pairs and is stored on the security server.

Method lists for accounting define the way accounting will be performed. Named accounting method lists enable you to designate a particular security protocol to be used on specific lines or interfaces for particular types of accounting services. Create a list by entering the *list-name* and the *method*, where *list-name* is any character string used to name this list (excluding the names of methods, such as radius or tacacs+) and *method* identifies the methods to be tried in sequence as given.

If the **aaa accounting** command for a particular accounting type is issued without a named method list specified, the default method list is automatically applied to all interfaces or lines (where this accounting type applies) except those that have a named method list explicitly defined. (A defined method list overrides the default method list.) If no default method list is defined, then no accounting takes place.

Named accounting method lists are specific to the indicated type of accounting. Method list keywords are described in [Table 3](#).

**Table 3**      *aaa accounting Methods Lists*

Keyword	Description
<b>auth-proxy</b>	Creates a method list to provide accounting information about all authenticated hosts that use the authentication proxy service.
<b>commands</b>	Creates a method list to provide accounting information about specific, individual EXEC commands associated with a specific privilege level.
<b>connection</b>	Creates a method list to provide accounting information about all outbound connections made from the network access server.
<b>exec</b>	Creates a method list to provide accounting records about user EXEC terminal sessions on the network access server, including username, date, and start and stop times.
<b>network</b>	Creates a method list to provide accounting information for SLIP, PPP, NCPs, and ARA sessions.
<b>resource</b>	Creates a method list to provide accounting records for calls that have passed user authentication or calls that failed to be authenticated.



**Note**

System accounting does not use named accounting lists; you can only define the default list for system accounting.

For minimal accounting, include the **stop-only** keyword to send a “stop” record accounting notice at the end of the requested user process. For more accounting, you can include the **start-stop** keyword, so that RADIUS or TACACS+ sends a “start” accounting notice at the beginning of the requested process and a “stop” accounting notice at the end of the process. Accounting is stored only on the RADIUS or TACACS+ server. The **none** keyword disables accounting services for the specified line or interface.

When AAA accounting is activated, the network access server monitors either RADIUS accounting attributes or TACACS+ AV pairs pertinent to the connection, depending on the security method you have implemented. The network access server reports these attributes as accounting records, which are then stored in an accounting log on the security server. For a list of supported RADIUS accounting attributes, refer to the appendix “RADIUS Attributes” in the *Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide*. For a list of supported TACACS+ accounting AV pairs, refer to the appendix “TACACS+ Attribute-Value Pairs” in the *Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide*.

**Note**

This command cannot be used with TACACS or extended TACACS.

**Examples**

The following example defines a default commands accounting method list, where accounting services are provided by a TACACS+ security server, set for privilege level 15 commands with a stop-only restriction.

```
aaa accounting commands 15 default stop-only group tacacs+
```

The following example defines a default auth-proxy accounting method list, where accounting services are provided by a TACACS+ security server with a stop-only restriction. The **aaa accounting** command activates authentication proxy accounting.

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group tacacs+
aaa authorization auth-proxy default group tacacs+
aaa accounting auth-proxy default start-stop group tacacs+
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa authentication ppp</b>	Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP.
<b>aaa authorization</b>	Sets parameters that restrict user access to a network.
<b>aaa group server radius</b>	Groups different RADIUS server hosts into distinct lists and distinct methods.
<b>aaa group server tacacs+</b>	Groups different server hosts into distinct lists and distinct methods.
<b>aaa new-model</b>	Enables the AAA access control model.
<b>radius-server host</b>	Specifies a RADIUS server host.
<b>tacacs-server host</b>	Specifies a TACACS+ server host.

# aaa accounting update

To enable periodic interim accounting records to be sent to the accounting server, use the **aaa accounting update** command in global configuration mode. To disable interim accounting updates, use the no form of this command.

**aaa accounting update [newinfo] [periodic number]**

**no aaa accounting update**

## Syntax Description

<b>newinfo</b>	(Optional) Causes an interim accounting record to be sent to the accounting server whenever there is new accounting information to report relating to the user in question.
<b>periodic</b>	(Optional) Causes an interim accounting record to be sent to the accounting server periodically, as defined by the argument number.
<i>number</i>	Integer specifying number of minutes.

## Defaults

Disabled

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.3	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When **aaa accounting update** is activated, the Cisco IOS software issues interim accounting records for all users on the system. If the keyword **newinfo** is used, interim accounting records will be sent to the accounting server every time there is new accounting information to report. An example of this would be when IP Control Protocol (IPCP) completes IP address negotiation with the remote peer. The interim accounting record will include the negotiated IP address used by the remote peer.

When used with the keyword **periodic**, interim accounting records are sent periodically as defined by the argument number. The interim accounting record contains all of the accounting information recorded for that user up to the time the accounting record is sent.

When using both the **newinfo** and **periodic** keywords, interim accounting records are sent to the accounting server every time there is new accounting information to report, and accounting records are sent to the accounting server periodically as defined by the argument number. For example, if you configure **aaa accounting update newinfo periodic number**, all users currently logged in will continue to generate periodic interim accounting records while new users will generate accounting records based on the newinfo algorithm.



### Caution

Using the **aaa accounting update periodic** command can cause heavy congestion when many users are logged in to the network.

---

**Examples**

The following example sends PPP accounting records to a remote RADIUS server. When IPCP completes negotiation, this command sends an interim accounting record to the RADIUS server that includes the negotiated IP address for this user; it also sends periodic interim accounting records to the RADIUS server at 30 minute intervals.

```
aaa accounting network default start-stop group radius
aaa accounting update newinfo periodic 30
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa accounting</b>	Enables AAA accounting of requested services for billing or security purposes.

# aaa authorization ipmobile

To configure multiple AAA groups, or to authorize Mobile IP to retrieve security associations from the AAA server using TACACS+ or RADIUS, use the **aaa authorization ipmobile** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove authorization.

```
aaa authorization ipmobile {tacacs+ | radius}
```

```
no aaa authorization ipmobile {tacacs+ | radius}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>tacacs+</b>	Use TACACS+.
<b>radius</b>	Use RADIUS.

## Defaults

AAA is not used to retrieve security associations for authentication.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Mobile IP requires security associations for registration authentication. The security associations are configured on the router or on an AAA server. This command is not need for the former; but in the latter case, this command authorizes Mobile IP to retrieve the security associations from the AAA server.



### Note

The AAA server does not authenticate the user. It stores the security association which is retrieved by the router to authenticate registration.

Use this command to configure multiple AAA groups, which is the key to sending different realms to different AAA server-groups.

## Examples

The following example uses TACACS+ to retrieve security associations from the AAA server:

```
aaa new-model
aaa authorization ipmobile tacacs+
tacacs-server host 1.2.3.4
tacacs-server key mykey
ip mobile host 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.5 virtual-network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 aaa
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show ip mobile host</b>	Displays the mobility host information.

## access list

To configure the access list mechanism for filtering frames by protocol type or vendor code, use the **access-list** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the single specified entry from the access list.

```
access-list access-list-number {permit | deny | remark} {type-code wild-mask | address mask}
[compiled reuse | dynamic-extended | rate-limit {ACL index}]
```

```
no access-list access-list-number
```

### Syntax Description

<i>access-list-number</i>	Integer that identifies the access list. If the type-code wild-mask arguments are included, this integer ranges from 200 to 299, indicating that filtering is by protocol type. If the address and mask arguments are included, this integer ranges from 700 to 799, indicating that filtering is by vendor code.
<b>permit</b>	Specify packets to forward.
<b>deny</b>	Specify packets to reject.
<b>remark</b>	Access list entry comment.
<i>type-code</i>	16-bit hexadecimal number written with a leading 0x; for example, 0x6000. Specify either a Link Service Access Point (LSAP) type code for 802-encapsulated packets or a SNAP type code for SNAP-encapsulated packets. (LSAP, sometimes called SAP, refers to the type codes found in the DSAP and SSAP fields of the 802 header.)
<i>wild-mask</i>	16-bit hexadecimal number whose ones bits correspond to bits in the type-code argument. The wild-mask indicates which bits in the type-code argument should be ignored when making a comparison. (A mask for a DSAP/SSAP pair should always be 0x0101 because these two bits are used for purposes other than identifying the SAP code.)
<i>address</i>	48-bit Token Ring address written in dotted triplet form. This field is used for filtering by vendor code.
<i>mask</i>	48-bit Token Ring address written in dotted triplet form. The ones bits in mask are the bits to be ignored in address. This field is used for filtering by vendor code.
<b>compiled</b>	Enable IP access-list compilation.
<b>dynamic-extended</b>	Extend the dynamic ACL absolute timer.
<b>rate-limit</b>	Simple rate-limit specific access list.

### Defaults

No numbered encryption access lists are defined, and therefore no traffic will be encrypted/decrypted. After being defined, all encryption access lists contain an implicit “deny” (“do not encrypt/decrypt”) statement at the end of the list.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>rate-limit</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use encryption access lists to control which packets on an interface are encrypted/decrypted, and which are transmitted as plain text (unencrypted).

When a packet is examined for an encryption access list match, encryption access list statements are checked in the order that the statements were created. After a packet matches the conditions in a statement, no more statements will be checked. This means that you need to carefully consider the order in which you enter the statements.

To use the encryption access list, you must first specify the access list in a crypto map and then apply the crypto map to an interface, using the crypto map (CET global configuration) and crypto map (CET interface configuration) commands.

Fragmented IP packets, other than the initial fragment, are immediately accepted by any extended IP access list. Extended access lists used to control virtual terminal line access or restrict contents of routing updates must not match the TCP source port, the type of service value, or the packet's precedence.

**Note**

After an access list is created initially, any subsequent additions (possibly entered from the terminal) are placed at the end of the list. You cannot selectively add or remove access list command lines from a specific access list.

**Caution**

When creating encryption access lists, we do not recommend using the any keyword to specify source or destination addresses. Using the any keyword with a permit statement could cause extreme problems if a packet enters your router and is destined for a router that is not configured for encryption. This would cause your router to attempt to set up an encryption session with a nonencrypting router. If you incorrectly use the any keyword with a deny statement, you might inadvertently prevent all packets from being encrypted, which could present a security risk.

**Note**

If you view your router's access lists by using a command such as show ip access-list, all extended IP access lists will be shown in the command output. This includes extended IP access lists that are used for traffic filtering purposes as well as those that are used for encryption. The show command output does not differentiate between the two uses of the extended access lists.

**Examples**

The following example creates a numbered encryption access list that specifies a class C subnet for the source and a class C subnet for the destination of IP packets. When the router uses this encryption access list, all TCP traffic that is exchanged between the source and destination subnets will be encrypted.

```
access-list 101 permit tcp 172.21.3.0 0.0.0.255 172.22.2.0 0.0.0.255
```

Here are the new command options for Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)YD:

```
Router(config)#access-list ?
<1-99>          IP standard access list
<100-199>      IP extended access list
<1100-1199>    Extended 48-bit MAC address access list
```

```

<1300-1999>      IP standard access list (expanded range)
<200-299>        Protocol type-code access list
<2000-2699>      IP extended access list (expanded range)
<700-799>        48-bit MAC address access list
compiled          Enable IP access-list compilation
dynamic-extended Extend the dynamic ACL absolute timer
rate-limit        Simple rate-limit specific access list

```

```
Router(config)#access-list 1 ?
```

```
deny    Specify packets to reject
permit  Specify packets to forward
remark  Access list entry comment

```

```
Router(config)#access-list 1 deny ?
```

```

Hostname or A.B.C.D Address to match
any                 Any source host
host                A single host address

```

```
Router(config)#access-list 1 permit ?
```

```

Hostname or A.B.C.D Address to match
any                 Any source host
host                A single host address

```

```
Router(config)#access-list 1 remark ?
```

```

LINE Comment up to 100 characters
<cr>

```

```
Router(config)#access-list 100 ?
```

```

deny    Specify packets to reject
dynamic Specify a DYNAMIC list of PERMITs or DENYs
permit  Specify packets to forward
remark  Access list entry comment

```

```
Router(config)#access-list 1100 ?
```

```

deny    Specify packets to reject
permit  Specify packets to forward

```

```
Router(config)#access-list compiled ?
```

```

reuse Reuse tables when compiling (for reduced memory requirements)
<cr>

```

```
Router(config)#access-list dynamic-extended ?
```

```
<cr>
```

```
Router(config)#access-list rate-limit ?
```

```

<0-99>    Precedence ACL index
<100-199> MAC address ACL index

```

```
Router(config)#access-list rate-limit 0 ?
```

```

<0-7> Precedence
mask   Use precedence bitmask

```

## access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional

To make the Mobile Node-Home Agent authenticator extension (MHAE) optional for the 3GPP2 access-type, use the **access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional** command in IP Mobile Home Agent option configuration mode. To restore the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional**

**no access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

The MHAE is required for the 3GPP2 access-type.

### Command Modes

IP Mobile Home Agent option configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example shows how to make the MHAE optional for the 3GPP2 access-type:

```
HA(config)# ip mobile home-agent options
HA(config-ipmobile-ha-options)# access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>access-type 3gpp2</b>	Prevents the Home Agent from sending access-requests to the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server for the 3GPP2 access-type.
<b>suppress aaa access-request</b>	
<b>ip mobile home-agent</b>	Enables and controls Home Agent services on the router.

# access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request

To prevent the Home Agent from sending access-requests to the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server for the 3GPP2 access-type, use the **access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request** command in IP Mobile Home Agent option configuration mode. To enable the Home Agent to send the access-requests, use the **no** form of this command.

```
access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request
```

```
no access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request
```

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** The Home Agent can send access-requests to the AAA server for the 3GPP2 access-type.

**Command Modes** IP Mobile Home Agent option configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable the Home Agent to send access-requests to the AAA server for the 3GPP2 access-type:

```
HA(config)# ip mobile home-agent options
HA(config-ipmobile-ha-options)# access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional</b>	Makes the Mobile Node-Home Agent authenticator extension (MHAE) optional for the 3GPP2 access-type.
	<b>ip mobile home-agent</b>	Enables and controls Home Agent services on the router.

# clear ip mobile binding

To remove mobility bindings, use the **clear ip mobile binding** EXEC command.

```
clear ip mobile binding {all | ip-address | nai string | realm word | vrf realm | mac address} [coa
| session-id | synch]]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Clears all mobility bindings.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of a mobile node.
<i>vrf realm</i>	VRF realm to which the binding belongs.
<b>nai</b> <i>string</i>	Network access identifier of the mobile node.
<b>synch</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the bindings that are administratively cleared on the active HA are synched to the standby HA, and the bindings will be deleted on the standby HA. You do not need to specify the <b>synch</b> option to clear the bindings on the standby. By default it clears on standby as well.
<b>mac</b> <i>address</i>	(Optional) Deletes the mobility binding entry for the host with the specified MAC address.
<b>coa</b>	Clears the CoA bindings.
<b>session-id</b>	Clears bindings for that session ID.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.1(3)T	The following keywords and argument were added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>all</b></li> <li><b>load</b></li> <li><i>standby-group-name</i></li> </ul>
12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword and associated variables were added.
12.3(7)XJ	The <b>vrf realm</b> keyword and associated variable were added.
12.3(7)XJ1	The <b>synch</b> option was added.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>coa</b> , <b>session-id</b> , and <b>mac</b> <i>address</i> options were added.

## Usage Guidelines

The Home Agent creates a mobility binding for each roaming mobile node. The mobility binding allows the mobile node to exchange packets with the correspondent node. Associated with the mobility binding is the tunnel to the visited network and a host route to forward packets destined for the mobile node. There should be no need to clear the binding because it expires after lifetime is reached or when the mobile node deregisters.

When the mobility binding is removed, the number of users on the tunnel is decremented and the host route is removed from the routing table. The mobile node is not notified.

**Note**


---

Home Agent Release 5.0 does not support the **synch** option.

---

**Note**


---

Use this command with care, because it may terminate any sessions used by the mobile node. After using this command, the visitor will need to reregister to continue roaming.

---

**Examples**

The following example administratively stops mobile node 10.0.0.1 from roaming:

```
Router# clear ip mobile binding 10.0.0.1
```

```
Router# show ip mobile binding
```

```
Mobility Binding List:
```

```
Total 1
```

```
10.0.0.1:
```

```
Care-of Addr 68.0.0.31, Src Addr 68.0.0.31,  
Lifetime granted 02:46:40 (10000), remaining 02:46:32  
Flags SbdmGvt, Identification B750FAC4.C28F56A8,  
Tunnel100 src 66.0.0.5 dest 68.0.0.31 reverse-allowed  
Routing Options - (G)GRE
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show ip mobile binding</b>	Displays the mobility binding table.

# clear ip mobile host-counters

To clear the mobility counters specific to each mobile station, use the **clear ip mobile host-counters EXEC** command.

```
clear ip mobile host-counters [[ip-address | nai string ] undo]]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of a mobile node.	
<b>nai</b> <i>string</i>	(Optional) Network access identifier of the mobile node.	
<b>undo</b>	(Optional) Restores the previously cleared counters.	

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword and associated variables were added.
	12.4(15)XM	Added support to clear HA policing statistics.

**Usage Guidelines** This command clears the counters that are displayed when you use the **show ip mobile host** command. The **undo** keyword restores the counters (this is useful for debugging).

**Examples** The following example shows how the counters can be used for debugging and displays the total number of bindings:

```
Router# show ip mobile host
Mobile Host List:

Total 1
cisco_user1@cisco.com:
  Dynamic address from local pool acct_pool1
  Static authorization using pool local acct_pool1
  Allowed lifetime 10:00:00 (36000/default)
  Roam status -Registered-, Home link on interface Null0
  Bindings
    1.1.1.56
  Accepted 0, Last time -never-
  Overall service time 01:14:58
  Denied 0, Last time -never-
  Last code '-never- (0)'
```

```
Total violations 0
Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000015
Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
```

```

Router# clear ip mobile host-counters

20.0.0.1:
  Allowed lifetime 10:00:00 (36000/default)
  Roaming status -Unregistered-, Home link on virtual network 20.0.0.0/8
  Accepted 0, Last time -never-
  Overall service time -never-
  Denied 0, Last time -never-
  Last code '-never- (0)'
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show ip mobile host	Displays mobile station counters and information.

# clear ip mobile secure

To clear and retrieve remote security associations, use the **clear ip mobile secure** EXEC command.

```
clear ip mobile secure {host lower [upper] string | empty | all} [load] [home-agent ha-rk
A.B.C.D]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>host</b>	Mobile node host.
<i>lower</i>	IP address of mobile node. Can be used alone, or as lower end of a range of addresses.
<i>upper</i>	(Optional) Upper end of range of IP addresses.
<i>string</i>	Network access identifier of the mobile node.
<b>empty</b>	Load in only mobile nodes without security associations. Must be used with the <b>load</b> keyword.
<b>all</b>	Clears all mobile nodes.
<b>load</b>	(Optional) Reload the security association from the AAA server after security association has been cleared.
<b>home-agent ha-rk</b>	Clears only Home Agent ha-rk keys.
<i>A.B.C.D</i>	IP address.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword and associated variables were added.

## Usage Guidelines

Security associations are required for registration authentication. They can be stored on an AAA server. During registration, they may be stored locally after retrieval from the AAA server. The security association on the router may become stale or out of date when the security association on the AAA server changes.

This command clears security associations that have been downloaded from the AAA server.



### Note

Home Agent 5.0 does not support the **load** option.



### Note

Security associations that are manually configured on the router or not stored on the router after retrieval from the AAA server are not applicable.

You can use the **clear ip mobile secure all** command clears all the keys MN, FA and HA-RK, generated and downloaded from AAA.

**Note**

If you use this command on an active HA, the command only clears the security associations on the active HA. Security associations on the standby HA needs to be cleared separately from the standby HA.

**Examples**

In the following example, the AAA server has the security association for user 10.0.0.1 after registration:

```
Router# show ip mobile secure host 10.0.0.1

Security Associations (algorithm,mode,replay protection,key):
10.0.0.1:
    SPI 300, MD5, Prefix-suffix, Timestamp +/- 7,
    Key 'oldkey' 1230552d39b7c1751f86bae5205ec0c8
```

The security association of the AAA server changes as follows:

```
Router# clear ip mobile secure host 10.0.0.1 load

Router# show ip mobile secure host 10.0.0.1

10.0.0.1:
    SPI 300, MD5, Prefix-suffix, Timestamp +/- 7,
    Key 'newkey' 1230552d39b7c1751f86bae5205ec0c8
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip mobile secure</b>	Specifies the mobility security associations for mobile host, visitor, Home Agent, and Foreign Agent.

# clear ip mobile traffic

To clear counters, use the **clear ip mobile traffic** Privileged EXEC command.

## clear ip mobile traffic

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.3(7)XJ	This command adds clear MIPv4 Registration Revocation related counters and Radius Disconnect related statistics.
	12.4(15)XM	Added the ability to clear Hotlining counters, and MIP-LAC counters.

**Usage Guidelines** Mobile IP counters are accumulated during operation. They are useful for debugging and monitoring. This command clears all Mobile IP counters. The undo keyword restores the counters (this is useful for debugging.) See the show ip mobile traffic command for a list and description of all counters.

**Examples** The following example shows how the counters can be used for debugging:

```
Router# show ip mobile traffic

IP Mobility traffic:
Advertisements:
  Solicitations received 0
  Advertisements sent 0, response to solicitation 0
Home Agent Registrations:
  Register 8, Deregister 0 requests
  Register 7, Deregister 0 replied
  Accepted 6, No simultaneous bindings 0
  Denied 1, Ignored 1
  Unspecified 0, Unknown HA 0
  Administrative prohibited 0, No resource 0
  Authentication failed MN 0, FA 0
  Bad identification 1, Bad request form 0
.
.
Router# clear ip mobile traffic

Router# show ip mobile traffic

IP Mobility traffic:
Advertisements:
  Solicitations received 0
  Advertisements sent 0, response to solicitation 0
```

## Home Agent Registrations:

```
Register 0, Deregister 0 requests
Register 0, Deregister 0 replied
Accepted 0, No simultaneous bindings 0
Denied 0, Ignored 0
Unspecified 0, Unknown HA 0
Administrative prohibited 0, No resource 0
Authentication failed MN 0, FA 0
Bad identification 0, Bad request form 0
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip mobile traffic</b>	Displays the protocol counters.

---

# debug aaa accounting

To display information on accountable events as they occur, use the **debug aaa accounting** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug aaa accounting**

**no debug aaa accounting**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

**Usage Guidelines** The information displayed by the **debug aaa accounting** command is independent of the accounting protocol used to transfer the accounting information to a server. Use the **debug tacacs** and **debug radius** protocol-specific commands to get more detailed information about protocol-level issues.

You can also use the **show accounting** command to step through all active sessions and to print all the accounting records for actively accounted functions. The **show accounting** command allows you to display the active “accountable events” on the system. It provides systems administrators a quick look at what is happening, and may also be useful for collecting information in the event of a data loss of some kind on the accounting server. The **show accounting** command displays additional data on the internal state of the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) security system if **debug aaa accounting** is turned on as well.

---

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **debug aaa accounting** command:

```
Router# debug aaa accounting
16:49:21: AAA/ACCT: EXEC acct start, line 10
16:49:32: AAA/ACCT: Connect start, line 10, glare
16:49:47: AAA/ACCT: Connection acct stop:
task_id=70 service=exec port=10 protocol=telnet address=172.31.3.78 cmd=glare bytes_in=308
bytes_out=76 paks_in=45 paks_out=54 elapsed_time=14
```

# debug aaa authentication

To display information on authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) TACACS+ authentication, use the **debug aaa authentication** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug aaa authentication**

**no debug aaa authentication**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to learn the methods of authentication being used and the results of these methods.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **debug aaa authentication** command. A single EXEC login that uses the “default” method list and the first method, TACACS+, is displayed. The TACACS+ server sends a GETUSER request to prompt for the username and then a GETPASS request to prompt for the password, and finally a PASS response to indicate a successful login. The number 50996740 is the session ID, which is unique for each authentication. Use this ID number to distinguish between different authentications if several are occurring concurrently.

```
Router# debug aaa authentication

6:50:12: AAA/AUTHEN: create_user user='' ruser='' port='tty19' rem_addr='172.31.60.15'
authen_type=1 service=1 priv=1
6:50:12: AAA/AUTHEN/START (0): port='tty19' list='' action=LOGIN service=LOGIN
6:50:12: AAA/AUTHEN/START (0): using "default" list
6:50:12: AAA/AUTHEN/START (50996740): Method=TACACS+
6:50:12: TAC+ (50996740): received authen response status = GETUSER
6:50:12: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): status = GETUSER
6:50:15: AAA/AUTHEN/CONT (50996740): continue_login
6:50:15: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): status = GETUSER
6:50:15: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): Method=TACACS+
6:50:15: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
6:50:15: TAC+ (50996740): received authen response status = GETPASS
6:50:15: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): status = GETPASS
6:50:20: AAA/AUTHEN/CONT (50996740): continue_login
6:50:20: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): status = GETPASS
6:50:20: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): Method=TACACS+
6:50:20: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
6:50:20: TAC+ (50996740): received authen response status = PASS
6:50:20: AAA/AUTHEN (50996740): status = PASS
```

# debug aaa pod

To display debug information for Radius Disconnect message processing at AAA subsystem level , use the **debug aaa pod** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug aaa pod**

**no debug aaa pod**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)XJ	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **debug aaa pod** command:

```
Router#sh debugging
General OS:
  AAA POD packet processing debugging is on
```

The scenario is a POD request is received from RADIUS 17.17.17.18 with the set of attributes displayed below and after processing PDSN sends back an ACK

```
Router#
03:30:05: POD: 17.17.17.18 request queued
03:30:05:  ++++++ POD Attribute List ++++++
03:30:05: 63ECE94C 0 00000009 username(336) 12 sri-sip-user
03:30:05: 65FCEB50 0 00000009 clid(27) 11 00000000001
03:30:05: 65FCEB64 0 00000021 cdma-disconnect-reason(420) 4 1(1)
03:30:05: 65FCEB78 0 00000029 cdma-correlation-id(374) 8 00000002
03:30:05:
03:30:05: POD: Sending ACK from port 1700 to 17.17.17.18/1700
```

# debug ccm

To display debug information about CCM events and errors, use the **debug ccm** command in privileged EXEC mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable debugging.

**debug ccm {event | detail}**

**no debug ccm {event | detail}**

Syntax Description	event	Access list. The values are 1-99.
	detail	Mobile host identified by NAI.

**Defaults** No default values.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **debug ccm** command:

```
Active#deb ccm [event][detail]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.597: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0,
changed state to up
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: New State[Not Ready]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: ipmobile ccm Required
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: ipmobile ccm is Initiator
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: ipmobile ccm Ready
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: ipmobile ccm Old State[Not Ready] Event[All Ready]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: New State[Ready]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: ipmobile ccm Adding Data Type[0] Length[322]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: ipmobile ccm Adding Data Type[2] Length[80]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: Send[Sync Session] Length[402] NumItems[2] Flags[0]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: Client[ipmobile ccm] Type[0] Length[322]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 86 0E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 43 01 00 01 00 00 00
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 86 0E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 3C 00 00 0E 00 00 01
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 86 0E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 3D 00 00 0D 02 02 09
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 86 0C 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 3E 00 00 8C A0 86 0C
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: ...
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: Client[ipmobile ccm] Type[2] Length[80]
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 86 0E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 43 01 00 01 00 00 00
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 86 3E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 42 00 00 00 00 00 00
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: ...
SAMI 6/3: Oct 24 09:23:39.601: CCM: New State[Dyn Sync]

Standby#debug ccm [event][detail]

SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: Receive[Sync Session] Length[402] NumItems[2] Flags[0]
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: New State[Not Ready]
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: Client[ipmobile ccm] Type[0] Length[322]
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: 86 0E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 43 01 00 01 00 00 00
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: 86 0E 00 00 00 00 00 09 00 3C 00 00 0E 00 00 01
```

```
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      86 0E 00 00 00 00 09 00 3D 00 00 0D 02 02 09
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      86 0C 00 00 00 00 09 00 3E 00 00 8C A0 86 0C
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      ...
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      Client[ipmobile ccm] Type[2] Length[80]
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      86 0E 00 00 00 00 09 00 43 01 00 01 00 00 00
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      86 3E 00 00 00 00 09 00 42 00 00 00 00 00 00
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402:      ...
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM:ipmobile ccm Recreate Session  Active[0x7B000004]
Standby[0x65000002]
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0,
changed state to up
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: ipmobile ccm Required
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: ipmobile ccm is Initiator
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: ipmobile ccm Ready
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: ipmobile ccm Old State[Not Ready] Event[All Ready]
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:23:38.402: CCM: New State[Ready]
```

# debug condition

To limit output for some debug commands based on specified conditions, use the **debug condition** command in privileged EXEC mode. To remove the specified condition, use the **no** form of this command.

```
debug condition {called called number | calling calling | glbp interface group | interface interface
| ip ip_address | mac-address mac_address | standby interface group | username username |
vcid vc_id}
```

```
no debug condition {called called number | calling calling | glbp interface group | interface
interface | ip ip_address | mac-address mac_address | standby interface group | username
username | vcid vc_id}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>username</b> <i>username</i>	Generates debugging messages for interfaces with the specified username.	
<b>called</b> <i>called number</i>	Generates debugging messages for interfaces with the called party number.	
<b>calling</b> <i>calling</i>	Generates debugging messages for interfaces with the calling party number.	
<b>vcid</b> <i>vc-id</i>	Generates debugging messages for the VC ID specified.	
<b>ip</b> <i>ip-address</i>	Generates debugging messages for the IP address specified.	
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac_address</i>	Generates debugging messages for the MAC address specified.	
<b>glbp</b> <i>interface group</i>	Generates debugging messages for the specified interface group.	
<b>standby</b> <i>interface group</i>	Generates debugging messages for the standby interface group.	
<b>interface</b>	Generates debugging messages for the specified interface.	

**Defaults** All debugging messages for enabled protocol-specific debug commands are generated.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(2)AA	This command was introduced.
	12.0(23)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(23)S. This command was updated with the vcid and ip keywords to support the debugging of Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) messages.
	12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
	12.2(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(15)T.
	12.3(2)XB	This command was introduced on the GGSN.

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	The <b>calling</b> keyword and <i>tid/imsi string</i> argument were added.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>mac-address</b> <i>mac_address</i> , <b>glbp</b> <i>interface group</i> , and <b>standby</b> <i>interface group</i> options were added.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **debug condition** command to restrict the debug output for some commands. If any **debug condition** commands are enabled, output is only generated for interfaces associated with the specified keyword. In addition, this command enables debugging output for conditional debugging events. Messages are displayed as different interfaces meet specific conditions.

If multiple **debug condition** commands are enabled, output is displayed if at least one condition matches. All the conditions do not need to match.

The **no** form of this command removes the debug condition specified by the condition identifier. The condition identifier is displayed after you use a **debug condition** command or in the output of the **show debug condition** command. If the last condition is removed, debugging output resumes for all interfaces. You will be asked for confirmation before removing the last condition or all conditions.

Not all debugging output is affected by the **debug condition** command. Some commands generate output whenever they are enabled, regardless of whether they meet any conditions. The commands that are affected by the debug condition commands are generally related to dial access functions, where a large amount of output is expected. Output from the following commands is controlled by the debug condition command:

- **debug aaa {accounting | authorization | authentication}**
- **debug dialer events**
- **debug isdn {q921 | q931}**
- **debug modem {oob | trace}**
- **debug ppp {all | authentication | chap | error | negotiation | multilink events | packet}**

Ensure that you enable TID/IMSI-based conditional debugging by entering **debug condition calling** before configuring **debug gprs gtp** and **debug gprs charging**. In addition, ensure that you disable the **debug gprs gtp** and **debug gprs charging** commands using the **no debug all** command before disabling conditional debugging using the **no debug condition** command. This will prevent a flood of debugging messages when you disable conditional debugging.

### Examples

#### Example 1

In the following example, the router displays debugging messages only for interfaces that use a username of fred. The condition identifier displayed after the command is entered identifies this particular condition.

```
Router# debug condition username fred

Condition 1 set
```

**Example 2**

The following example specifies that the router should display debugging messages only for VC 1000:

```
Router# debug condition vcid 1000

Condition 1 set

01:12:32: 1000 Debug: Condition 1, vcid 1000 triggered, count 1

01:12:32: 1000 Debug: Condition 1, vcid 1000 triggered, count 1
```

Other debugging commands are enabled, but they will only display debugging for VC 1000.

```
Router# debug mpls l2transport vc event

AToM vc event debugging is on

Router# debug mpls l2transport vc fsm

AToM vc fsm debugging is on
```

The following commands shut down the interface where VC 1000 is established.

```
Router(config)# interface s3/1/0

Router(config-if)# shut
```

The debugging output shows the change to the interface where VC 1000 is established.

```
01:15:59: AToM MGR [13.13.13.13, 1000]: Event local down, state changed from established
to remote ready

01:15:59: AToM MGR [13.13.13.13, 1000]: Local end down, vc is down

01:15:59: AToM SMGR [13.13.13.13, 1000]: Processing imposition update, vc_handle 6227BCF0,
update_action 0, remote_vc_label 18

01:15:59: AToM SMGR [13.13.13.13, 1000]: Imposition Disabled

01:15:59: AToM SMGR [13.13.13.13, 1000]: Processing disposition update, vc_handle
6227BCF0, update_action 0, local_vc_label 755

01:16:01:%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial3/1/0, changed state to administratively down

01:16:02:%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial3/1/0, changed state to
down
```

Here are examples of the new options for Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)YD:

```
Router#debug condition called ?
WORD Called number

Router#debug condition calling ?
WORD Calling number

Router#debug condition glbp ?
GigabitEthernet GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z
Router#debug condition glbp gigabitEthernet ?
<0-1> GigabitEthernet interface number

Router#debug condition interface ?
Async Async interface
Auto-Template Auto-Template interface
BVI Bridge-Group Virtual Interface
CDMA-Ix CDMA Ix interface
```

CTunnel	CTunnel interface
Dialer	Dialer interface
GigabitEthernet	GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z
Group-Async	Async Group interface
Lex	Lex interface
Loopback	Loopback interface
Multilink	Multilink-group interface
Null	Null interface
Tunnel	Tunnel interface
Vif	PGM Multicast Host interface
Virtual-PPP	Virtual PPP interface
Virtual-Template	Virtual Template interface
Virtual-TokenRing	Virtual TokenRing
vmi	Virtual Multipoint Interface

Router#debug condition ip ?  
 A.B.C.D IP address

Router#debug condition mac-address ?  
 H.H.H MAC address

Router#debug condition standby ?  
 GigabitEthernet GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z  
 Router#debug condition standby gigabitEthernet ?  
 <0-1> GigabitEthernet interface number

Router#debug condition username ?  
 WORD Username for debug filtering

Router#debug condition vcid ?  
 <1-4294967295> VC ID

# debug ip mobile

To display IP mobility activities, use the **debug ip mobile** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
debug ip mobile [advertise | dfp | host | local-area | redundancy | router | upd-tunneling |
vpdn-tunneling | ipc | mib]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>advertise</b>	(Optional) Mobility Agent advertisement information.
<b>dfp</b>	(Optional) DFP Agent.
<b>host</b>	(Optional) The mobile host activity.
<b>local-area</b>	(Optional) The local area mobility.
<b>ipc</b>	(Optional) Distributed HA Mobile activities.
<b>mib</b>	(Optional) Mobile MIB events.
<b>redundancy</b>	(Optional) Mobile redundancy activities.
<b>router</b>	(Optional) Mobile router activities.
<b>upd-tunneling</b>	(Optional) UDP tunneling.
<b>vpdn-tunneling</b>	(Optional) VPDN tunneling.

**Defaults** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.0(2)T	The standby keyword was added.
	12.2(13)T	This command was enhanced to display information about Foreign Agent reverse tunnels and the mobile networks attached to the mobile router.
	12.3(7)XJ	This command is enhanced to include the Resource Management capability.
	12.4(22)YD	The <b>ipc</b> and <b>mib</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **debug ip mobile redundancy** command to troubleshoot redundancy problems.

No per-user debugging output is shown for mobile nodes using the network access identifier (NAI) for the **debug ip mobile host** command. Debugging of specific mobile nodes using an IP address is possible through the access list.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the debug ip mobile command when Foreign Agent reverse tunneling is enabled:

```
MobileIP:MN 14.0.0.30 deleted from ReverseTunnelTable of Ethernet2/1(Entries 0)
```

The following is sample output from the **debug ip mobile** command:

```
Router# debug ip mobile ?
advertise Mobility Agent advertisements
dfp DFP Agent
host Mobile host activities
local-area Local area mobility
redundancy Mobile redundancy activities
router Mobile router activities
udp-tunneling UDP Tunneling
vpdn-tunneling VPDN Tunneling
```

The following is sample output from the **debug ip mobile advertise** command:

```
debug ip mobile advertise
MobileIP: Agent advertisement sent out Ethernet1/2: type=16, len=10, seq=1,
lifetime=36000,
flags=0x1400 (rbhFmGv-rsv-),
Care-of address: 68.0.0.31
Prefix Length ext: len=1 (8 )
FA Challenge value:769C808D
```

**Table 4** Debug IP Mobile Advertise Field Descriptions

Field	Description
type	Type of advertisement.
len	Length of extension in bytes.
seq	Sequence number of this advertisement.
lifetime	Lifetime in seconds.
flags	Capital letters represent bits that are set, lower case letters represent unset bits.
Care-of address	IP address.
Prefix Length ext	Number of prefix lengths advertised. This is the bits in the mask of the interface sending this advertisement. Used for roaming detection.

The following is sample output from the **debug ip mobile udp-tunneling** command:

```
Router# debug ip mobile udp-tunneling

MobileIP: Received UDP Keep-Alive message from tunnel 7.0.0.2:434 - 7.0.0.15:16
MobileIP: Sending UDP Keep-Alive message for tunnel 7.0.0.2:434 - 7.0.0.15:16
MobileIP: MN 40.0.0.101 - HA rcv BindUpdAck accept from 7.0.0.67 HAA 7.0.0.2
MobileIP: UDP Keep-Alive check point time for tunnel 7.0.0.2:434 - 7.0.0.15:16
```

The following example shows output from the **debug ip mobile ipc** command:

The following debug trace on the control processor (CP) occurs when any of the configured DNS servers changes its state from available to unavailable, or vice versa. This debug is seen for all the traffic processors (TPs) from the CP:

```
SAMI 2/3: Apr 3 09:59:42.226: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: CP sent DNSSwitchReq to TP 4 for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/3: Apr 3 09:59:42.226: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: CP sent DNSSwitchReq to TP 5 for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/3: Apr 3 09:59:42.226: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: CP sent DNSSwitchReq to TP 6 for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/3: Apr 3 09:59:42.226: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: CP sent DNSSwitchReq to TP 7 for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/3: Apr 3 09:59:42.226: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: CP sent DNSSwitchReq to TP 8 for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
```

Additionally, the following debug trace occurs on all TPs when any of the configured DNS server changes its state from available to unavailable or vice versa.

```
SAMI 2/4: Apr 3 09:59:42.207: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: TP 4 rcv DNSSwitchReq from CP for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/5: Apr 3 09:59:42.207: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: TP 5 rcv DNSSwitchReq from CP for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/6: Apr 3 09:59:42.219: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: TP 6 rcv DNSSwitchReq from CP for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
SAMI 2/7: Apr 3 09:59:42.221: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: TP 7 rcv DNSSwitchReq from CP for DNS
172.20.212.109 with state 1
SAMI 2/8: Apr 3 09:59:42.221: HA-IPMOBILE-IPC: TP 8 rcv DNSSwitchReq from CP for DNS
172.20.212.113 with state 1
```

# debug ip mobile host

Use the **debug ip mobile host** EXEC command to display IP mobility events.

**debug ip mobile host** [*acl* | **mac** *H.H.H*]

**no debug ip mobile host** [*acl* | **mac** *H.H.H*]

Syntax Description	
<i>acl</i>	(Optional) Access list. The values are 1-99.
<b>mac</b> <i>H.H.H</i>	(Optional) Displays debugging events for a host with the specified MAC address. The messages will include the MAC address when applicable.

**Defaults** No default values.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.4(22)YD	The <b>mac</b> keyword was added.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **debug ip mobile host** command:

```
Router# debug ip mobile host

MobileIP: HA received registration for MN 20.0.0.6 on interface Ethernet1 using COA
68.0.0.31 HA 66.0.0.5 lifetime 30000 options sbdmgvT
MobileIP: Authenticated FA 68.0.0.31 using SPI 110 (MN 20.0.0.6)
MobileIP: Authenticated MN 20.0.0.6 using SPI 300

MobileIP: HA accepts registration from MN 20.0.0.6
MobileIP: Mobility binding for MN 20.0.0.6 updated
MobileIP: Roam timer started for MN 20.0.0.6, lifetime 30000
MobileIP: MH auth ext added (SPI 300) in reply to MN 20.0.0.6
MobileIP: HF auth ext added (SPI 220) in reply to MN 20.0.0.6

MobileIP: HA sent reply to MN 20.0.0.6
```

# debug ip mobile redundancy

Use the **debug ip mobile redundancy** EXEC command to display IP mobility redundancy events.

**debug ip mobile redundancy { events | error | detail | periodic-sync }**

**no debug ip mobile redundancy { events | error | detail | periodic-sync }**

Syntax Description		
	<b>events</b>	Displays IP stateful session redundancy related detailed debugging information.
	<b>error</b>	Displays Mobile IP stateful session redundancy related error debugging information.
	<b>detail</b>	Displays Mobile IP stateful session redundancy related detailed debugging information.
	<b>periodic-sync</b>	Displays Mobile IP stateful session redundancy related periodic-sync debugging information.

## Defaults

No default values.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>events</b> , <b>error</b> , <b>detail</b> , and <b>periodic-sync</b> keywords were added.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **debug ip mobile redundancy** command:

```
Active#debug ip mobile redundancy [events][errors][details]

SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding Mobile IP SR Version NVSE, length 14.
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN home agent address NVSE(60) home
agent ip address: 14.0.0.1
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding CoA address NVSE(61) CoA address:
13.2.2.9
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN lifetime NVSE(62) MN lifetime:
36000
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN lifetime-left NVSE(68) MN lifetime
left: 36000
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN flags NVSE(62) MN flags :
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN identification NVSE(62) MN
identification CCAACD2F1
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding NAI extension Type(131) NAI
derath1@cisco.com
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding ip address extension Type(10) binding
ip address type 7
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN home address NVSE(59) MN home
address: 65.0.0.1
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding Accounting NVSE, length 14
Acct-Sess-Id: 23
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding Class NVSE, length 8.
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN service flags 0x8001
```

```

SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding HA-RK for HA IP 14.0.0.1
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding MN CDMA STC NVSE
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding UDP Tunnel End Point CVSE 13.2.2.9:434
14.0.0.1:0x2
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Sending MobileIP SR Session Create Event with
322 bytes data
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding Mobile IP SR Version NVSE, length 14.
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Adding Accounting Attributes NVSE
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:15:08.939: MobileIP: SR: Sending MobileIP SR Session Update Periodic
Sync with 80 bytes data
SAMI 6/3: Oct 23 10:20:38.943: MobileIP: UDP Keep-Alive failure for tunnel 14.0.0.1:434 -
13.2.2.9:434

```

**Standby#debug ip mobile redundancy [events][errors][details]**

```

SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Received MobileIP SR Session Create Event
with 285 bytes data
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing SR Version NVSE(67), length 14.Major
Version 1, Minor Version 0, Edit version 1
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN Home Agent Address 14.0.0.1
NVSE(60) length 16
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN CoA Address 13.2.2.9 NVSE(61)
length 16
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN lifetime 36000 NVSE(62) length 14
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN lifetime-left 36000 NVSE(68)
length 14
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN flags 2 NVSE(63) length 14
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN identificationNVSE(64) CCAC12F91
length 20
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN NAI derath1@cisco.com Exttype
(131) length 19
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing binding Address type CVSE(10) Addr
type: 7length (12)
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN Home Address 65.0.0.1 NVSE(59)
length 16
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN GSA NVSE(32) length 60
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing HA Accounting NVSE(34)length (16)
Acct-Sess-Id: 27
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN service flags CVSE(11) MN service
flags: 8001length (12)
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN Revoc Exttype (137) length 8
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing MN CDMA STCNVSE(8194) length (11)
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing UDP Tunnel End Point CVSE(12)
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Mobility binding for MN
derath1@cisco.com created
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Adding Binding Registration
Revocation flags 0x8000 and timestamp 2760709096 for MN derath1@cisco.com
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0,
changed state to up
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Tunnel0 (MIPUDP/IP) created
with src 14.0.0.1 dst 13.2.2.9
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Setting up UDP Keep-Alive Timer
for tunnel 14.0.0.1:0 - 13.2.2.9:0 with keep-alive 110
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Starting the tunnel keep-alive
timer
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com MN derath1@cisco.com Insert
route for 65.0.0.1/255.255.255.255 via gateway 13.2.2.9 (metric 1) on Tunnel0
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Roam timer started for MN
derath1@cisco.com using 65.0.0.1, lifetime 36000
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Allocated AAA unique ID
0x00000004 for MN derath1@cisco.com. Acct-Session-Id=0x0000001B.
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com Replacing Acct-Session-ID with
0x0000001B

```

```
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: derath1@cisco.com AAA: Start record sent for MN
65.0.0.1 using ID 0x00000004 and method list "default"
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: Converting GSA Extension to 1 SPI(s) and key(s)
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Binding synced from activeNAI
derath1@cisco.com HA 65.0.0.1 CoA 14.0.0.1
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: Adding UDP Tunnel End Point CVSE 13.2.2.9:434
14.0.0.1:0x2
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Successfully set CCM session in READY state
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Received MobileIP SR Session Update Periodic
Sync Event with 80 bytes data
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Parsing SR Version NVSE(67), length 14.Major
Version 1, Minor Version 0, Edit version 1
SAMI 7/3: Oct 24 09:25:10.206: MobileIP: SR: Decoding Accounting Attributes NVSE
```

### Example of Periodic Sync Debug Output

```
SAMI 1/3: Oct 31 21:26:15.280: MobileIP: SR: Adding Mobile IP SR Version NVSE, length 14.
SAMI 1/3: Oct 31 21:26:15.280: MobileIP: SR: Adding Accounting Attributes NVSE
o/p packets = 0, i/p packets = 0,
o/p octets = 0, i/p octets = 0,
elapsed_time = 45356
SAMI 1/3: Oct 31 21:26:15.280: MobileIP: SR: Sending MobileIP SR Session Update Periodic
Sync with 68 bytes data
```

# debug radius

To display information associated with RADIUS, use the **debug radius** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug radius** [**accounting** | **authentication** | **brief** | **elog** | **failover** | **periodic-sync** | **retransmit** | **verbose** ]

**no debug radius** [**accounting** | **authentication** | **brief** | **elog** | **failover** | **retransmit** | **verbose** ]

## Syntax Description

<b>accounting</b>	(Optional) RADIUS accounting packets only
<b>authentication</b>	(Optional) RADIUS authentication packets only
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays abbreviated debug output. <b>brief</b> Only I/O transactions are recorded.
<b>elog</b>	(Optional) RADIUS event logging.
<b>failover</b>	(Optional) Packets sent upon fail-over.
<b>periodic-sync</b>	(Optional) enables throttling and periodic sync messages.
<b>retransmit</b>	(Optional) Retransmission of packets
<b>verbose</b>	(Optional) Include non essential RADIUS debugs

## Defaults

Debugging output in ASCII format is enabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.2(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	The <b>brief</b> and <b>hex</b> keywords were added. The default output format became ASCII rather than hexadecimal.
12.4(22)YD	The “Acct-Terminate-Cause” information was added to the output, and the <b>periodic-sync</b> keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines

RADIUS is a distributed security system that secures networks against unauthorized access. Cisco supports RADIUS under the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) security system. When RADIUS is used on the router, you can use the **debug radius** command to display detailed debugging and troubleshooting information in ASCII format. Use the **debug radius brief** command for abbreviated output displaying client/server interaction and minimum packet information. Use the **debug radius hex** command to display packet dump information that has not been truncated in hex format.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **debug radius** command:

```
Router# debug radius
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS(00000003): Send Accounting-Request to
100.100.0.101:1646 id 1646/2, len 255
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: authenticator 4B 84 16 7F 79 8C E9 8B - 3D BB 51 D4
C9 47 98 CC
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Session-Id [44] 10 "00000003"
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Framed-IP-Address [8] 6 65.1.0.1
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Tunnel-Client-Endpoi[66] 11 "4.0.11.15"
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Vendor, Cisco [26] 30
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Cisco AVpair [1] 24 "mobileip-mn-flags=0x42"
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: User-Name [1] 30 "dgudimet-mip1@term-cause.com"
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Authentic [45] 6 RADIUS [1]
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Vendor, Cisco [26] 32
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Cisco AVpair [1] 26 "connect-progress=Call Up"
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Vendor, 3GPP2 [26] 12
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: cdma-ha-ip-addr [7] 6 4.0.11.16
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Session-Time [46] 6 45
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Input-Octets [42] 6 0
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Output-Octets [43] 6 0
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Input-Packets [47] 6 0
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Output-Packets [48] 6 0
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Terminate-Cause[49] 6 nas-request [10]
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Vendor, Cisco [26] 38
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Cisco AVpair [1] 32 "disc-cause-ext=Call
Disconnect"
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Status-Type [40] 6 Stop [2]
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Service-Type [6] 6 Framed [2]
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: NAS-IP-Address [4] 6 100.100.2.117
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Acct-Delay-Time [41] 6 0
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: Received from id 1646/2 100.100.0.101:1646,
Accounting-response, len 20
SAMI 5/4: Aug 30 19:19:53.575: RADIUS: authenticator 85 E1 2B 52 56 66 5D 3C - 12 A0 4F 45
52 AB 4C 60
```

# debug tacacs

To display information associated with TACACS, use the **debug tacacs** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the no form of this command.

**debug tacacs** [**accounting** | **authentication** | **authorization** | **events** | **packet**]

**no debug tacacs** [**accounting** | **authentication** | **authorization** | **events** | **packet**]

## Syntax Description

<b>accounting</b>	(Optional) TACACS+ protocol accounting.
<b>authentication</b>	(Optional) TACACS+ protocol authentication.
<b>authorization</b>	(Optional) TACACS+ protocol authorization.
<b>events</b>	(Optional) TACACS+ protocol events.
<b>packet</b>	(Optional) TACACS+ packets.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Usage Guidelines

TACACS is a distributed security system that secures networks against unauthorized access. Cisco supports TACACS under the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) security system.

Use the **debug aaa authentication** command to get a high-level view of login activity. When TACACS is used on the router, you can use the **debug tacacs** command for more detailed debugging information.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **debug aaa authentication** command for a TACACS login attempt that was successful. The information indicates that TACACS+ is the authentication method used.

```
Router# debug aaa authentication
14:01:17: AAA/AUTHEN (567936829): Method=TACACS+
14:01:17: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
14:01:17: TAC+ (567936829): received authen response status = PASS
14:01:17: AAA/AUTHEN (567936829): status = PASS
```

The following is sample output from the **debug tacacs** command for a TACACS login attempt that was successful, as indicated by the status PASS:

```
Router# debug tacacs
14:00:09: TAC+: Opening TCP/IP connection to 192.168.60.15 using source 10.116.0.79
14:00:09: TAC+: Sending TCP/IP packet number 383258052-1 to 192.168.60.15 (AUTHEN/START)
14:00:09: TAC+: Receiving TCP/IP packet number 383258052-2 from 192.168.60.15
14:00:09: TAC+ (383258052): received authen response status = GETUSER
14:00:10: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
14:00:10: TAC+: Sending TCP/IP packet number 383258052-3 to 192.168.60.15 (AUTHEN/CONT)
14:00:10: TAC+: Receiving TCP/IP packet number 383258052-4 from 192.168.60.15
14:00:10: TAC+ (383258052): received authen response status = GETPASS
14:00:14: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
14:00:14: TAC+: Sending TCP/IP packet number 383258052-5 to 192.168.60.15 (AUTHEN/CONT)
14:00:14: TAC+: Receiving TCP/IP packet number 383258052-6 from 192.168.60.15
14:00:14: TAC+ (383258052): received authen response status = PASS
14:00:14: TAC+: Closing TCP/IP connection to 192.168.60.15
```

The following is sample output from the debug tacacs command for a TACACS login attempt that was unsuccessful, as indicated by the status FAIL:

```
Router# debug tacacs
13:53:35: TAC+: Opening TCP/IP connection to 192.168.60.15 using source
192.48.0.79
13:53:35: TAC+: Sending TCP/IP packet number 416942312-1 to 192.168.60.15
(AUTHEN/START)
13:53:35: TAC+: Receiving TCP/IP packet number 416942312-2 from 192.168.60.15
13:53:35: TAC+ (416942312): received authen response status = GETUSER
13:53:37: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
13:53:37: TAC+: Sending TCP/IP packet number 416942312-3 to 192.168.60.15
(AUTHEN/CONT)
13:53:37: TAC+: Receiving TCP/IP packet number 416942312-4 from 192.168.60.15
13:53:37: TAC+ (416942312): received authen response status = GETPASS
13:53:38: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
13:53:38: TAC+: Sending TCP/IP packet number 416942312-5 to 192.168.60.15
(AUTHEN/CONT)
13:53:38: TAC+: Receiving TCP/IP packet number 416942312-6 from 192.168.60.15
13:53:38: TAC+ (416942312): received authen response status = FAIL
13:53:40: TAC+: Closing TCP/IP connection to 192.168.60.15
```

# firewall ip access-group

To specify that the IP firewall is profile-based, use the **firewall ip access-group** command in hotline-rules subcommand configuration mode. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

**firewall ip access-group** {*acl-no* | *word*} {**in** | **out**}

**no firewall ip access-group** {*acl-no* | *word*} {**in** | **out**}

## Syntax Description

<i>acl-no</i>	Specifies the ACL number. The ranges are 100-199 and 2000-2699.
<i>word</i>	Specifies the profile name.
<b>in</b>	
<b>out</b>	

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

hotline-rules subcommand mode.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **firewall ip access-group** command:

```
router (hotline-rules) # firewall ip access-group 199
```

## ip fragment first minimum size

To set the first fragment size in order to avoid further fragmentation of the second fragment in the network, use the **ip fragment first minimum size** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip fragment first minimum size** *size*

**no ip fragment first minimum size** *size*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>size</i>	Sets the first fragment size to avoid further fragmentation of the second fragment in the network. The range is 8-560 bytes. The <i>size</i> includes only the payload and does not include any header. The payload size must be in multiples of 8 bytes.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	There are no default values.
-----------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration.
----------------------	-----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The size includes only the payload and does not include any header. The payload size must be in multiples of 8 bytes. Otherwise, the command is rejected with the following error.
-------------------------	--

**Error Message** Error Message %% First fragment payload size is not in multiples of 8 bytes

The command configuration only indicates the minimum value for the payload of the first fragment.

If the existing fragmentation mechanism in CEF selects the first fragment larger than the configured value, then the configuration is not enforced. Otherwise, CEF generates more fragments than expected.

If the configured first fragment size is more than the MTU of the output interface, the configured value is not enforced.

<b>Examples</b>	The following packet capture shows how the packet would be for IP and IP-IP tunnel packet when <b>ip fragment first minimum size 80</b> is configured:
-----------------	--

**IP Packet:**

10:27:59.660 IST Mon Apr 13 2009  
Packet 8 of 26

Relative Time: 2.990258  
In: FastEthernet0/1

```

Ethernet Packet: 114 bytes
  Dest Addr: 0003.FEAB.D871,   Source Addr: 001F.6C89.0D74
  Protocol: 0x0800

IP   Version: 0x4,  HdrLen: 0x5,  TOS: 0x00
     Length: 100,   ID: 0x0092,   Flags-Offset: 0x2000 (more fragments)
     TTL: 255,     Protocol: 1 (ICMP),  Checksum: 0x582D (OK)
     Source: 50.1.1.200,   Dest: 13.2.2.15

ICMP Type: 8,   Code: 0 (Echo Request)
     Checksum: 0x1A45 ERROR: C661
     Identifier: 006A,   Sequence: 0000

Echo Data:
  0 : 0000 0000 E794 B5A4 ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD .....
  20 : ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD .....
  40 : ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD .....
  60 : ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD .....
  
```

**IP-IP tunnel packet:**

```

=====
20:39:40.394 IST Sun Apr 12 2009           Relative Time: 2.967188
Packet 7 of 22                             In:FastEthernet0/1

Ethernet Packet: 114 bytes
  Dest Addr: 0003.FEAB.D871,   Source Addr: 001F.6C89.0D74
  Protocol: 0x0800

IP   Version: 0x4,  HdrLen: 0x5,  TOS: 0x00
     Length: 100,   ID: 0x8008,   Flags-Offset: 0x2000 (more fragments)
     TTL: 255,     Protocol: 4 (IP-IP),  Checksum: 0xD9F5 (OK)
     Source: 14.0.0.1,   Dest: 50.1.1.150

IP   Version: 0x4,  HdrLen: 0x5,  TOS: 0x00
     Length: 1500,  ID: 0x0086,   Flags-Offset: 0x0000
     TTL: 255,     Protocol: 1 (ICMP),  Checksum: 0x40D0 (OK)
     Source: 50.1.1.200,   Dest: 65.0.0.2

ICMP Type: 8,   Code: 0 (Echo Request)
     Checksum: 0x72CB ERROR: 7C6A
     Identifier: 005E,   Sequence: 0000

Echo Data:
  0 : 0000 0000 E49E 6020 ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD
  
```

## ip local pool

To configure a local pool of IP addresses to be used when a remote peer connects to a point-to-point interface, to generate traps when pool utilization reaches a high or low threshold in percentage, use the **ip local pool** command in global configuration mode. To remove a range of addresses from a pool (the longer of the **no** forms of this command), or to delete an address pool (the shorter of the **no** forms of this command), use one of the **no** forms of this command.

```
ip local pool { default | poolname } [low-ip-address [high-ip-address]] [group group-name]
[cache-size size] [priority 0-255] [threshold low-threshold high-threshold] [recycle ]
```

```
no ip local pool poolname low-ip-address [high-ip-address]
```

```
no ip local pool { default | poolname }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>default</b>	Creates a default local IP address pool that is used if no other pool is named.
<i>poolname</i>	Name of the local IP address pool.
<i>low-IP-address</i> [ <i>high-IP-address</i> ]	First and, optionally, last address in an IP address range.
<b>group</b> <i>group-name</i>	(Optional) Creates a pool group.
<b>cache-size</b> <i>size</i>	(Optional) Sets the number of IP address entries on the free list that the system checks before assigning a new IP address. Returned IP addresses are placed at the end of the free list. Before assigning a new IP address to a user, the system checks the number of entries from the end of the list (as defined by the <b>cache-size size</b> option) to determine that there are no returned IP addresses for that user. The range for the cache size is 0 to 100. The default cache size is 20.
<i>low-threshold</i>	<i>low-threshold</i> is the low threshold configured to generate pool utilization traps. The value of this variable should never be greater than the value the <i>high threshold</i> .
<i>high threshold</i>	<i>high threshold</i> is the high threshold configured to generate pool utilization traps. The value of this variable should never be less than the value the <i>lowthreshold</i> .
<b>priority</b> <i>0-255</i>	(Optional) Assigns a priority to the newly created pool, and the same is used to assign an IP address.
<b>recycle</b>	(Optional) Configures the recycle address before reuse.

### Defaults

No address pools are configured. Any pool created without the optional **group** keyword is a member of the base system group.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
11.0	This command was introduced.
11.3 AA	This command was enhanced to allow address ranges to be added and removed.

Release	Modification
12.1(5)DC	This command was enhanced to allow pool groups to be created.
12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T and support was added for the Cisco 6400 node route processor 25v (NRP-25v) and Cisco 7400 platforms.
12.3(14)YX5	The <i>low-threshold</i> and <i>high-threshold</i> variables were added.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>recycle</b> keyword was added.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip local pool** command to create one or more local address pools from which IP addresses are assigned when a peer connects. You may also add another range of IP addresses to an existing pool. To use a named IP address pool on an interface, use the **peer default ip address pool** interface configuration command. A pool name can also be assigned to a specific user using authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) RADIUS and TACACS functions.

If no named local IP address pool is created, a default address pool is used on all point-to-point interfaces after the **ip address-pool local** global configuration command is issued. If no explicit IP address pool is assigned, but pool use is requested by use of the **ip address-pool local** command, the special pool named “default” is used.

The optional **group** keyword and associated group name allows the association of an IP address pool with a named group. Any IP address pool created *without* the **group** keyword automatically becomes a member of a *base* system group.

An IP address pool name can be associated with only one group. Subsequent use of the same pool name, within a pool group, is treated as an extension of that pool, and any attempt to associate an existing local IP address pool name with a different pool group is rejected. Therefore, each use of a pool name is an implicit selection of the associated pool group.



#### Note

To reduce the chances of inadvertent generation of duplicate addresses, the system allows creation of the special pool named “default” only in the base system group, that is, no group name can be specified with the pool name “default.”

All IP address pools within a pool group are checked to prevent overlapping addresses; however, no checks are made between any group pool member and a pool not in a group. The specification of a named pool within a pool group allows the existence of overlapping IP addresses with pools in other groups, and with pools in the base system group, but not among pools within a group. Otherwise, processing of the IP address pools is not altered by their membership in a group. In particular, these pool names can be specified in **peer** commands and returned in RADIUS and AAA functions with no special processing.

IP address pools can be associated with Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). This association permits flexible IP address pool specifications that are compatible with a VPN and a VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF).

The IP address pools can also be used with the **translate** commands for one-step vty-async connections and in certain AAA or TACACS+ authorization functions. Refer to the chapter “Configuring Protocol Translation and Virtual Asynchronous Devices” in the *Cisco IOS Terminal Services Configuration Guide* and the “System Management” part of the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide* for more information.

### Low and High Thresholds

Cisco Mobile Wireless Home Agent Release 3.1 enhanced the CISCO-IP-LOCAL-POOL-MIB to generate traps when pool utilization reached a low threshold or high threshold in percentage. Objects “cIpLocalPoolPercentAddrThldLo” and “cIpLocalPoolPercentAddrThldHi” are defined for the high and low threshold watermark, respectively.

When the percentage of used addresses in an IP local pool equals or exceeds the high threshold, a “cIpPercentAddrUsedHiNotif” notification is generated. Once the notification is generated, it is disarmed and will not be generated again until the number of used addresses falls below the value indicated by “cIpLocalPoolPercentAddrThldLo”.

When the percentage of used addresses in an IP local pool falls below the low threshold, a “cIpPercentAddrUsedLoNotif” notification will be generated. Once the notification is generated, it is disarmed and will not be generated again until the number of used addresses equals or exceeds the value indicated by “cIpLocalPoolPercentAddrThldHi”.

IP address pools are displayed with the **show ip local pool EXEC** command.

### Examples

The following example creates a pool of local IP addresses named “XYZPool,” which contain all IP addresses in the range 100.1.1.1 to 100.1.1.10. The group is named “MWG”, and the command specifies a cache size of **50**, and a low and high threshold of **50** and **90**:

```
Router(config)# ip local pool XYZPool 100.1.1.1 100.1.1.10 group MWG cache-size 50
threshold 50 90
```

The following example creates a group of local IP address pools named “pool2,” which contains all IP addresses in the range 172.16.23.0 to 172.16.23.255:

```
ip local pool pool2 172.16.23.0 172.16.23.255
```

The following example configures a pool of 1024 IP addresses:

```
no ip local pool default
ip local pool default 10.1.1.0 10.1.4.255
```



### Note

Although not required, it is good practice to precede local pool definitions with a **no** form of the command to remove any existing pool, because the specification of an existing pool name is taken as a request to extend that pool with the new IP addresses. If the intention is to extend the pool, the **no** form of the command is not applicable.

The following example configures multiple ranges of IP addresses into one pool:

```
ip local pool default 10.1.1.0 10.1.9.255
ip local pool default 10.2.1.0 10.2.9.255
```

The following examples show how to configure two pool groups and IP address pools in the base system group:

```
ip local pool p1_g1 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.50 group grp1
ip local pool p2_g1 10.1.1.100 10.1.1.110 group grp1
ip local pool p1_g2 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.40 group grp2
ip local pool lp1 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.10
ip local pool p3_g1 10.1.2.1 10.1.2.30 group grp1
ip local pool p2_g2 10.1.1.50 10.1.1.70 group grp2
ip local pool lp2 10.1.2.1 10.1.2.10
```

In the example:

- Group grp1 consists of pools p1\_g1, p2\_g1, and p3\_g1.
- Group grp2 consists of pools p1\_g2 and p2\_g2.
- Pools lp1 and lp2 are not associated with a group and are therefore members of the base system group.

Note that IP address 10.1.1.1 overlaps groups grp1, grp2, and the base system group. Also note that there is no overlap within any group including the base system group, which is unnamed.

The following examples show configurations of IP address pools and groups for use by a VPN and VRF:

```
ip local pool p1_vpn1 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.50 group vpn1
ip local pool p2_vpn1 10.1.1.100 10.1.1.110 group vpn1
ip local pool p1_vpn2 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.40 group vpn2
ip local pool lp1 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.10
ip local pool p3_vpn1 10.1.2.1 10.1.2.30 group vpn1
ip local pool p2_vpn2 10.1.1.50 10.1.1.70 group vpn2
ip local pool lp2 10.1.2.1 10.1.2.10
```

The examples show configuration of two pool groups, including pools in the base system group, as follows:

- Group vpn1 consists of pools p1\_vpn1, p2\_vpn1, and p3\_vpn1.
- Group vpn2 consists of pools p1\_vpn2 and p2\_vpn2.
- Pools lp1 and lp2 are not associated with a group and are therefore members of the base system group.

Note that IP address 10.1.1.1 overlaps groups vpn1, vpn2, and the base system group. Also note that there is no overlap within any group including the base system group, which is unnamed.

The VPN needs a configuration that selects the proper group by selecting the proper pool based on remote user data. Thus, each user in a given VPN can select an address space using the pool and associated group appropriate for that VPN. Duplicate addresses in other VPNs (other group names) are not a concern, because the address space of a VPN is specific to that VPN.

In the example, a user in group vpn1 is associated with some combination of the pools p1\_vpn1, p2\_vpn1, and p3\_vpn1, and is allocated addresses from that address space. Addresses are returned to the same pool from which they were allocated.

Here is example output from Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)YD that illustrates the **recycle** keyword:

```
Router(config)#ip local pool xyz 1.1.1.1 ?
  A.B.C.D      Last IP address of range
  cache-size   Number of free entries to search
  group        Create ip local pool group
  priority     Priority metric
  recycle      recycle address before reuse
  threshold    Threshod percentage for pool group range
  <cr>

Router(config)#ip local pool xyz 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.11 ?
  cache-size   Number of free entries to search
  group        Create ip local pool group
  priority     Priority metric
  recycle      recycle address before reuse
  threshold    Threshod percentage for pool group range
  <cr>
```

```

Router(config)#ip local pool xyz 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.11 recycle ?
    delay Delay before address is available for reassignment

Router(config)#ip local pool xyz 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.11 recycle delay ?
    <0-65535> recycle delay in Seconds

mwtbg28-6500a-5-3(config)#ip local pool xyz 1.1.1.1 1.1.1.11 recycle delay 3 ?
    cache-size Number of free entries to search
    threshold Threshold percentage for pool group range
    <cr>

```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>debug ip peer</b>	Displays additional output when IP address pool groups are defined.
<b>ip address-pool</b>	Enables an address pooling mechanism used to supply IP addresses to dial in asynchronous, synchronous, or ISDN point-to-point interfaces.
<b>peer default ip address</b>	Specifies an IP address, an address from a specific IP address pool, or an address from the DHCP mechanism to be returned to a remote peer connecting to this interface.
<b>show ip local pool</b>	Displays statistics for any defined IP address pools.
<b>translate lat</b>	Translates a LAT connection request automatically to another outgoing protocol connection type.
<b>translate tcp</b>	Translates a TCP connection request automatically to another outgoing protocol connection type.

# ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute

To include the Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) in the HA-CHAP access request, use the **ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute** command in global configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the no form of the command.

**ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute** [A1 | A2 | A3]

**no ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute** [A1 | A2 | A3]

## Syntax Description

<b>A1</b>	(Optional) Send A1 (Calling Station id) in ha-chap.
<b>A2</b>	(Optional) Send A2(ESN) in ha-chap.
<b>A3</b>	(Optional) Send A3(MEID) in ha-chap.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)YX1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The MEID is a new attribute introduced in IS-835D that will eventually replace the ESN. In the interim, both attributes are supported on the Home Agent.

The MEID NVSE will be appended by the PDSN node to the Mobile IP RRQ. When the MEID NVSE is received on the HA, and the **ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute A3** command is configured, then the MEID value is included in the HA-CHAP access request.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute A3** command:

```
ip mobile cdma ha-chap send attribute A3
```

# ip mobile debug include username

To display the username or IMSI condition with each debug statement, use the **ip mobile debug include username** command. To disable this function, use the **no** form of the command.

**ip mobile debug include username**

**no ip mobile debug include username**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

There are no default values for this command.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)YX	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile debug include username** command:

```
Router# ip mobile debug include username
```

## ip mobile home-agent

To enable and control Home Agent services on the router, use the **ip mobile home-agent** global configuration command. To disable these services, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip mobile home-agent [home-agent address] [accounting] [binding overwrite] [broadcast]
[care-of-access acl] [data-path-idle minutes] [dynamic-address] [lifetime number] [aaa |
attribute framed-pool] [message-string][nat-detect] [non-hotline profile profile-id]
[[options [access-type] | [cvse gre-key] | [rrq reject framed-ip-addr in-use] | [mn-identifier
calling-station-id]] [redundancy] [reject-static-addr] [revocation [exclude-nai]] [replay
seconds] [resync-sa] [reverse-tunnel off] [roam-access acl] [hotline profile profile-id]
[strip-realm] [suppress-unreachable] [local-timezone] [nat] [unknown-ha [accept | deny]]
[send-mn-address]
```

```
no ip mobile home-agent [home-agent address] [accounting] [binding overwrite ] [broadcast]
[care-of-access acl] [data-path-idle] [dynamic-address] [lifetime number] [aaa | attribute
framed-pool] [message-string] [nat-detect] [non-hotline profile profile-id] [[options
[access-type] | [cvse gre-key] | [rrq reject framed-ip-addr in-use] | [mn-identifier
calling-station-id]] [redundancy] [reject-static-addr] [revocation] [replay seconds]
[resync-sa] [reverse-tunnel off] [roam-access acl] [hotline profile profile-id] [strip-realm]
[suppress-unreachable] [local-timezone] [nat] [unknown-ha [accept | deny]]
[send-mn-address]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>home-agent</b> <i>address</i>	(Optional) IP address for virtual networks.
<b>accounting</b>	(Optional) Enables Home Agent accounting.
<b>binding overwrite</b>	(Optional) Enables or disables the deletion of a stale binding identified by the Home Address, MAC address, and NAI information in the registration request.
<b>broadcast</b>	(Optional) Enables broadcast datagram routing. By default, broadcasting is disabled.
<b>care-of-access</b> <i>acl</i>	(Optional) Controls which care-of addresses (in registration request) are permitted by the Home Agent. By default, all care-of addresses are permitted. The access control list can be a string or number from 1 to 99.
<b>data-path-idle</b> <i>minutes</i>	(Optional) Configures the global idle timer in minutes, and deletes the mobility binding entry when there is no traffic for a period of time (idle time). The range is 1 - 65535 minutes.
<b>dynamic-address</b>	(Optional) Configures Dynamic HA assignment address.
<b>lifetime</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the global registration lifetime for a mobile node. Note that this can be overridden by the individual mobile node configuration. Range is from 3 to 65535 (infinity). Default is 36000 seconds (10 hours). Registrations requesting a lifetime greater than this value will still be accepted, but will use this lifetime value.
<b>aaa</b>	(Optional) Specifies HA AAA access settings.
<b>attribute framed-pool</b>	(Optional) Supports the RADIUS Framed Pool name downloaded during authentication.
<b>message-string</b>	(Optional) Enables or disables support for message extension and the delivery of the text from the AAA server to the user.
<b>redundancy</b>	(Optional) Specifies Home Agent redundancy operation.

<b>reject-static-addr</b>	(Optional) Rejects used Mobile Node Static IP address request.
<b>revocation</b>	(Optional) Enables Registration Revocation.
<b>exclude-nai</b>	(Optional) Excludes the NAI extension.
<b>nat</b>	(Optional) NAT traversal settings.
<b>nat-detect</b>	(Optional) Allows the Home Agent to detect registration requests from a mobile node traversing a NAT-enabled device and apply a tunnel to reach the mobile node. By default, NAT detection is disabled.
<b>non-hotline profile</b> <i>profile-id</i>	(Optional) Enters sub-configure mode. Enables non-hotline profiles to be configured with ip-redirect address and ACLs. This command has been updated to display the non-hotline profile name, for the bindings configured for non-hotlining
<b>options</b>	(Optional) Enables the configuration of IP Mobile Home Agent options, and enters IP Mobile Home Agent option configuration submenu.
<b>access-type</b>	(Optional) Access-type options.
<b>cvse gre-key</b>	(Optional) Enables GRE tunneling with GRE keys. You cannot enable or disable this command if there are active bindings in the system.
<b>rrq reject framed-ip-addr in-use</b>	(Optional) If enabled, this subcommand rejects the RRQ if the “Framed IP Address” in an Access-Accept is already assigned to a binding.
<b>mn-identifier calling-station-id</b>	(Optional) Enables the CLID as an Alternative Mobile Node identifier. You cannot enable / disable this CLI if there are active bindings in the system.
<b>replay</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Sets the replay protection time-stamp value. Registration received within this time is valid.
<b>resync-sa</b>	(Optional) Enables resync of security association after failure.
<b>reverse-tunnel-private address</b>	(Optional) Enables support of reverse tunnel by the Home Agent. By default, reverse tunnel support is enabled. Reverse tunneling is mandatory for Private Mobile IP addresses.
<b>roam-access</b> <i>acl</i>	(Optional) Controls which mobile nodes are permitted or denied to roam. By default, all specified mobile nodes can roam.
<b>hotline profile</b> <i>profile-id</i>	(Optional) Configures profile or rule-based hot-lining for each user (MN). this command acts as sub-configuration mode to configure set of rules.  exit      Exit from hotline profile configuration mode firewall    Firewall Rules no        Negate the hotline rules redirect    Redirection Rules
<b>strip-nai-realm</b>	(Optional) Strips the realm part of the NAI before authentication is performed.
<b>suppress-unreachable</b>	(Optional) Disables sending ICMP unreachable messages to the source when a mobile node on the virtual network is not registered, or when a packet came in from a tunnel interface created by the Home Agent (in the case of a reverse tunnel). By default, ICMP unreachable messages are sent.
<b>local-timezone</b>	(Optional) Adjusts the UTC time based on the local time zone configured and uses the adjusted time for proxy mobile IP registration.

<b>unknown-ha [accept   deny]</b>	<p>When <b>unknown-ha accept</b> is configured, the Home Agent will accept the Mobile IP Registration request with Home Agent address different unicast from the IP destination of the Mobile IP registration request, and the Home Agent address set in the Registration Reply is that of the IP destination address.</p> <p>When <b>unknown-ha deny</b> is configured, the Home Agent will deny the the Mobile IP Registration request with Home Agent address different unicast from the IP destination of the Mobile IP registration request with Error Code Unknown HomeAgent, and the Homeagent address set in the Reject Registration Reply is that of the IP destination address.</p>
<b>send-mn-address</b>	<p>Sends home address (as received in mobile IP registration request) in Access Request messages for HA-CHAP.</p> <p><b>Note</b> You must configure this keyword in the Home Agent to send <b>radius-server vsa send authentication 3gpp2</b> attributes.</p>

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default. Broadcasting is disabled by default. Reverse tunnel support is enabled by default. ICMP Unreachable messages are sent by default.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XC	The <b>strip-nai-realm</b> and <b>local-timezone</b> keywords were added.
12.2(8)ZB6	The <b>unknown [accept   deny]</b> and <b>send-mn-address</b> keywords were added.
12.3(14)YX	The <b>accounting</b> , <b>dynamic-address</b> , <b>redundancy</b> , <b>reject-static-addr</b> , and <b>resync-sa</b> keywords were added.
12.4(15)XL	The <b>attribute framed-pool</b> keyword was added.
12.4(15)XM	The <b>hotline profile</b> keyword was added.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>binding overwrite</b> , <b>data-path-idle minutes</b> and the <b>message-string</b> options were added.
12.4(22)YD1	The <b>options</b> and <b>non-hotline profile</b> keywords were added.

### Usage Guidelines

This command enables and controls Home Agent services on the router. Changes to service take effect immediately; however, broadcast and lifetime settings for previously registered mobile nodes are unaffected. Tunnels are shared by mobile nodes registered with the same endpoints, so the **reverse-tunnel-off** keyword also affects registered mobile nodes.

The Home Agent is responsible for processing registration requests from the mobile node and setting up tunnels and routes to the care-of address. Packets to the mobile node are forwarded to the visited network.

The Home Agent will forward broadcast packets to mobile nodes if they registered with the service. However, heavy broadcast traffic utilizes the CPU of the router. The Home Agent can control where the mobile nodes roam by the **care-of-access** parameter, and which mobile node is allowed to roam by the **roam-access** parameter.

When a registration request comes in, the Home Agent will ignore requests when Home Agent service is not enabled or the security association of the mobile node is not configured. The latter condition occurs because the security association must be available for the MH authentication extension in the reply. If a security association exists for the Foreign Agent (IP source address or care-of address in request), the Foreign Agent is authenticated, and then the mobile node is authenticated. The Identification field is verified to protect against replay attack. The Home Agent checks the validity of the request (see [Table 5](#)) and sends a reply. (Replay codes are listed in [Table 6](#).) A security violation is logged when Foreign Agent authentication, MH authentication, or Identification verification fails. (The violation reasons are listed in [Table 7](#).)

After registration is accepted, the Home Agent creates or updates the mobility binding of the mobile node, which contains the expiration timer. If no binding existed before this registration, a virtual tunnel is created, a host route to the mobile node via the care-of address is added to the routing table, and gratuitous ARPs are sent out. For deregistration, the host route is removed from the routing table, the virtual tunnel interface is removed (if no mobile nodes are using it), and gratuitous ARPs are sent out if the mobile node is back home. Mobility binding is removed (along with its associated host route and tunnel) when registration lifetime expires or deregistration is accepted.

By default, the HA uses the entire NAI string as username for authentication (which may be with local security association or retrieved from the AAA server). The **strip-nai-realm** parameter instructs the HA to strip off the realm part of NAI (if it exists) before performing authentication. Basically, the mobile station is identified by only the username part of NAI.

When the packet destined for the mobile node arrives on the Home Agent, the Home Agent encapsulates the packet and tunnels it to the care-of address. If the Don't fragment bit is set in the packet, the outer bit of the IP header is also set. This allows the Path MTU Discovery to set the MTU of the tunnel. Subsequent packets greater than the MTU of the tunnel will be dropped and an ICMP datagram too big message sent to the source. If the Home Agent loses the route to the tunnel endpoint, the host route to the mobile node will be removed from the routing table until tunnel route is available. Packets destined for the mobile node without a host route will be sent out the interface (home link) or to the virtual network (see the description of **suppress-unreachable** keyword). For subnet-directed broadcasts to the home link, the Home Agent will send a copy to all mobile nodes registered with the broadcast routing option.

[Table 5](#) describes how the Home Agent treats registrations with various bits set when authentication and identification are passed.

**Table 5** Home Agent Registration Bitflags

Bit Set	Registration Reply
S	Accept with code 1 (no simultaneous binding).
B	Accept. Broadcast can be enabled or disabled.
D	Accept. Tunnel endpoint is a collocated care-of address.
M	Deny. Minimum IP encapsulation is not supported.
G	Accept. GRE encapsulation is supported.
V	Ignore. Van Jacobsen Header compression is not supported.
T	Accept if <b>reverse-tunnel-off</b> parameter is not set.
reserved	Deny. Reserved bit must not be set.

Table 6 lists the Home Agent registration reply codes.

**Table 6 Home Agent Registration Reply Codes**

Code	Reason
0	Accept.
1	Accept, no simultaneous bindings.
128	Reason unspecified.
129	Administratively prohibited.
130	Insufficient resource.
131	Mobile node failed authentication.
132	Foreign agent failed authentication.
133	Registration identification mismatched.
134	Poorly formed request.
136	Unknown Home Agent address.
137	Reverse tunnel is unavailable.
139	Unsupported encapsulation.

Table 7 lists security violation codes.

**Table 7 Security Violation Codes**

Code	Reason
1	No mobility security association.
2	Bad authenticator.
3	Bad identifier.
4	Bad SPI.
5	Missing security extension.
6	Other.

## Examples

The following example enables broadcast routing and specifies a global registration lifetime of 7200 seconds (2 hours):

```
ip mobile home-agent ?
aaa HA AAA access settings
accounting Enable Home Agent accounting
address HA address for virtual networks
broadcast Enable forwarding of broadcast packets
care-of-access Care-of roaming capability access-list
data-path-idle Allowed idle time (in minutes)<1-65535>
dynamic-address Configure Dynamic HA assignment address
lifetime Global lifetime for mobile hosts
local-timezone Use Local Time Zone to generate Identification Fields
nat NAT traversal settings
nat-detect Enable NAT detect on Home Agent
redundancy Home Agent redundancy operation
reject-static-addr Reject Used Mobile Node Static IP Addr Request
```

```

replay Set replay protection timestamp value for all SAs
resync-sa Turn on resync of SA after failure
reverse-tunnel Reverse Tunneling for Mobile IP
revocation Enable Registration Revocation
roam-access Mobile host roaming capability access-list
send-mn-address Send MN address as Framed-IP-Address in HA-CHAP
strip-realm Strip off NAI realm part
suppress-unreachable Disable sending ICMP unreachable
template Configure a tunnel template for tunnels to the Home Agent
unknown-ha Unknown HA address in registration request

```

Here is an example of the framed-pool attribute:

```

ip mobile home-agent aaa attribute Framed-Pool
ip local pool haPool 70.1.1.1 70.1.1.254
ip mobile home-agent
ip mobile virtual-network 70.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
ip mobile host nai @cisco.com interface FastEthernet1/0 aaa load-sa

```

Here is an example of the **ip mobile home-agent data-path-idle** command for 60 minutes:

```
Router(config)#ip mobile home-agent data-path-idle 60
```

Here is an example of how to overwrite an existing binding with the **binding-overwrite** option:

```

router(config)# ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite

        ip local pool cisco-pool 5.1.0.1 5.1.1.0

        ip mobile host nai @cisco.com address pool local cisco-pool
        interface Null0 aaa load-sa

```

Here is an example of the **ip mobile home agent options [access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request | access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional]** command:

```

Router#conf terminal
Router(config)# ip mobile home agent options
Router(config-ipmobile-ha-options)#access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show ip mobile globals</b>	Displays global information for mobile agents.
	<b>access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request</b>	Prevents the Home Agent from sending access-requests to the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server for the 3GPP2 access-type.
	<b>access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional</b>	Makes the Mobile Node-Home Agent authenticator extension (MHAE) optional for the 3GPP2 access-type.

# ip mobile home-agent accounting

To enable the Home Agent accounting feature, use the **ip mobile home-agent accounting** command in global configuration mode.

**ip mobile home-agent accounting** {*method name* | *default*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>method name</i>	Specifies the named accounting list used to generate accounting records. The accounting method is configured using the <b>aaa accounting network</b> command.
	<i>default</i>	Specifies the default accounting list.

**Defaults** There are no default values for this command.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(8)ZB7	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Home Agent cannot open more than 100k bindings if HA Accounting feature is enabled.

**Examples** The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent accounting** command:

```
Router# ip mobile home-agent accounting method name
```

# ip mobile home-agent author-fail send-response

To configure the HA to send an RRP to the FA even if AAA sends an Access-Reject or AAA does not respond, use the **ip mobile home-agent author-fail send-response** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip mobile home-agent author-fail send-response**

**no ip mobile home-agent author-fail send-response**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When this command is configured, the HA sends an RRP to the FA even if AAA sends Access-Reject or AAA does not respond. This RRP contains MHAE filled with all zeros and also error code “MN Failed Authentication”. This RRP does not contain FHAE even if FHAE is enabled for that FA.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent author-fail send-response** command:

```
Router(config)#ip mobile home-agent author-fail send-response
```

# ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite

To enable deletion of stale bindings identified by the Home Address, MAC address, and NAI information in the registration request, use the **ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite** Global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite**

**no ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite**

**Syntax Description** There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

**Defaults** The feature is disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Examples

Here is an example of the **ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite** command:

### Overwrite Existing Binding HA Config

```
ip mobile home-agent binding-overwrite
ip local pool cisco-pool 5.1.0.1 5.1.1.0
ip mobile host nai @cisco.com address pool local cisco-pool
interface Null0 aaa load-sa
```

### FA Config

```
simulator mip mn profile 3
  registration lifetime 65535
  registration retries 0
  registration flags 42
  revocation flags 00
  home-agent 81.81.81.81
  secure home-agent spi 100 key ascii cisco
  secure aaa spi 2 key ascii cisco
  nai cisco-%f@cisco.com
  pmip skip subtype 2 idtype mac
  no extension mn-aaa
  no extension mn-fa
  no extension nat traversal
  extension revocation
simulator mip mn profile 4
  registration lifetime 65535
  registration retries 0
  registration flags 42
  revocation flags 00
```

```
home-agent 81.81.81.81
home-address 5.0.0.2 0
secure home-agent spi 100 key ascii cisco
secure aaa spi 2 key ascii cisco
nai pepsi-%f@cisco.com
pmip skip subtype 2 idtype mac
no extension mn-aaa
no extension mn-fa
no extension nat traversal
extension revocation

simulator mip scenario 3
mn profile 3
fa 2.2.2.200
mn id 20
simulator mip scenario 4
mn profile 4
fa 2.2.2.200
mn id 21
```

# ip mobile home-agent congestion

To configure the HA to take a predefined action when congestion hits a predefined threshold, use the **ip mobile home-agent congestion** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

```
ip mobile home-agent congestion dfp_weight action reject | abort | redirect HA-address | drop data-path-idle minutes
```

```
no ip mobile home-agent congestion
```

Syntax Description		
<i>reject</i>	Reject new call attempts. This is the behavior of Home Agent 4.0 and is the default behavior of this feature.	
<i>abort</i>	Reject new call attempts and abort any in-progress calls. In-progress means any MIP registration where the Registration Request has been received and the Registration Reply has not yet been sent. The rejection is indicated by sending a MIP Registration Reply with error code 130 insufficient resources.	
<i>redirect</i>	Reject new call attempts and abort any in-progress calls with error 136 (unknown HA address) in the RRP. The HA address in the RRP will contain the address of the HA to whom the call attempt should be redirected.	
<i>drop</i>	Drop existing calls if idle path timer expires. If revocation is configured, HA will also send a revocation message.	

## Defaults

The default DFP value is that corresponding to 70% congestion state.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Congestion action configurations are mutually exclusive. You must explicitly configure congestion and the corresponding weight.

The DFP weight at which congestion occurs is configurable. The default DFP value is that corresponding to a “70% congestion state”. The default value is 0.

The DFP value used is calculated solely for the control processor in the Single IP model.

When the congestion state is reached, four possible actions can occur:

1. **Reject** : Reject any new call attempts - This is the behavior of Home Agent 4.0 and is the default behavior of this feature.
2. **Reject and Abort** : Reject any new call attempts and abort any 'in-progress' calls. In-progress means any MIP registration where the Registration Request has been received and the Registration Reply has not yet been sent. The rejection is indicated by sending a MIP Registration Reply with error code 130 insufficient resources.

3. **Reject, Abort and Redirect** : Reject any new call attempts and abort any 'in'progress' calls. In-progress means any MIP registration where the Registration Request has been received and the Registration Reply has not yet been sent. The rejection is indicated by sending a MIP Registration Reply with error code 136 unknown Home Agent address. The Home Agent address field will contain the address of the Home Agent that the call attempt should be redirected to. The to-be-redirected-to-address is configured globally at the Home Agent.
4. **Drop** : Drop existing calls based on Data Path Idle Timer evaluation. Any bindings with the data path idle time that surpassed a configured value will be released. This event sends a Resource Revocation message, if configured. If Resource Revocation is not configured, then the binding is silently removed as if a local binding clear has been requested.

---

**Examples**

Here is sample output that shows a congested state:

```
router#show ip mobile home-agent congestion
Home Agent congestion information :
Current congestion level: Congested
Configured Action : Abort
Configured threshold : 10
Current DFP value = 9
```

## ip mobile home-agent dynamic-address

To set the Home Agent Address field in a Registration Response packet, use the **ip mobile home-agent dynamic-address** command in global configuration. Use the no form of the command to disable this feature, or to reset the field.

**ip mobile home-agent dynamic-address** *ip address*

**no ip mobile home-agent dynamic-address** *ip address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip address</i>	The IP address of the Home Agent.
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------

Defaults	The Home Agent Address field will be set to <i>ip address</i> .
----------	---

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(14)YX	This command was introduced.

Examples	The following example illustrates the <b>ip mobile home-agent dynamic address</b> command:
----------	--

```
Router# ip mobile home-agent dynamic address 1.1.1.1
```

## ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent

To select either 3gpp2 or WiMax access-type for a subscriber based on the IP address of the Foreign Agent through which the request came, or to enable or disable FA authentication for that FA, use the **ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

```
ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent { default | { ip-address mask } } access-type { 3gpp2 | wimax }
{ disable-fhae | enable-fhae }
```

```
no ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent { default | { ip-address mask } } access-type { 3gpp2 |
wimax } { disable-fhae | enable-fhae }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>default</b>	Denotes the default access-type to be considered if a foreign-agent is not configured. If default access-type is not configured, then 3gpp2 access-type is considered default.
<i>ip-address mask</i>	Subnet of foreign-agent IP addresses for which the access-type has to be used.
<b>disable-fhae</b>	Rejects RRQs and revocation messages with FHAЕ from FAs defined by <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> (or for all FAs on <b>default</b> keyword). If RRQs with FHAЕ are received, then RRP with FA Failed authentication error is sent.
<b>enable-fhae</b>	Ensures that all control messages (RRQs, RRP and revocation messages) to and from the FAs defined by <i>ip-address</i> and <i>mask</i> (or for all FAs on <b>default</b> keyword) will have FHAЕ.
<b>access-type</b>	Denotes access-type configuration.
<b>3gpp2</b>	Denotes 3gpp2 access-type configuration.
<b>wimax</b>	Denotes WiMax access-type configuration.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)YD	<b>enable-fhae</b> and <b>disable-fhae</b> keywords were added.

### Usage Guidelines

This configuration is not considered if the respective access-type is not configured under radius. For example, **radius vsa send authentication 3gpp2/wimax** for authentication, and **radius vsa send accounting 3gpp2/wimax** for accounting.

In Cisco Home Agent Release 5.0, the actions taken based on the tech-type value take precedence over any locally-configured per-Foreign Agent Access Type configuration introduced in HA 4.0. For example, if the locally configured value indicates **3GPP2** and the tech-type value indicates **wimax**, then the actions for WiMax are taken.

**enable-fhae** ensures that all control messages (RRQs, RRP and revocation messages) to and from FAs defined by *ip-address* and *mask* ( or for all FAs on **default** keyword) will have FHAЕ. An exception is RRP when AAA sends an Access-Reject, or AAA does not send any response and this feature is enabled.

**disable-fhae** rejects RRQs and revocation messages with FHAЕ from FAs defined by *ip-address* and *mask* (or for all FAs on the **default** keyword). If RRQs with FHAЕ are received, then an RRP with FA Failed authentication error is sent.

If a Wimax FA is not configured with **enable-fhae** or **disable-fhae**, and the RRQs from that FA have FHAЕ, then FHAЕ is mandated for that FA after successful authentication, and is the current behavior.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent access-type** command:

```
router(config)#ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent ?
  A.B.C.D Foreign Agent address
  default Default Access-type

router(config)#ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent default ?
  access-type Access-Type

router(config)#ip mobile home-agent foreign-agent 10.109.1.1 ?
  A.B.C.D Foreign Agent mask

router(config)#$some-agent foreign-agent 10.109.1.1 255.255.255.0 ?
  access-type Access-Type

router(config)#$some-agent foreign-agent 10.109.1.0 255.255.255.0 ac
router(config)#$foreign-agent 10.109.1.0 255.255.255.0 access-type ?
  3gpp2 3GPP2 Access-type
  wimax WIMAX Access-type

router(config)#$foreign-agent 10.109.1.0 255.255.255.0 access-type
```

# ip mobile home-agent host-config url

To configure a URL on the HA that allows the MN to download configuration parameters, use the **ip mobile home-agent host-config url** command in global configuration mode. Use the no form of the command to disable the feature.

**ip mobile home-agent host-config url**

**no ip mobile home-agent host-config url**

## Syntax Description

*url* The generic *url* that you can specify that allows the MN to download its configuration parameters.

## Defaults

This command is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is necessary because sometimes the HA is not able to provide the configuration requested by the MN. This command configures a generic site specified by the URL that helps the MN to download its configuration parameters.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent host-config** command:

```
Router(config)# ip mobile home-agent host-config http://www.cisco.com
```

## ip mobile home-agent hotline

To distinguish Profile or Rule based hot-lining for each user (MN), and to enter the hotline-rules sub configuration mode, use the **ip mobile home-agent hotline** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip mobile home-agent hotline** {profile *word*}

**no ip mobile home-agent hotline** {profile *word*}

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>profile</b> <i>word</i>	Denotes whether hotlining will be profile based, or rule based. If not configured, hotlining will be rule based.
---------------------------	----------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	The default value is rule based hotlining.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	The following example illustrates the <b>ip mobile home-agent hotline</b> command:
-----------------	--

```
Router(config)# [no] ip mobile home-agent hotline profile word
Router(hotline-rules)#
```

```
Router(hotline-rules)#?
  exit      Exit from hotline profile configuration mode
  firewall  Firewall Rules
  no        Negate the hotline rules
  redirect  Redirection Rules
```

# ip mobile home-agent ipredirect nat-enable

To enable Network Address Translation (NAT) for redirect packets, use the **ip mobile home-agent ipredirect nat-enable** command in global configuration mode. To disable NAT for redirect packets, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip mobile home-agent ipredirect nat-enable**

**no ip mobile home-agent ipredirect nat-enable**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** NAT is not enabled for redirect packets.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(22)YD2	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable NAT for redirect packets:

```
HA(config)# ip mobile home-agent ipredirect nat-enable
```

## ip mobile home-agent max-binding

To limit the number of bindings that can be opened on the HA, use the **ip mobile home-agent max-binding** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable the feature.

**ip mobile home-agent max-binding** *max-binding value*

**no ip mobile home-agent max-binding** *max-binding value*

### Syntax Description

*max-binding value* Limits the number of bindings that can be opened on the HA. The default value is 500,000 with a maximum configurable value of 1 million. The range of the *max-binding-value* is between 1 and 1,000,000.

### Defaults

This CLI limits the number of bindings that can be opened on the HA. The default value is 500,000 with a maximum configurable value of 1 million. The range of the *max-binding-value* is between 1 and 1,000,000.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)YD	The default and maximum binding values were changed to 500,000 and 1,000,000.

### Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent max-binding** command:

```
Router# ip mobile home-agent max-binding 500000
```

# ip mobile home agent options

To configure the HA to perform various options listed below, use the **ip mobile home agent options** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable all options.

**ip mobile home agent options** [access-type | cvse | mn-identifier | rrq ]

**no ip mobile home agent options** [access-type | cvse | mn-identifier | rrq ]

Syntax Description	access-type	Access-type Options.
	cvse	Critical Vendor Specific Extensions.
	mn-identifier	Set alternate identifier instead of NAI. Enables CLID as Alternative Mobile Node identifier.
	rrq	RRQ Related options.

**Defaults** There are no default values.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is used to enable different HA options.

**Examples** The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home agent options** [access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request | access-type 3gpp2 mhae optional command:

```
Router(config)# ip mobile home agent options
access-type 3gpp2 suppress aaa access-request
```

# ip mobile home-agent redundancy

To configure the Home Agent for redundancy, use the **ip mobile home-agent redundancy** subcommand under the **ip mobile home-agent** global configuration command. To remove the address, use the no form of this command.

**ip mobile home-agent redundancy**

**no ip mobile home-agent redundancy**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Subcommand of the ip mobile home-agent global configuration command.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(2)T	This command was introduced.
12.3(7)XJ1	The <b>mode active-standby</b> option was added.
12.4(22)YD	Removed all keywords and arguments.

## Usage Guidelines

You must first configure the **ip mobile home-agent** command to use this sub-command.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **ip mobile home-agent redundancy** command that specifies an HSRP group name of SanJoseHA:

```
Router# ip mobile home-agent redundancy
```

# ip mobile home-agent reject-static-addr

To configure the HA to reject Registration Requests from MNs under certain conditions, use the **ip mobile home-agent reject-static-addr** sub-command under the **ip mobile home-agent** global configuration command.

## **ip mobile home-agent reject-static-addr**

**Syntax Description** This command has not arguments or keywords

**Command Modes** Sub-command of the **ip mobile home-agent** global configuration command.

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(8)BY	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must first configure the **ip mobile home-agent** command to use this sub-command.  
If an MN which has binding to the HA with a static address, and tries to register with the same static address again, then the HA rejects the second RRQ from MN.

**Examples** The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent reject-static-addr** command:  
Router# ip mobile home-agent reject-static-addr

## ip mobile home-agent resync-sa

To configure the HA to clear out the old cached security associations and requery the AAA server, use the **ip mobile home-agent resync-sa** command global configuration command.

**ip mobile home-agent resync-sa** *x*

### Syntax Description

<i>x</i>	Specifies the time that the HA will use to initiate a resync.
----------	---

### Command Modes

Global configuration.

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When a MN tries to reregister with the HA, the time change from the original timestamp is checked. If that time period is less than *x*, and the MN fails authentication, then the HA will not requery the AAA server for another SA.

If the MN reregisters with the HA, and the time between registrations is greater than *x*, and the MN fails registrations, then the HA will clear out the old SA and requery the AAA server.

### Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent resync-sa** command:

```
Router# ip mobile home-agent resync-sa 10
```

# ip mobile home-agent revocation

To enable support for MIPv4 Registration Revocation on the HA, use the **ip mobile home-agent revocation** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip mobile home-agent revocation** [**exclude-nai**][**timeout** *1-100*] [**retransmit** *0-100*] [**timestamp msec**] [**ignore** *1-99 | 1300-1999* | **word** *fa access-list name*]

**no ip mobile home-agent revocation** [**exclude-nai**][**timeout** *1-100*] [**retransmit** *0-100*] [**timestamp msec**] [**ignore** *1-99 | 1300-1999* | **word** *fa access-list name*]

Syntax Description	
<b>exclude-nai</b>	(Optional) Excludes the NAI extension in revocation messages.
<b>ignore</b>	(Optional) Configures the FA access-list number. The range is <i>1-99</i> .
<i>1300-1999</i>	The FA standard expanded access-list number.
<b>timeout</b> <i>1-100</i>	(Optional) Configures the time interval (in seconds) between re-transmission of MIPv4 Registration Revocation Message. The <b>no</b> version restores the time interval between re-transmission of MIPv4 Registration Revocation Message to the default value. The default is <b>3</b> seconds.
<b>retransmit</b> <i>0-100</i>	(Optional) Configures number of times MIPv4 Registration Revocation messages are retransmitted. The <b>no</b> version of this command restores the retransmit number to the default value. The default is <b>3</b> re-transmissions.
<b>timestamp msec</b>	(Optional) Configures the units in which the timestamp value in the revocation support extension and revocation message should be encoded. By default the timestamp value will be sent as seconds. If <b>msec</b> option is specified, the values will be encoded in milliseconds
<b>word</b>	(Optional) Configures the FA access-list name.

## Defaults

The default configuration is **no ip mobile home-agent revocation**. The **timeout** default setting is **3** seconds, the **retransmit** default setting is **3** retransmissions, and the default **timestamp** setting is seconds.

## Command Modes

Global configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(7)XJ.	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)YD2	The <b>exclude-nai</b> option was added.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent revocation** command:

```
Router# (config)#ip mobile home-agent revoc timeout ?
    <1-100> Wait time (default 3 secs)
Router# (config)#ip mobile home-agent revoc retransmit ?
```

<0-100> Number of retries for a transaction (default 3)

# ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore

To enable the HA to send a revocation acknowledgement to the PDSN/FA but not delete the binding, use the **ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this function.

**ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore** *fa acl*

**no ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore** *fa acl*

## Syntax Description

*fa-acl* Specifies either an acl number *1-99*, an FA Standard expanded Access-list number *1300-1999*, or an FA Access-list *name*.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)YX5	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When a subscriber roams between their service provider's network and another partner service provider's network, the PDSN gateway sends a Resource Revocation message to the Home Agent to remove the subscriber. This causes timing problems, so Selective FA Revocation selectively ignores these "remove subscriber" requests. Revocation is done on a Foreign Agent basis. Thus, a given HA will statically configure a list of Foreign Agents from which to ignore the "remove subscriber" messages. With Selectable FA Revocation, the Hybrid PDSN/FA will go through the above conditions and send the revocation to the Home Agent. However, in this case the HA ignores the revocation, but sends a RR response to the PDSN.

As a result, the MN and Home Agent still have a binding state but the PDSN/FA no longer has a PPP session/visitor table entry. Eventually, the mobile goes active and has Data Ready to Send, where the 1x RF channel **DRS=1** is included. In this scenario, the VLR is not queried and the OpenRP message to the PDSN has **MEI** set to 1. Regardless of the MEI value, the PDSN will initiate PPP, and send a RRQ with the previously assigned home address. In this case HA will accept the Re-registration.

## Examples

Here is an example of the **ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore** command:

You can ignore revocation from the FA by specifying the **standard** access-list number or **standard** access-list name.

### Configuring access-list name to ignore the requests from COA 5.1.1.4

```
Router(config)#ip access-list standard ?
  <1-99>      Standard IP access-list number
  <1300-1999> Standard IP access-list number (expanded range)
  WORD       Access-list name
Router(config)#ip access-list standard fa_acl1
Router(config-std-nacl)#permit 5.1.1.4
```

### Configuring access-list number to ignore the requests from COA 5.1.1.5

```
Router(config)#ip access-list standard ?
  <1-99>      Standard IP access-list number
  <1300-1999> Standard IP access-list number (expanded range)
  WORD       Access-list name
Router(config)#ip access-list standard 1
Router(config-std-nacl)#permit 5.1.1.5
```

Configuring access-list name to selectively ignore requests from FA 5.1.1.4 . This is to associate the above created acl with the **ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore** command.

```
Router((config)#ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore ?
  <1-99>  fa Access-list number
  WORD   fa Access-list name
Router(config)#ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore fa_acl1
```

### Configuring the access-list number to selectively ignore requests from FA 5.1.1.5

```
Router(config)#ip mobile home-agent revocation ignore 1
```

# ip mobile home-agent switchover aaa swact-notification

To send Switchover-Action (swact) Notification after a switchover in Accounting watchdog/stop messages for each MIP session, use the **ip mobile home-agent switchover aaa swact-notification** Global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip mobile home-agent switchover aaa swact-notification**

**no ip mobile home-agent switchover aaa swact-notification**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

The command is disabled by default.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example configures the HA to send swact notification in an accounting message for each mip session:

```
router(config)# ip mobile home-agent switchover aaa swact-notification
```

# ip mobile home-agent template tunnel

To configure a Home Agent to use the template tunnel, use the **ip mobile home-agent template tunnel** command in global configuration. Use the **no** form to disable this feature.

**ip mobile home-agent template tunnel** *interface id* **address** *home agent address*

**no ip mobile home-agent template tunnel** *interface id* **address** *home agent address*

## Syntax Description

<i>interface id</i>	Specifies the template tunnel interface ID from which to apply ACLs.
<b>address</b> <i>home agent address</i>	Specifies the Home Agent address. ACLs will be applied to tunnels with <i>home agent address</i> as the local end point.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)XJW	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile home-agent template tunnel** command:

```
Router(config)# interface tunnel 10
    ip access-group 150 in -----> apply access-list 150
Router (config)# access-list 150 deny any 10.10.0.0 0.255.255.255
    access-list permit any any
    -----> permit all but traffic to 10.10.0.0 network
Router (config)# ip mobile home-agent template tunnel 10 address 10.0.0.1
```

# ip mobile host

To configure the mobile host or mobile node group, use the **ip mobile host** global configuration command. For PDSN, use this command to configure the static IP address or address pool for multiple flows with the same NAI.

```
ip mobile host {lower [upper] | nai string {static-address {addr1 [addr2] [addr3] [addr4] [addr5] | local-pool name} | address {addr | pool {local name | vpdn-tunnel | dhcp-proxy-client [dhcp-server addr]} {interface name | virtual-network network_address mask} [skip-chap | aaa [load-sa permanent]] [authorized-pool pool] [skip-aaa-reauthentication [reregistration | deregistration]] [care-of-access acl] [lifetime number]
```

```
no ip mobile host {lower [upper] | nai string {static-address {addr1 [addr2] [addr3] [addr4] [addr5] | local-pool name} | address {addr | pool {local name | vpdn-tunnel | dhcp-proxy-client [dhcp-server addr]} {interface name | virtual-network network_address mask} [skip-chap | aaa [load-sa permanent]] [authorized-pool pool] [skip-aaa-reauthentication [reregistration | deregistration]] [care-of-access acl] [lifetime number]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>lower</i> [ <i>upper</i> ]		One or a range of mobile host or mobile node group IP addresses. The upper end of the range is optional.
<b>nai string</b>		Network access identifier. The NAI can be a unique identifier (username@realm) or a group identifier (realm).
<b>static-address</b>		Indicates that a static IP address is to be assigned to the flows on this NAI. This parameter is not valid if the NAI is a realm.
<i>addr1</i> , <i>addr2</i> , ...		(Optional) One or more IP addresses to be assigned using the <b>static-address</b> keyword.
<b>local-pool name</b>		Name of the local pool of addresses to use for assigning a static IP address to this NAI.
<b>address</b>		Indicates that a dynamic IP address is to be assigned to the flows on this NAI.
<i>addr</i>		IP address to be assigned using the <b>address</b> keyword.
<b>pool</b>		Indicates that pool of addresses is to be used in assigning a dynamic IP address.
<b>local name</b>		The name of the local pool to use in assigning addresses.
<b>vpdn-tunnel</b>		Mandatory configuration to bring up MIP-LAC tunnel. Indicates that the address for the mobile IP client needs to be obtained from the LNS server using the MIP-LAC feature.
<b>dhcp-proxy-client</b>		Indicates that the pool should come from a DHCP client.
<b>dhcp-server</b> <i>addr</i>		IP address of the DHCP server.
<b>interface</b> <i>name</i>		Mobile node that belongs to the specified interface. When used with DHCP, this specifies the address pool from which the DHCP server should select the address.
<b>virtual-network</b> <i>network_address mask</i>		Indicates that the mobile station resides in the specified virtual network, which was created using the <b>ip mobile virtual-network</b> command.
<b>skip chap</b>		When <b>skip-chap</b> is configured, the Home Agent does not send Access Request to AAA for mobile IP registration requests.

<b>aaa</b>	(Optional) Retrieves security associations from a AAA (TACACS+ or RADIUS) server.
<b>load-sa</b>	(Optional) Stores security associations in memory after retrieval.
<b>permanent</b>	(Optional) Caches security associations in memory after retrieval permanently. Use this optional keyword only for NAI hosts.
<b>authorized-pool</b> <i>pool</i>	Verifies the IP address assigned to the mobile if it is within the pool specified by <i>pname</i> .
<b>skip-aaa-reauthentication</b>	When configured, the Home Agent does not send Access Request for authentication for mobile IP re-registration and deregistration requests. When disabled, the Home agent sends Access Request for all mobile IPRegistration requests.
<b>reregistration</b>	When configured, AAA authentication occurs at the time of registration and de-registration only.
<b>deregistration</b>	When configured, AAA authentication occurring at the time of registration and re-registration only
<b>care-of-access</b> <i>acl</i>	(Optional) Access list. This can be a string or number from 1 to 99. Controls where mobile nodes roam—the acceptable care-of addresses.
<b>lifetime</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Lifetime (in seconds). The lifetime for each mobile node (group) can be set to override the global value. Possible values are 3 through 65535.

**Defaults**

No host is configured.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword and associated parameters were added.
12.2(8)ZB6	The <b>skip-aaa-reauthentication</b> and <b>authorized-pool</b> keywords were added.
12.4(15)XM	The <b>vpdn-tunnel</b> keyword was introduced.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>reregistration</b> and <b>deregistration</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command configures the mobile host or mobile node group (ranging from *lower* address to *upper* address) to be supported by the Home Agent. These mobile nodes belong to the network on an interface or a virtual network (using the **ip mobile virtual-network** command). The security association for each mobile host must be configured using the **ip mobile secure** command or downloaded from an AAA server. When using an AAA server, the router will attempt to download all security associations when the command is entered. If no security associations are retrieved, retrieval will be attempted when a registration request arrives or the **clear ip mobile secure** command is entered.

All hosts must have security associations for registration authentication. Mobile nodes can have more than one security association. The memory consumption calculations shown in [Table 8](#) are based on the assumption of one security association per mobile node.

The **nai** keyword allows you to specify a particular mobile station or range of mobile stations. The mobile station can request a static IP address (**static-address** keyword), which is configured using the *addr1* variable (for a specific address) or the **local-pool** keyword (for an IP address from an address pool). Or, the mobile station can request a dynamic address (**address** keyword), which is configured using the *addr* variable (for a specific address) or the **pool** keyword (for an IP address from a pool or DHCP server). If this command is used with the PDSN proxy Mobile IP feature and a realm is specified in the **ip mobile proxy-host nai** command, then only a pool of addresses can be specified in this command.

The **vpdn-tunnel** option is added to the **ip mobile host** command. This keyword is mandatory to bring up MIP-LAC tunnel. You must also configure the **vpdn-tunnel virtual-template** option of the **ip mobile realm** command to enable the MIP-LAC feature. Every MIP session matching this realm will be mapped to a corresponding L2TP session. When MIP-LAC is enabled for user(s), and the HA does not go to AAA for authentication / authorization, local configuration will be checked for VPDN parameters.

The address pool can be defined by a local pool or using a DHCP proxy client. For DHCP, the **interface name** specifies the address pool from which the DHCP server selects and **dhcp-server** specifies DHCP server address.

Security associations can be stored using one of three methods:

- On the router
- On the AAA server, retrieve security association each time registration comes in
- On the AAA server, retrieve and store security association

Each method has advantages and disadvantages, which are described in [Table 8](#).

**Table 8**     *Methods for Storing Security Associations*

Storage Method	Advantage	Disadvantage
On the router	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security association is in router memory, resulting in fast lookup.</li> <li>• For Home Agents supporting fewer than 1500 mobile nodes, this provides optimum authentication performance and security (keys never leave router).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NVRAM of router is limited, cannot store many security associations. Each security association configuration takes about 80 bytes. For 125 KB NVRAM, you can store about 1500 security associations on a Home Agent.</li> </ul>

**Table 8** *Methods for Storing Security Associations (continued)*

Storage Method	Advantage	Disadvantage
On the AAA server, retrieve security association each time registration comes in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central administration and storage of security association on AAA server.</li> <li>• If keys change constantly, administration is simplified to one server, latest keys always retrieved during registration.</li> <li>• Router memory (DRAM) is conserved. Router will only need memory to load in a security association, and then release the memory when done. Router can support unlimited number of mobile nodes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires network to retrieve security association, slower than other storage methods, and dependent on network and server performance.</li> <li>• Multiple Home Agents that use one AAA server, which can become the bottleneck, can get slow response.</li> <li>• Key can be snooped if packets used to retrieve from AAA are not encrypted (for example, using RADIUS or unencrypted TACACS+ mode).</li> </ul>
On the AAA server, retrieve and store security association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AAA acts as an offload configuration server, security associations are loaded into router DRAM, which is more abundant (for example, 16 MB, 32 MB, 64 MB) when the first registration comes in. Each security association takes only about 50 bytes of DRAM, so 10,000 mobile nodes will use up 0.5 MB.</li> <li>• If keys remain fairly constant, once security associations are loaded, Home Agent authenticates as fast as when stored on the router.</li> <li>• Only security associations that are needed are loaded into router memory. Mobile nodes that never register will not waste memory.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If keys change on the AAA server after the mobile node registered, then you need to use <b>clear ip mobile secure</b> command to clear and load in new security association from AAA, otherwise the security association of the router is stale.</li> </ul>

**Note**

With **load-sa**, the security association downloaded from AAA will be cached and stored in the HA so that no RADIUS requests are needed to download a security association for a mobile for renewal. To avoid going to AAA for authentication when mobile ip re-registration message (RRQ) is received, or during closure of session when RRQ(0) is received, use the **skip-aaa-reauthentication** option.

**Note**

On the Mobile Wireless Home Agent, the following conditions apply:

If the **aaa load-sa** option is configured, the Home Agent caches the SA locally on first registration. In this case the Home Agent will not invoke the RADIUS authorization procedure for re-registration.

If **aaa load-sa skip-aaa-reauthentication** is configured, the Home Agent caches the SA locally on first registration; however, the Home Agent will not invoke HA-CHAP procedure for re-registration.

The **aaa load-sa permanent** option is not supported on the Mobile Wireless Home Agent, and should not be configured.

**Note**

In Release 5.0, the **ip mobile host nai string aaa load-sa skip-aaa-reauth [ reregistration | deregistration]** configuration will be applied only when the MN's NAI matches with that of configured NAI.

By default, authentication occurs for all three events listed in the configuration. If the above CLI is not configured, then authentication happens at the time of registration, re-registration and de-registration events. However, please note that, if the MN comes with new SPI, the configuration for skip-aaa-reauth is ignored for that user.

There is a configuration for the re-registration and de-registration events which may be on a per-realm, i.e., VRF basis. **ip mobile host nai string aaa load-sa skip-aaa-reauth [ reregistration | deregistration]**

The default configuration is that authentication occurs for all three events. i.e. **ip mobile host nai string aaa load-sa**. Some examples, assuming the default configuration is in place are **ip mobile host nai string aaa load-sa skip-aaa-reauth** will result in AAA authentication occurring for registration only.

**ip mobile host nai string aaa load-sa skip-aaa-reauth deregistration** will result in AAA authentication occurring for registration and reregistration.

**ip mobile host nai string aaa skip-chap** will result in no authentication occurring for initial registration, reregistration, and deregistration events.

**ip mobile host nai string aaa load-sa skip-aaa-reauth reregistration** will result in AAA authentication occurring for registration and deregistration only.

**Note**

Note: The “load-sa” causes the HA to download and locally store the security attributes for mobile-home authentication during the entire session. Without this parameter, HA does not locally store the security attributes for mobile-home authentication, and must retrieve them from AAA for subsequent re-registration or de-registration.

**Note**

In Release 5.1, when the **ip mobile host** command is configured for a full-NAI, the SA(s) configured locally for the corresponding realm are not applied. If local SA needs to be applied, then the SA(s) need to be configured separately for the full-NAI. For example, consider the following case:

```
-ip mobile host nai @cisco.com virtual-network ip1 mask1 aaa
-ip mobile host nai user1@cisco.com virtual-network ip2 mask2 aaa
-ip mobile secure host nai @cisco.com spi 100 key ascii CISCO.
```

Here, the configured SA for `@cisco.com` is not applied to `user1@cisco.com`. If a local SA needs to be applied for this user, an SA needs to be configured separately:

**ip mobile secure host nai user1@cisco.com spi 100 key ascii YAHOO.**

This feature is supported only for 3GPP2 users and not for Wimax users.



#### Note

In Release 5.1, it is now possible to configure the **aaa** keyword in the **ip mobile host nai** command and still configure the **ip mobile secure host** command for the corresponding NAI. It is possible to have both the commands for the same NAI/realm.

This command supports caching of SA even when using a locally configured SA, if **load-sa** is configured. Hence, with **load-sa** configured, re-authorization is prevented even when using a locally configured SA. Additionally, when **skip-aaa-reauth** is configured, re-authentication with AAA is prevented when using a locally configured SA.

The **[rereg | dereg]** options, if specified, gives you the flexibility to prevent re-authentication and re-authorization for either re-registration or de-registration only.

#### Examples

The following example configures a mobile node group to reside on virtual network 20.0.0.0 and store its security associations on the AAA server:

```
ip mobile host 20.0.0.1 20.0.0.3 virtual-network 20.0.0.0 aaa
```

The following example configures a local pool of dynamic addresses to be used in assigning IP addresses to mobile stations in the cisco.com domain.

```
ip mobile host nai @cisco.com address pool local mobilenodes virtual-network 9.0.0.0
255.0.0.0 aaa lifetime 65535
```

The following example configures a local pool of static addresses to be used in assigning IP addresses to mobile stations in the cisco.com domain.

```
ip mobile host nai @cisco.com static-address local-pool mobilenodes
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>aaa authorization ipmobile</b>	Authorizes Mobile IP to retrieve security associations from the AAA server using TACACS+ or RADIUS.
<b>ip mobile secure</b>	Specifies the mobility security associations for mobile host, visitor, Home Agent, and Foreign Agent.
<b>show ip mobile host</b>	Displays mobile station counters and information.
<b>ip mobile proxy-host</b>	Configures the proxy Mobile IP attributes of the PDSN.

# ip mobile options

To enable the configuration of Mobile IP options, and to enter Mobile IP configuration mode, use the **ip mobile options** command in global configuration mode. To exit Mobile IP configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip mobile options** [**realm case-insensitive**] [**om-metric-interval**]

**no ip mobile options** [**realm case-insensitive**] [**om-metric-interval**]

Syntax Description	realm case-insensitive	(Optional) Enables the Realm Case-Insensitive feature.
	om-metric-interval	(Optional) Configures an interval for the collection of OM metrics.

**Command Modes** Global configuration.

Related Commands	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Realm Case Insensitive feature enables you to match the configured commands against RRQ NAIs with case insensitive realm parameters. However, the username is still considered to be case sensitive.

**Examples** Here is an example:  
 HA(config)# **ip mobile options**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>om-metric-interval</b>	Configures an interval for the collection of OM metrics.
	<b>realm case-insensitive</b>	Enables the Realm Case-Insensitive feature.

# ip mobile radius disconnect

To enable the processing Radius Disconnect messages on the HA, use the **ip mobile radius disconnect** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable processing Radius Disconnect messages on the HA.

**ip mobile radius disconnect**

**no ip mobile radius disconnect**

## Syntax Description

There are no arguments or keywords for this command.

## Defaults

The default setting is that there is no processing of Radius Disconnect messages.

## Command Modes

Global configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(7)XJ.	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines



### Note

In order for POD requests to be processed by AAA, you need to configure the **aaa server radius dynamic-author** command.



### Note

You must configure **radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req** for the HA to send the FQDN in Access Request

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **ip mobile radius disconnect** command:

```
Router# ip mobile radius disconnect
```

## ip mobile realm

To enable inbound user sessions to be disconnected when specific session attributes are presented, and to configure policy parameters on the Home Agent and attach/identify them to QoS through an APN interface, use the **ip mobile realm** global configuration command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

```
ip mobile realm { realm | nai } [in-acl in-acl-name] [out-acl out-acl-name] { vrf vrf-name [ha-addr ip-address] [aaa-group [accounting aaa-acct-group | authentication aaa-auth-group]]}
periodic minutes accounting [data-path-idle timer value] [dns dynamic-update method
word] [dns server primary dns server address secondary dns server address] [redirect
[assign]] [hotline [capability [all | httpredir | ipfilter | ipredir | profile] redirect [ip | http] |
[non-hotline profile profile-id] | rule-based flag]] [vpdn-tunnel virtual-template number
[setup-time number]] [service-policy {input policy-name [peak-rate rate] | output
policy-name [peak-rate rate]]} [any-traffic | next-hop next-hop-ipadress] [mip-udp-tunnel
template-num] [absolute-time interval-in-seconds]
```

```
no ip mobile realm { realm | nai } [in-acl in-acl-name] [out-acl out-acl-name] [vrf vrf-name
ha-addr ip-address] [aaa-group [accounting aaa-acct-group | authentication
aaa-auth-group]] periodic minutes accounting [data-path-idle timer value] [dns
dynamic-update method word] [dns server primary dns server address secondary dns server
address] [redirect] [assign]] [[hotline [capability [all | httpredir | ipfilter | ipredir | profile]
redirect [ip | http] [non-hotline profile profile-id] | rule-based flag]] [vpdn-tunnel
virtual-template number [setup-time number]] [service-policy {input policy-name
[peak-rate rate] | output policy-name [peak-rate rate]]} [any-traffic | next-hop
next-hop-ipadress] [mip-udp-tunnel template-num] [absolute-time interval-in-seconds]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>realm</i>	Name of the specified realm.
<i>nai</i>	Name of the specified NAI.
<b>in-acl</b> <i>in-acl-name</i>	(Optional) Extended Access List name for upstream data traffic.
<b>out-acl</b> <i>out-acl-name</i>	(Optional) Extended Access List name for downstream data traffic.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf name</i>	(Optional) Enables VRF support for a specific group.
<b>ha-addr</b> <i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of the Home Agent. <b>ha-addr</b> is made optional for backward compatibility, and results in a configuration where some VRFs will use a unique HA address and some VRFs will use a common HA address.
<b>aaa-group</b>	(Optional) Denotes a AAA group.
<b>accounting</b> <i>aaa-acct-group</i>	(Optional) Specifies a AAA accounting group.
<b>authentication</b> <i>aaa-auth-group</i>	(Optional) Specifies a AAA authentication group.
<b>periodic</b> <i>minutes</i> <b>accounting</b>	(Optional) This command enables the per domain accounting updates at periodic intervals with or without VRF, and configures the AAA group for accounting. AAA accounting message is sent to the AAA server at an interval corresponding to the value <i>minutes</i> .  Accounting is enabled on a per realm basis by configuring keyword <b>accounting</b> after the periodic interval.

<b>data-path-idle</b> <i>timer value</i>	<b>ip mobile realm x@y data-path-idle minutes</b> : Deletes the mobility binding entry in the domain when there is no traffic for a period of time (idle time) for a mobility host with NAI that matches the specified realm. The range is 1 - 65535.
<b>dns dynamic-update method</b> <i>word</i>	(Optional) Enables the DNS Update procedure for the specified realm. <i>word</i> is the dynamic DNS update method name.
<b>dns server</b> <i>primary dns server address secondary dns server address</i>	(Optional) Enables you to locally configure the DNS Server address.
<b>redirect</b>	(Optional) Enables the DNS redirection feature for this realm.
<b>assign</b>	(Optional) Enables this feature for the specified realm.
<b>hotline</b>	(Optional) Enables Hotlining of the mobile hosts.
<b>capability profile-based redirect ip</b>	(Optional) Configures a profile-based hot-lining for users with ip-redirection rules. Here, the realm can be nai/realm. <b>all</b> Support all Hotline Capabilities <b>httpredir</b> HTTPRedir Rule-based Hot-Lining <b>ipfilter</b> IPFilter Rule-based Hot-Lining <b>ipredir</b> IPRedir Rule-based Hot-Lining <b>profile</b> Profile-based Hot-Lining
<b>non-hotline profile</b> <i>profile-id</i>	(Optional) The realm has to be associated with configured profiles locally and only one profile is allowed per realm. On configuring multiple profile values, the HA will overwrite the current value with the most recent profile-id configured.
<b>capability profile-based redirect http</b>	(Optional) Configures a profile-based hot-lining for users with http-redirection rules. Here, the realm can be nai/realm.
<b>rule-based</b> <i>flag</i>	(Optional) Configures rule-based hot-lining for users. Here, the realm can be nai/realm.
<b>vpdn-tunnel virtual-template</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Enables you to configure the vpdn-tunnel virtual-template number.
<b>setup-time</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Enables you to configure the setup time. The range of values for "setup-time" is from 5 secs to 300 secs. The default value for <b>setup-time</b> will be 60 seconds. The default value will be taken in to consideration, when you do not specify the <b>setup-time</b> option explicitly.
<b>service-policy</b>	(Optional) Configures a policy and associated rate for one or more user bindings belonging to that policy on the basis of NAI/realm.
<b>input</b> <i>policy-name [peak-rate rate]</i>	Attaches the policy-map in input direction (downstream). The <b>peak-rate</b> is the police rate value in bps. The range is 8000-2000000000.
<b>output</b> <i>policy-name [peak-rate rate]]</i>	Attaches a policy-map in output direction (upstream). The <b>peak-rate</b> is the police rate value in bps. The range is 8000-2000000000.

<b>any-traffic next-hop</b> <i>next-hop-ipaddress</i>	Sets the next-hop address for the realm.  <b>any-traffic</b> indicates that any or all traffic in the upstream from the mobile is redirected.  <b>next-hop</b> indicates the next-hop feature.  <i>next-hop-ip-address</i> is the IP address of the next-hop, where the packets needs to be redirected to.
<b>mip-udp-tunnel</b> <i>template-num</i>	(Optional) <i>template-num</i> is the number of the Virtual-Template which has already been configured globally and needs to be used for ipmobile HWIDB creation.
<b>absolute-time</b> <i>interval-in-seconds</i>	(Optional) Configures the “absolute-time” locally on the HA. However, when Session- Timeout [27] gets downloaded from the AAA, it takes a higher precedence and will overwrite the locally configured <b>absolute-time</b> <i>value</i> .

**Defaults**

When the **setup-time** is not specified, the default value is 60.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.3(7)XJ.	This command was introduced.
12.3(14)YX	The <b>dns server assign</b> , and <b>dns dynamic-update method</b> variables were introduced.
12.4(15)XM	The <b>capability</b> , <b>redirect [ip   http]</b> , <b>rule-based flag</b> , <b>vpdn-tunnel virtual-template</b> and <b>setup-time</b> , and <b>service policy</b> , <b>input</b> , <b>output</b> , <b>peak-rate</b> , and <b>any traffic next hop</b> options were introduced.
12.4(22)YD	The <b>periodic minutes accounting</b> , <b>mip-udp-tunnel template-num</b> , and <b>data-path-idle minutes</b> options were added.
12.4(22)YD1	The <b>redirect</b> and <b>non-hotline profile</b> , and <b>absolute-time value</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command defines the VRF for the domain “@xyz.com”. The IP address of the Home Agent corresponding to the VRF is also defined at which the MOIP tunnel will terminate. IP address of the Home Agent should be a routable IP address on the box. Optionally, the AAA accounting and/or authentication server groups can be defined per VRF. If AAA accounting server group is defined, all accounting records for the users of the realm will be sent to the specified group. If AAA authentication server group is defined, HA-CHAP is sent to the server(s) defined in the group.

The *word* argument should be specified as nai/realm and in the format of @cisco.com/username@cisco.com. Otherwise, the command will give error message. At least one form of hot-lining should be selected. There is no default rule to activate rule-based hot-lining for the user. Un-configuring this CLI will erase the rule-based hot-lining capability for the user. The values in above command are mentioned as flags. The flag values are explained here:

0x00000001 Profile-based Hot-Lining is supported (Using RADIUS Filter-Id attributes)  
 0x00000002 Rule-based Hot-Lining is supported using Filter Rule  
 0x00000004 Rule-based Hot-Lining is supported using HTTP Redirection Rule.  
 0x00000008 Rule-based Hot-Lining is supported using IP Redirection Rule.

The **[service-policy {input *policy-name* [peak-rate *rate*] | output *policy-name* [peak-rate *rate*]}]** variables allows you to configure a policy and associated rate for one or more user bindings belonging to that policy on the basis of NAI/realm. This can be configured for both upstream and downstream traffic. The burst and the peak-burst can be configured under the policy-map configuration.

The **setup-time** for the **vpdn-tunnel** configuration is optional. The range of values for **setup-time** is from 5 secs to 300 secs. The default value for setup-time is 60 seconds. The default value is taken in to consideration, when user does not specify the **setup-time** option explicitly.

Configured **setup-time** is the maximum tolerance time, starting from the creation of the PPP IDB within which a regenerated PPP session has to come fully up. If this period of time has elapsed and the L2TP tunnel is not up yet, the mobile IP module proceeds to tear down this session's L2TP session, PPP IDB and mobile binding. Also, please note that the *number* option of **tunnel vtemplate number** must match the number configured in the corresponding **interface virtual-template** command.

The **periodic** keyword defines the sending of interim accounting records at an interval corresponding to the value *minutes*.

The per-VRF configuration takes precedence over per-realm configuration, which takes precedence over the aaa accounting update periodic configuration.



#### Note

**ip mobile realm *x@y* data-path-idle *minutes*** has higher precedence over **ip mobile home-agent data-path-idle *minutes***.

#### Release 5.1 Information

To enable the DNS redirection feature for a specific realm configure the following commands:

```
ip mobile realm word dns server primary DNS ip secondary DNS ip
ip mobile realm word dns server redirect
```

If the second command is configured before the first command, the HA will display the following error message

```
Error: Primary and Secondary DNS not configured for realm
```

Since the DNS redirection feature is realm-based, only @ or @*domain* is a valid realm. For example, *xyz@domain*, *xyz* or *xyz@* will not be valid realm option. In case of an error, the HA will display the following error message:

```
DNS Redirection is allowed for realm only (e.g. @word)
```

If no command to unconfigure the primary DNS server and secondary DNS server is configured for a particular realm, this will automatically disable DNS redirection for that realm.

When unconfiguring the DNS redirection feature, issuing the **no** command of the CLI will not remove the existing binding for that realm from the HA. Only the DNS redirection feature will be disabled

To enable DNS servers monitoring for their availability, configure the following IP SLA CLIs. This set of IP SLA configuration commands are required for all the DNS server nodes that need to be monitored by the HA.

Assign a ipsla number and configure the IP address that needs to be monitored:

```
[no] ip sla ipsla-number
      icmp-echo ip-addr
      frequency freq
```

Configure ip sla to notify if above configured DNS server is not available:

```
[no] ip sla reaction-configuration ipsla-number react timeout threshold-type immediate
action-type trapAndTrigger
```

Configure ip sla to notify if above configured DNS server is available:

```
[no] ip sla reaction-configuration ipsla-number react connectionLoss threshold-type
immediate action-type trapAndTrigger
```

Configure ip sla to generate notification for availability and unavailability of DNS servers configured above:

```
[no] ip sla enable reaction-alerts
```

Configure ip sla to start monitoring configure DNS server configured above

```
[no] ip sla sch ipsla-number start-time now life forever
```

Where:

*ipsla-number*—IP SLA number that has been assigned for checking the DNS server.

*ip-addr*—The IP address of the DNS server

*freq*—The frequency of the probe in seconds (default 60)

## 5.2 Release Information:

- To share HA addresses across VRFs, the global config to support the GRE cvse key should be enabled
- To share HA addresses across VRFs, the PDSN should have the capability to include GRE key to determine the MN flow.
  - For realms/domains that are handled by the PDSN that do not support the GRE\_CVSE key, VRF configuration must specify ha-addr in **ip mobile realm vrf vrf1 ha-addr ip1** (the old way of using different ha-addresses for different VRFs).
  - For realms/domains that are handled by the PDSN that support the GRE\_CVSE key but do not support inclusion of GRE key in MN flows, the VRF configuration must specify the ha-address in **ip mobile realm vrf vrf1 ha-addr ip1** (the old way of using a different HA address for a different VRF)
  - For realm/domains that are handled by the PDSN that support both the GRE CVSE extension and include the GRE key in MN flows, the VRF configuration can omit the HA address, as in **ip mobile realm vrf vrf1 aaa**.

## Examples

The following example identifies the DNS **dynamic update** keyword:

```
router(config)#ip mobile realm @ispxyz1.com dns ?
dynamic-update Enable 3GPP2 IP reachability
server DNS server configuration
```

The following example identifies the **hotlining** and **vrf** keywords:

```
router(config)# ip mobile realm @ispxyz1.com ?
dns Configure DNS details
hotline Hotlining of the mobile hosts
vrf VRF for the realm

Router(config)#ip mobile realm {realm | nai} hotline ?
```

```

capability  Hotlining Capability of the mobile hosts
redirect    Redirect ip address for upstream traffic

```

```

Router(config)#[no] ip mobile realm {realm | nai} hotline capability ?
all        Support all Hotline Capabilities
httpredir  HTTPRedir Rule-based Hot-Lining
ipfilter   IPFilter Rule-based Hot-Lining
ipredir    IPRedir Rule-based Hot-Lining
profile    Profile-based Hot-Lining
Router(config)#

```

Here is a policy map configuration example:

```

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> ?
dns        Configure DNS details
hotline    Hotlining of the mobile hosts
service-policy QoS service policy attachment
vrf        VRF for the realm

```

```

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy ?
input      Attach policy-map in input direction (downstream)
output     Attach policy-map in output direction (upstream)
<cr>

```

```

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input ?
WORD      Policy-map name in input direction

```

```

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> ?
    output          Attach policy-map in output direction (upstream)
    peak-rate       Police rate
    <cr>

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> peak-rate ?
    <8000-2000000000> Police rate value in bps

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> peak-rate
<rate> ?
    output          Attach policy-map in output direction (upstream)
    <cr>

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> peak-rate
<rate> output ?
    WORD            Policy-map name in output direction

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> peak-rate
<rate> output <polycyname> ?
    peak-rate       Police rate

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> peak-rate
<rate> output <polycyname> peak-rate ?
    <8000-2000000000> Police rate value in bps

Router(config)#ip mobile realm <nai | realm> service-policy input <polycyname> peak-rate
<rate> output <polycyname> peak-rate <rate>

```

Here is an example of the data-path-idle timer-value option:

```

cisco-1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  MAC Addr 0000.0001.0000
  Home Addr 5.1.0.1
  Care-of Addr 2.2.2.200, Src Addr 2.2.2.200
  Lifetime granted 10:00:00 (36000), remaining 09:52:39
  IdleTime granted 00:10:00 (10 min), remaining 00:09:24
  Flags sBmg-T-, Identification CCA7F408.1
  Tunnel0 src 81.81.81.81 dest 2.2.2.200 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: 3GPP2 (3GPP2 1xRTT/HRPD)
  Revocation negotiated - I-bit not set

```

## ip mobile secure

To specify the mobility security associations for the mobile host, visitor, Home Agent, Foreign Agent, and proxy host, use the **ip mobile secure** global configuration command. To remove the mobility security associations, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip mobile secure {host lower-address [upper-address] | visitor address | home-agent address | foreign-agent address} {inbound-spi spi-in | outbound-spi spi-out | spi spi} key hex string [replay timestamp [number] algorithm md5 mode prefix-suffix]
```

```
no ip mobile secure {host lower-address [upper-address] | visitor address | home-agent address | foreign-agent address} {inbound-spi spi-in | outbound spi-out | spi spi} key hex string [replay timestamp [number] algorithm md5 mode prefix-suffix]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>host</b>	Security association of the mobile host on the Home Agent.
<i>lower address</i>	IP address of host, visitor, or mobility agent, or lower range of IP address pool.
<i>upper-address</i>	(Optional) Upper range of IP address pool.
<b>visitor</b>	Security association of the mobile host on the Foreign Agent.
<b>home-agent</b>	Security association of the remote Home Agent on the Foreign Agent.
<b>foreign-agent</b>	Security association of the remote Foreign Agent on the Home Agent.
<i>address</i>	IP address of visitor or mobility agent.
<b>inbound-spi</b> <i>spi-in</i>	Security parameter index used for authenticating inbound registration packets. Range is from 0x100 to 0xffffffff.
<b>outbound-spi</b> <i>spi-out</i>	Security parameter index used for calculating the authenticator in outbound registration packets. Range is from 0x100 to 0xffffffff.
<b>spi</b> <i>spi</i>	Bidirectional SPI. Range is from 0x100 to 0xffffffff.
<b>key</b> <i>hex string</i>	ASCII or hexadecimal string of values. No spaces are allowed.
<b>replay</b>	(Optional) Replay protection used on registration packets.
<b>timestamp</b>	(Optional) Used to validate incoming packets to ensure that they are not being “replayed” by a spoofer using timestamp method.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds. Registration is valid if received within the specified time. This means the sender and receiver are in time synchronization (NTP can be used).
<b>algorithm</b>	(Optional) Algorithm used to authenticate messages during registration.
<b>md5</b>	(Optional) Message Digest 5.
<b>mode</b>	(Optional) Mode used to authenticate during registration.
<b>prefix-suffix</b>	(Optional) The key is used to wrap the registration information for authentication (for example, key registration information key) to calculate the message digest.

### Defaults

No security association is specified.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2	The <i>lower-address</i> and <i>upper-address</i> arguments were added.

**Usage Guidelines** The security association consists of the entity address, SPI, key, replay protection method, authentication algorithm, and mode.

The SPI is the 4-byte index that selects the specific security parameters to be used to authenticate the peer. The security parameters consist of the authentication algorithm and mode, replay attack protection method, timeout, and IP address.

On a Home Agent, the security association of the mobile host is mandatory for mobile host authentication. If desired, configure a Foreign Agent security association on your Home Agent. On a Foreign Agent, the security association of the visiting mobile host and security association of the Home Agent are optional. Multiple security associations for each entity can be configured.

If registration fails because the **timestamp** value is out of bounds, the time stamp of the Home Agent is returned so the mobile node can reregister with the time-stamp value closer to that of the Home Agent, if desired.



**Note** NTP can be used to synchronize time for all parties.



**Note** In HA Release 5.0 and above it is not necessary to configure the **home-agent** option. Additionally, for WiMax, it is not necessary to configure the **foreign-agent** option.

**Examples** The following example shows mobile node 20.0.0.1, which has a key that is generated by the MD5 hash of the string:

```
Router# ip mobile secure host 20.0.0.1 spi 100 key hex 12345678123456781234567812345678
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip mobile host</b>	Configures the mobile host or mobile node group.
	<b>ntp server</b>	Allows the system clock to be synchronized by a time server.
	<b>show ip mobile secure</b>	Displays the mobility security associations for mobile host, mobile visitor, Foreign Agent, or Home Agent.
	<b>ip mobile proxy-host</b>	Configures the proxy Mobile IP attributes of the PDSN.

# ip mobile tunnel

To specify the settings of tunnels created by Mobile IP, use the **ip mobile tunnel** interface configuration command.

```
ip mobile tunnel { crypto map map-name | route-cache | path-mtu-discovery | nat { inside | outside } }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>crypto map</b>	Enables encryption/decryption on new tunnels.
<i>map-name</i>	Specifies the name of the crypto map.
<b>route-cache</b>	Sets tunnels to default or process switching mode.
<b>path-mtu-discovery</b>	Specifies when the tunnel MTU should expire if set by Path MTU Discovery.
<b>nat</b>	Applies Network Address Translation (NAT) on the tunnel interface.
<b>inside</b>	Sets the dynamic tunnel as the inside interface for NAT.
<b>outside</b>	Sets the dynamic tunnel as the outside interface for NAT.

## Defaults

Disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Path MTU discovery is used by end stations to find a packet size that does not need fragmentation between them. Tunnels have to adjust their MTU to the smallest MTU interior to achieve this. This is described in RFC 2003.

The discovered tunnel MTU should be aged out periodically to possibly recover from case where sub-optimum MTU existed at time of discovery. It is reset to the outgoing interface's MTU.

## Examples

The following example sets the discovered tunnel MTU to expire in ten minutes:

```
Router# ip mobile tunnel reset-mtu-time 600
```

## ip mobile tunnel ip-ip conserve-ip-id threshold

To conserve the unique IP ID for a FA-HA IP-in-IP tunnel, use the **ip mobile tunnel ip-ip conserve-ip-id threshold** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**ip mobile tunnel ip-ip conserve-ip-id threshold** *value*

**no ip mobile tunnel ip-ip conserve-ip-id threshold** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	The threshold <i>value</i> indicates the outer IP packet size. The range is 576-1500.
<b>Defaults</b>	This feature is not enabled by default, and there is no default threshold.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration.	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When configuring this command, if the packet size is more than the threshold <i>value</i> , it is sent with a unique IP ID in the outer IP header. Otherwise, the identification field is set to 0. If you set the threshold to 1400 bytes, then packets with size 1401 and above are sent out with unique IP ID.	

# ip mobile virtual-network

To define a virtual network, use the **ip mobile virtual-network** global configuration command. To remove the virtual network, use the no form of this command.

**ip mobile virtual-network** *net mask* [**address** *addr*]

**no ip mobile virtual-network** *net mask* [**address** *addr*]

## Syntax Description

<i>net</i>	Network associated with the IP address of the virtual network.
<i>mask</i>	Mask associated with the IP address of the virtual network.
<b>address</b> <i>addr</i>	(Optional) IP address of a Home Agent on a virtual network.

## Defaults

No Home Agent addresses are specified.

## Command Modes

Global configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(2)T	The address keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines

This command inserts the virtual network into the routing table to allow mobile nodes to use the virtual network as their home network. The network is propagated when redistributed to other routing protocols.



### Note

You may need to include virtual networks when configuring the routing protocols. If this is the case, use the redistribute mobile router configuration command to redistribute routes from one routing domain to another.

## Examples

The following example adds the virtual network 20.0.0.0 to the routing table and specifies that the HA IP address is configured on the loopback interface for that virtual network:

```
Router# ip mobile virtual-network
int e0
 ip addr 1.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
 standby ip 1.0.0.10
 standby name SanJoseHA

int lo0
 ip addr 20.0.0.1 255.255.255.255

ip mobile home-agent
 ip mobile virtual-network 20.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 20.0.0.1
 ip mobile home-agent standby SanJoseHA virtual-network
```

# match flow pdp

To classify an HA flow, use the **match flow pdp** command in global class-map configuration mode.

**match flow pdp**

**no match flow pdp**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global class-map configuration.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **match flow pdp** command:

```
Router(conf t)# class-map <class-name>
Router(config-cmap)#match flow ?
pdp PDP context of flow
Router(config-cmap)# match flow pdp
Router(config-cmap)# end
```

# om-metric-interval

To configure an interval for the collection of OM metrics, use the **om-metric-interval** command in Mobile IP configuration mode. To restore the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**om-metric-interval {15 | 30 | 60}**

**no om-metric-interval**

## Syntax Description

<b>15</b>	Specifies an OM metric interval of 15 minutes.
<b>30</b>	Specifies an OM metric interval of 30 minutes. This is the default setting.
<b>60</b>	Specifies an OM metric interval of 60 minutes.

## Defaults

If you do not configure an **om-metric-interval** command, the default interval is 30 minutes.

## Command Modes

Mobile IP configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD2	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The OM metric interval is the period during which the Home Agent collects data to determine the maximum number of active bindings, active 3GPP2 bindings, and active WIMAX bindings that are present.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure an OM metric interval of 60 minutes:

```
HA(config)# ip mobile options
HA(config-ipmobile-options)# om-metric-interval 60
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip mobile options</b>	Enables the configuration of Mobile IP options, and enters Mobile IP configuration mode
<b>realm case-insensitive</b>	Enables the Realm Case-Insensitive feature.

# police rate pdp

To invoke police action on a binding flow, use the **police rate pdp** command in global policy-map configuration mode.

```
police rate pdp [burst bytes] [peak-rate pdp [peak-burst bytes]] conform-action action
[exceed-action action [violate-action action]]
```

```
no police rate pdp [burst bytes] [peak-rate pdp [peak-burst bytes]] conform-action action
[exceed-action action [violate-action action]]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>burst</b>	Specifies the burst parameter.
	<b>peak-rate pdp</b>	Specifies the peak rate pdp binding.
	<b>peak-burst</b>	Specify <b>peak-burst</b> parameter for <b>peak-rate</b>
	<b>conform-action</b>	Specifies action when rate is less than conform burst.
	<b>exceed-action</b>	Specifies action taken when rate is within conform and conform + exceed burst
	<b>violate-action</b>	Specifies action when rate is greater than conform + exceed burst

**Defaults** There are no default values.

**Command Modes** Policy-map configuration submode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **peak-rate pdp** parameter ensures that policing is done based on a rate specified for each binding flow. The actual rate is specified using the **mobile ip** command described above.

The **peak-rate pdp** parameter has the following restrictions:

- You cannot remove one of the policies (either input or output) if both policies are configured.
- You cannot modify the existing service-policy for a realm without unconfiguring and then reconfiguring it.
- You cannot configure output-policy first and then input policy.

**Examples** The following example illustrates the **police rate pdp** command:

```
Router(config)# policy-map <polycyname>
Router(config)# class <class-name>
Router(config-pmap-c)# ?
    police          Police
Router(config-pmap-c)#police ?
    <8000-2000000000> Bits per second
    cir             Committed information rate
```

```

    rate                Specify police rate
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate ?
    pdp                APN PDP context
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate pdp ?
    burst              Specify 'burst' parameter
    conform-action     action when rate is less than conform burst
    peak-burst         Specify 'peak-burst' parameter for 'peak-rate'
    peak-rate          Specify peak rate
    <cr>
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate pdp burst 1000 peak-rate ?
    pdp                APN PDP context
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate pdp burst 1000 peak-rate pdp ?
    conform-action     action when rate is less than conform burst
    peak-burst         Specify 'peak-burst' parameter for 'peak-rate'
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate pdp burst 1000 peak-rate pdp peak-burst 5000 ?
    conform-action     action when rate is less than conform burst
    <cr>
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate pdp burst 1000 peak-rate pdp peak-burst 5000
conform-action <transmit> ?
    exceed-action      action when rate is within conform and conform + exceed burst
    <cr>
Router(config-pmap-c)#police rate pdp burst 1000 peak-rate pdp peak-burst 5000
conform-action <transmit> exceed-action <drop> ?
    violate-action     action when rate is greater than conform + exceed burst
    <cr>

```

# radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req

To send RADIUS attribute 32 (NAS-Identifier) in an access-request or accounting-request, use the **radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req** global configuration command. To disable sending RADIUS attribute 32, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req [format]**

**no radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>format</b> (Optional) A string sent in attribute 32 containing an IP address (%i), a hostname (%h), or a domain name (%d).
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	RADIUS attribute 32 is not sent in access-request or accounting-request packets.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration.
----------------------	-----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1T</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1T	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
12.1T	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Using the <b>radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req</b> makes it possible to identify the network access server (NAS) manufacturer to the RADIUS server by sending RADIUS attribute 32 (NAS-Identifier) in an access-request or accounting-request. If you configure the <b>format</b> argument, the string sent in attribute 32 will include an IP address, a hostname, or a domain name; otherwise, the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) is sent by default.</p>
-------------------------	---

Here are additional attribute options that are available to configure:

- 11 Filter-Id attribute configuration
- 188 Num-In-Multilink attribute configuration
- 218 Address-Pool attribute
- 25 Class attribute
- 30 DNIS attribute
- 31 Calling Station ID
- 32 NAS-Identifier attribute
- 4 NAS IP address attribute
- 44 Acct-Session-Id attribute
- 55 Event-Timestamp attribute
- 6 Service-Type attribute
- 69 Tunnel-Password attribute
- 77 Connect-Info attribute

- 8 Framed IP address attribute
- 87 Nas Port ID
- list List of Attribute Types
- nas-port NAS-Port attribute configuration

---

**Examples**

The following example shows a configuration that sends RADIUS attribute 32 in the access-request with the format configured to identify a Cisco NAS:

```
router (config)# radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req format cisco %h.%d %i
```

! The following string will be sent in attribute 32 (NAS-Identifier).

```
"cisco router.nlab.cisco.com 10.0.1.67"
```

# radius-server attribute 55 access-request include

To send RADIUS attribute 55 Event-Timestamp in Access-Request, use the **radius-server attribute 55 access-request include** global configuration command. To disable sending this attribute, use the **no** form of this command.

**radius-server attribute 55 access-request include**

**no radius-server attribute 55 access-request include**

**Syntax Description** There are no keywords or arguments.

**Defaults** There are no default values.

**Command Modes** Global configuration.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Here are additional attribute options that are available to configure:

- 11 Filter-Id attribute configuration
- 188 Num-In-Multilink attribute configuration
- 218 Address-Pool attribute
- 25 Class attribute
- 30 DNIS attribute
- 31 Calling Station ID
- 32 NAS-Identifier attribute
- 4 NAS IP address attribute
- 44 Acct-Session-Id attribute
- 55 Event-Timestamp attribute
- 6 Service-Type attribute
- 69 Tunnel-Password attribute
- 77 Connect-Info attribute
- 8 Framed IP address attribute
- 87 Nas Port ID
- list List of Attribute Types
- nas-port NAS-Port attribute configuration

## Examples

The following example illustrates how to configure the **radius-server attribute 55 access-request include** command:

```
router (config)# radius-server attribute 55 access-request include
```

# radius-server host

To specify a RADIUS server host, use the radius-server host command in global configuration mode. To delete the specified RADIUS host, use the no form of this command.

**radius-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**auth-port** *port-number*] [**acct-port** *port-number*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**retransmit** *retries*] [**key** *string*] [**alias** {*hostname* | *ip-address*}]

**no radius-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**auth-port** *port-number*] [**acct-port** *port-number*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**retransmit** *retries*] [**key** *string*] [**alias** {*hostname* | *ip-address*}]

Syntax Description	
<i>hostname</i>	Domain Name System (DNS) name of the RADIUS server host.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the RADIUS server host.
<b>auth-port</b>	(Optional) Specifies the UDP destination port for authentication requests.
<i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Port number for authentication requests; the host is not used for authentication if set to 0. If unspecified, the port number defaults to 1645.
<b>acct-port</b>	(Optional) Specifies the UDP destination port for accounting requests.
<i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Port number for accounting requests; the host is not used for accounting if set to 0. If unspecified, the port number defaults to 1646.
<b>timeout</b>	(Optional) The time interval (in seconds) that the router waits for the RADIUS server to reply before retransmitting. This setting overrides the global value of the radius-server timeout command. If no timeout value is specified, the global value is used. Enter a value in the range 1 to 1000.
<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the timeout value. Enter a value in the range 1 to 1000. If no timeout value is specified, the global value is used.
<b>retransmit</b>	(Optional) The number of times a RADIUS request is re-sent to a server, if that server is not responding or responding slowly. This setting overrides the global setting of the radius-server retransmit command.
<i>retries</i>	(Optional) Specifies the retransmit value. Range is from 0 to 100 where “0” nullifies the retransmissions. If no retransmit value is specified, the global value is used.
<b>key</b>	(Optional) Specifies the authentication and encryption key used between the router and the RADIUS daemon running on this RADIUS server. This key overrides the global setting of the radius-server key command. If no key string is specified, the global value is used.  The key is a text string that must match the encryption key used on the RADIUS server. Always configure the key as the last item in the radius-server host command syntax. This is because the leading spaces are ignored, but spaces within and at the end of the key are used. If you use spaces in the key, do not enclose the key in quotation marks unless the quotation marks themselves are part of the key.

<i>string</i>	(Optional) Specifies the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the router and the RADIUS server. This key must match the encryption used on the RADIUS daemon. All leading spaces are ignored, but spaces within and at the end of the key are used. If you use spaces in your key, do not enclose the key in quotation marks unless the quotation marks themselves are part of the key.
<b>alias</b>	(Optional) Allows up to eight aliases per line for any given RADIUS server.

---

**Defaults**

The **auth-port** port number defaults to 1645; the **acct-port** port number defaults to 1646.

---

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

---

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XC	This command was introduced.

---

**Examples**

The following example shows the **radius-server host** command:

```
Router# radius server host 20.1.1.1
```

## radius-server snmp-trap

To generate a trap (SNMP notification) when round trip time or retransmit value goes above the high threshold value and comes below the normal threshold value, use the **radius-server snmp-trap** global configuration command. The trap is generated for either round trip time or retransmit count. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

```
radius server snmp [retrans-threshold normal high | timeout-threshold normal high]
```

```
no radius server snmp [retrans-threshold normal high | timeout-threshold normal high]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>retrans-threshold</b> (Optional) The normal and high thresholds in percentage to generate traps for <i>normal high</i> retransmit times.
	<b>timeout-threshold</b> (Optional) The normal threshold in percentage to generate traps for round trip <i>normal high</i> times.

**Defaults** This command is disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration.

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

**Examples** Here is example output for the **radius server snmp** command:

```
router(config)#radius-server snmp-trap timeout-threshold 50 80
router(config)#radius-server snmp-trap retrans-threshold 50 80
```

# radius-server vsa send accounting wimax

To configure the WiMAX VSAs included in RADIUS accounting messages generated by the HA, use the **radius-server vsa send accounting wimax** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**radius-server vsa send accounting wimax**

**no radius-server vsa send accounting wimax**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When this command is enabled, the following following RADIUS attributes will be included in accounting messages generated by the HA.

- Acct-Terminate-Cause (49)
- Acct-Multi-Session-Id (50)
- Acct-Session-Time (46)
- Chargeable-User-Identity(89)
- Acct-Input-Gigawords (52)
- Acct-Output-Gigawords (53)
- HA-IP-MIP4 (26/2)
- GMT-Time-Zone-Offset (26/3)

## Examples

The following example shows the **radius-server vsa send accounting wimax** command:

```
Router# radius-server vsa send accounting wimax
```

# radius-server vsa send authentication wimax

To configure WiMAX VSAs included in RADIUS Access-Request messages, use the **radius-server vsa send authentication wimax** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**radius-server vsa send authentication wimax**

**no radius-server vsa send authentication wimax**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When this command is enabled, the following following RADIUS attributes will be included in Access-Request messages generated by the HA.

- Acct-Interim-Interval (85)
- Message-Authenticator(80)
- Chargeable-User-Identity(89)
- WiMAX Capability (26/1)
- HA-IP-MIP4 (26/2)
- RRQ-HA-IP (26/18)
- MN-HA-MIP4-SPI (26/11)
- RRQ-MN-HA-SPI (26/20)

## Examples

The following example shows the **radius-server vsa send authentication wimax** command:

```
Router# radius-server vsa send authentication wimax
```

# realm case-insensitive

To enable the Realm Case-Insensitive feature, use the **realm case-insensitive** command in Mobile IP configuration mode. To disable the feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**realm case-insensitive**

**no realm case-insensitive**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** The Realm Case-Insensitive feature is not enabled.

**Command Modes** Mobile IP configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Realm Case-Insensitive feature enables you to match the configured commands against registration request (RRQ) Network Access Identifiers (NAIs) with case-insensitive realm parameters. However, the username is still considered to be case-sensitive.

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable the Realm Case-Insensitive feature:

```
HA(config)# ip mobile options
HA(config-ipmobile-options)# realm case-insensitive
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip mobile options</b>	Enables the configuration of Mobile IP options, and enters Mobile IP configuration mode.
	<b>om-metric-interval</b>	Configures an interval for the collection of OM metrics.

# redirect ip access-group

To specify that IP be the redirected profile-based configuration, use the **redirect ip access-group** command in hotline-rules sub-command configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**redirect ip access-group** { *acl-no* | *word* } { **in** | **out** } { **redirect ip-addr** [**port**]}

**no redirect ip access-group** { *acl-no* | *word* } { **in** | **out** } { **redirect ip-addr** [**port**]}

Syntax Description		
<i>acl-no</i>	Specifies the ACL number. ACL numbers range from 100-199 & 2000-2699.	
<i>word</i>	Specifies the nai realm in the format of <i>username@cisco.com</i> . Otherwise, the command gives an error message.	
<b>in</b>	Specifies that the IP is the redirected profile-based configuration for inbound packets.	
<b>out</b>	Specifies that the IP is the redirected profile-based configuration for outbound packets.	
<b>redirect ip-addr</b>	Specifies the IP address of the redirected user.	
<b>port</b>	Specifies the port number for the redirected user.	

**Defaults** There are no default values.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The configured ACL should be an extended acl. ACL numbers range from 100-199 & 2000-2699. There can be multiple redirect rules configured under one profile-id with ACLs, redirect-ip-address and redirect-port.

**Examples** The following example illustrates the **redirect ip access-group** command:

```
router(non-hotline-rules)#redirect ip access-group 100 in redirect 20.20.20.20 1
```

# redundancy ip address

To assign an IP address to the physical interface used for external routing of packets so that the active and standby have the correct address, use the **redundancy ip address** per-interface command. Use the **no** version of the command to disable the config-sync feature.

**redundancy ip address {unit1 ip1 mask1 unit2 ip2 mask2 }**

**no redundancy ip address {unit1 ip1 mask1 unit2 ip2 mask2 }**

## Syntax Description

**unit1 ip1 mask1** The IP address configured for HSRP negotiation.

## Defaults

The command is not configured by default.

## Command Modes

Interface and sub-interface mode.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is a per-interface command. The HSRP protocol uses the IP address configured for its negotiation, and not the one configured using the regular **ip address** command. The **ip address** configuration is not required for a sub-interface that is dedicated for HSRP negotiation with the peer.

No configuration commands are allowed on the secondary. Only the primary is configurable and will drive the secondary.

When configuring the Home Agent sync feature for the first time, you should only bring up one of the redundant units, make the necessary configuration, and save it before getting the other unit up. This is to avoid having to make configurations on the standby unit for the first time.

## Examples

Here is an example of the **redundancy ip address** command:

```
Router(int)#redundancy ip address unit1
```

# redundancy periodic-sync

To control the periodic sync of binding statistics and remaining idle time for the bindings in a redundancy setup (between the active and standby), use the **redundancy periodic-sync** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to set the interval to the default value of 5 minutes.

**redundancy periodic-sync interval** *minutes* [**limit cpu percentage cpu threshold** [**rate rate#**]]

**no redundancy periodic-sync interval** *minutes* [**limit cpu percentage cpu threshold** [**rate rate#**]]

## Syntax Description

<b>interval</b> <i>minutes</i>	<b>interval</b> is the delay between the finish of one run of periodic sync and the start of the next. Default is 5 minutes, Allowed range is 0-35791.
<b>limit cpu percentage cpu threshold</b>	<b>limit cpu</b> is the measured CPU percentage (5 seconds is average) above which the sync rate should be limited to 500 per 5 seconds. If the CPU is below this threshold, the default or specified <b>rate</b> applies. The default is 70%. Allowed range is 1-100.
<b>rate rate#</b>	<b>rate</b> is the number of bindings per second scheduled for the sync. The default is the total number of bindings in the active spread over the interval . This is subject to 5000 per second. The allowed range is 1-20000.  <b>Note</b> to avoid frequent calculations, the measurements of CPU, memory and rate are done every 500 bindings. Also when 10% IOMem is left, the sync rate is limited to 500 per 5 seconds.
Specifying an interval of 0 minutes causes redundancy sync to be disabled.	

## Defaults

The default **interval value** is 5 minutes. The default **limit cpu percentage cpu threshold** is 70%. The **no** version of the command resets the value to the 5 minute default value.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The following per-session fields will be periodically synchronized to the standby Home Agent.

- Input octets
- Output octets
- Input bytes
- Output bytes
- Input octets gigawords
- Output octets gigawords

- Input packet gigawords
- Output packet gigawords
- Idle Timer as described in Data Path Idle Timer

The objective of this command is to spread the sync messages over a period of time and uniformly distribute the load over time. It is possible that the rate specified cannot be met because the CPU load or memory thresholds are exceeded.

We suggest that you choose an interval that matches well with the max bindings in order to be able to achieve the default sync rate. So, choosing a 1 minute interval for 500K bindings will not be honored in the calculated rate (the required rate is 8500/sec, but the maximum rate is 5000/s) unless a rate is also specified in the CLI.

The update interval is configurable in minutes, and is independent of the configuration for the sending of interim accounting update Radius messages.

The information is only sent to the standby if there has been a change in value for any of the Input/Output counts.

The configured periodic sync interval is displayed in the output of the **show running** command if it is not the default interval time of 5 minutes.

The current periodic sync interval value is displayed in the **show redundancy inter-device** command. The output is updated to show the periodic sync interval, CPU limit and next sync iteration start time.

Use the **debug ip mobile redundancy events** and **debug ip mobile redundancy detail** commands to troubleshoot this feature.

Use **debug redundancy periodic-sync** command to enable or disable the throttling and periodic sync messages.

## Examples

Here is an example of the **redundancy periodic-sync** command:

```
Router(config)#redundancy periodic-sync interval 3
Router(config)#end
```

# redundancy unit1

To identify and configure the peer slot in the same chassis, use the **redundancy unit1** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this function.

**redundancy unit1 slot x unit2 slot y**

**no redundancy unit1 slot x unit2 slot y**

Syntax Description	unit1 slot x	Identifies the chassis and the address to configure the peer.
	unit2 slot y	Identifies the unit2's address.

**Defaults** The command is disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following examples illustrate the redundancy unit1 command and provide additional configuration details:

```
ipc zone default
association <no>
protocol sctp
unit1-port <port1>
unit1-ip <ip1>
unit2-port <port2>
unit2-ip <ip2>

.....
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.88
encapsulation dot1Q 88
redundancy ip address unit1 88.105.128.2 255.255.255.0 unit2 88.105.128.100 255.255.255.0
```

=====

Followings are for HA inter-chassis corresponding's CLIs:

=====

```
ipc zone default
association 1
no shutdown
protocol sctp
local-port 5000
local-ip 88.105.129.2
remote-port 5000
remote-ip 88.105.129.5
```

```
.....  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.88  
encapsulation dot1Q 88  
ip address 88.105.128.2 255.255.255.0
```

# security violation-interval

To suppress the syslog messages generated on receiving security violations, use the **security violation-interval** command. Use the **no** form of the command to configure to the default value.

**security violation-interval** *interval*

**no security violation-interval**

Syntax Description	<i>interval</i>	Security violation interval in seconds. The range is from 0 to 60.
--------------------	-----------------	--

Defaults	This feature is enabled with a default interval of 60 seconds. The default configuration is not displayed in the running-configuration.
----------	---

Command Modes	Configure IP Mobile Options (config-ipmobile-options)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD3	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The timer starts when the first security violation message appears in Home Agent and stops when the configured interval is reached.
------------------	---

Examples	The following example shows how to configure a security violation interval of 30 seconds:
----------	---

```
HA(config)#ip mobile options
HA(config-ipmobile-options)#security violation-interval 30
```

The following example shows how to configure the Home Agent to log all events:

```
HA(config)#ip mobile options
HA(config-ipmobile-options)#security violation-interval 0
```

# router mobile

To enable Mobile IP on the router, use the `router mobile` global configuration command. To disable Mobile IP, use the `no` form of this command.

**router mobile**

**no router mobile**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command must be used in order to run Mobile IP on the router, as either a Home Agent or a Foreign Agent. The process is started and counters begin. Disabling Mobile IP will remove all related configuration commands, both global and interface.

**Examples** The following example enables Mobile IP:

```
Router# router mobile
```

# show ccm

To display information regarding various aspects of the Cluster Component Manager (CCM), use the **show ccm** EXEC command. Use the **no** form to disable the output.

**show ccm [ clients | queues | sessions ]**

**no show ccm [ clients | queues | sessions ]**

Syntax Description	
<b>clients</b>	(Optional) Displays information related to each of the clients.
<b>queues</b>	(Optional) Displays Event Manager Request Queues
<b>sessions</b>	(Optional) Displays information related to CCM sessions.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show ccm** command:

```
Router#show ccm clients
CCM bundles sent since peer up:
Sync Session 0
Update Session 0
Active Bulk Sync 0
Session Down 0
Standby Bulk Syn 0
Client events sent since peer up:
ipmobile ccm 0

router#show ccm que
router#show ccm queues

5 Event Queues
size max kicks starts false suspends ticks(ms)
4 CCM 0 1 1 2 1 0 20

Event Names
Events Queued MaxQueued Suspends usec/evt max/evt
0 UNREGISTERED
1 4 Sync Session 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 4 Sync Client 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 4 Update 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 4 Session Down 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 4 Bulk Sync Begi 0 0 0 0 0 0
6 4 Bulk Sync Cont 0 0 0 0 0 0
7 4 Bulk Sync End 0 0 0 0 0 0
8 4 Dynamic Sync C 0 0 0 0 0 0
9 4 Going Active 1 0 1 0 62 62
10 4 Going Standby 0 0 0 0 0 0
11 4 Standby Presen 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
12 4 Standby Gone 0 0 0 0 0 0
13 UNREGISTERED
14 4 RF Message 0 0 0 0 0 0
15 4 CP Message 0 0 0 0 0 0
16 4 Recr Session 0 0 0 0 0 0
17 4 Recr Update 0 0 0 0 0 0
18 4 Recr Sess Down 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
router#show ccm sessions
Global CCM state: CCM HA Active - Collecting
Number of sessions in state Error: 0
Number of sessions in state Not Ready: 0
Number of sessions in state Ready: 0
Number of sessions in state Dyn Sync: 0
```

# show ip access-lists

To display the contents of all current IP access lists, use the **show ip access-lists** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip access-lists [access-list-number | name]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>access-list-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the IP access list to display.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the IP access list to display.

**Defaults** All standard and extended IP access lists are displayed by default.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show ip access-lists** command provides output identical to the **show access-lists** command, except that it is IP-specific and allows you to specify a particular access list.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configuration contents of all current IP access lists:

```
Active-HA#sh ip access-lists
Extended IP access list 100
  10 permit ip 60.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 5.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
  20 deny ip any any
Extended IP access list 150
  10 permit ip 5.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 60.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
  20 deny ip any any
Extended IP access list bangalore
Extended IP access list cisco
Extended IP access list mn-network
  10 permit ip host 60.0.2.1 host 100.100.200.100
  20 permit ip 60.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 host 100.100.200.0
  30 permit ip host 60.0.2.1 host 100.100.200.90
  40 permit ip 60.0.2.0 0.0.0.255 100.100.200.0 0.0.0.255
Extended IP access list network-mn
  10 permit ip 5.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 host 60.0.2.1
  20 deny ip 7.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 60.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
  30 permit ip 100.100.200.0 0.0.0.255 60.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
Extended IP access list tunnel_in_acl
  10 permit ip any any
Extended IP access list tunnel_out_acl
  10 permit ip any any
Active-HA#
```

# show ip mobile binding

To display the mobility binding table, use the **show ip mobile binding** EXEC command.

```
show ip mobile binding [ip address | acl | care-of-address | home-agent address | idle-time |
lifetime | nai string | realm string | summary | all | vrf | police @example.com | mac address |
non-hotline profile name | absolute-time value]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>ip address</b>	IP address of the Home agent
<b>acl</b>	ACL of the user.
<b>care-of-address</b>	Mobility bindings for specific care-of-address (FA).
<b>home-agent address</b>	(Optional) IP address of mobile node.
<b>idle-time</b>	Idle time for the binding.
<b>lifetime</b>	Lifetime for the binding.
<b>nai string</b>	(Optional) Network access identifier.
<b>realm string</b>	Bindings for this realm.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Total number of bindings in the table.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) All mobile bindings.
<b>vrf</b>	(Optional) VRF of the user.
<b>police</b>	(Optional) Displays when QoS policing is enabled and statistics for each individual binding.
<b>mac address</b>	(Optional) Displays binding information for a host with the specified MAC address. The output will include the MAC address.
<b>non-hotline profile name</b>	(Optional) Displays the non-hotlined profile names.
<b>absolute-time value</b>	(Optional) Displays the granted and remaining absolute time value for NAI.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.0(2)T	The following keyword and argument were added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>home-agent address</b></li> </ul>
	12.1(2)T	The <b>summary</b> keyword was added.
	12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword was added.
	12.3(7)XJ	This command was modified to display VRF related info if the realm of the NAI is under a VRF.
	12.4(15)XM	The <b>police</b> keyword was introduced.

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	The <b>mac address acl</b> , <b>care-of-address</b> , <b>idle-time</b> , and <b>lifetime</b> keywords were added, and the output now displays the access tech-type.
12.4(22)YD1	The <b>non-hotline profile name</b> , and <b>absolute-time value</b> options were introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The Home Agent updates the mobility binding table in response to registration events from mobile nodes. If the *address* argument is specified, bindings are shown for only that mobile node.

### Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile binding** command:

```
Router# show ip mobile binding

Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
Total VPDN Tunnel'ed 1
mip-lac-user1@ispxyz.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 30.0.0.5
  Care-of Addr 7.0.0.1, Src Addr 7.0.0.1
  Lifetime granted 00:30:00 (1800), remaining 00:28:56
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification CA932143.10000
  Tunnel0 src 7.0.0.2 dest 7.0.0.1 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Service Options:
    VPDN Tunnel (setup-time 90 secs)
  Revocation negotiated - I-bit set
```

If the DNS server configs configured locally are used then the show output will include the following:

```
router# show ip mobile binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
mwts-mip-r20sit-haslb@ispxyz20.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 40.0.0.2
  Care-of Addr 20.20.210.10, Src Addr 20.20.210.10
  Lifetime granted 00:03:00 (180), remaining 00:02:32
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C6ACD1D7.10000
  Tunnel0 src 20.20.202.102 dest 20.20.210.10 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Service Options:
    Dynamic HA assignment
  Revocation negotiated - I-bit set
  Acct-Session-Id: 23
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  DNS Address primary 10.77.155.10 secondary 5.5.5.5
  DNS Address Assignment enabled with entity Configured at Homeagent(3)
```

If the DNS server addresses downloaded using a DNS server VSA from HAAA, then the show output will include the following:

```
router# show ip mobile binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
mwts-mip-r20sit-haslb@ispxyz30.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 40.0.0.3
  Care-of Addr 20.20.210.10, Src Addr 20.20.210.10
  Lifetime granted 00:03:00 (180), remaining 00:02:05
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C6ACD910.10000
```

```
Tunnel0 src 20.20.202.102 dest 20.20.210.10 reverse-allowed
Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
Service Options:
Dynamic HA assignment
Revocation negotiated - I-bit set
Acct-Session-Id: 31
Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
DNS Address primary 10.77.155.10 secondary 10.77.155.9
DNS Address Assignment enabled with entity From Home AAA(1)
```

**Note**

If the DNS server address is configured both locally and downloaded from AAA, then preference will be given to the local configuration on the HA.

### ACLs Applied to a Mobility Binding and Accounting Session ID and Accounting Counters

```
router# show ip mobile binding 44.0.0.1
Mobility Binding List:
 44.0.0.1:
  Care-of Addr 55.0.0.11, Src Addr 55.0.0.11
  Lifetime granted 00:01:30 (90), remaining 00:00:51
  Flags sbDmg-T-, Identification C661D5A0.4188908
  Tunnel1 src 46.0.0.3 dest 55.0.0.11 reverse-allowed
Tunnel1 Input ACL: inaclname
Tunnel1 Output ACL: outaclname - Empty list or not configured.
  MR Tunnel1 src 46.0.0.3 dest 55.0.0.11 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (D)Direct-to-MN (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Mobile Networks: 111.0.0.0/255.0.0.0 (S)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
```

```
router# show ip mobile tunnel
```

```
Mobile Tunnels:
Total mobile ip tunnels 1
Tunnel0:
src 46.0.0.3, dest 55.0.0.11
encap IP/IP, mode reverse-allowed, tunnel-users 1
Input ACL users 1, Output ACL users 1
IP MTU 1480 bytes
Path MTU Discovery, mtu: 0, ager: 10 mins, expires: never
outbound interface Ethernet1/0
HA created, fast switching enabled, ICMP unreachable enabled
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 drops
0 packets output, 0 bytes
```

Here is an example of the **show ip mobile binding police nai** command:

```
Router#show ip mobile binding police nai <@example.com>
Mobility Binding List:
user1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
DOWNLINK POLICING STATISTICS

  police:
    rate 8000 , bc 1400 bytes
    peak-rate 8000, be 1700 bytes
    conformed 1 packets, 204 bytes; actions:
      transmit
```

```

exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
  transmit
violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
  drop

```

In Release 5.0, the per-subscriber show output includes the access type and binding overwrite information.

```

router#show ip mob bind all
Mobility Binding List:
Total 2
Total VPDN Tunnel'ed 0
cisco-1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 65.1.0.1
  Care-of Addr 4.0.11.15, Src Addr 4.0.11.15
  Lifetime granted 00:03:20 (200), remaining 00:02:17
  Idle timer disabled
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C11AFFFF.1
  Tunnel0 src 4.0.11.16 dest 4.0.11.15 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-Type: WiMAX (802.16e)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000008
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Radius Disconnect Enabled

cisco mip2@term-cause.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 65.1.0.2
  Care-of Addr 4.0.11.15, Src Addr 4.0.11.15
  Lifetime granted 00:15:00 (900), remaining 00:14:54
  Idle timer disabled
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C11AB039.2
  Tunnell1 src 4.0.11.16 dest 4.0.11.15 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Service Options:
    NAT detect
  Access-Type: 3GPP2 (3GPP2 1xRTT/HRPD)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000009
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Radius Disconnect Enabled

```

### Show IP Mobile Binding with MAC Address Example

```

cisco-1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  MAC Addr 0000.0001.0000
  Home Addr 5.1.0.1
  Care-of Addr 2.2.2.200, Src Addr 2.2.2.200
  Lifetime granted 10:00:00 (36000), remaining 09:52:39
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification CCA7F408.1
  Tunnel0 src 81.81.81.81 dest 2.2.2.200 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: 3GPP2 (3GPP2 1xRTT/HRPD)
  Revocation negotiated - I-bit not set

```

**Access Tech-Type Example**

```

router#sh ip mobile binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
Total VPDN Tunnel'ed 0
cisco_user1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 1.1.1.10
  Care-of Addr 10.109.1.2, Src Addr 10.109.1.2
  Lifetime granted 00:08:20 (500), remaining 00:07:45
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification CC8CE445.1
  Tunnel0 src 86.6.6.6 dest 10.109.1.2 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (D)Direct-to-MN (T)Reverse-tunnel
Access-tech Type: WiMAX (802.16e)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000000
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Traffic Plane Id:5

```

**Displays the user hotline status:**

```

Active-HA#sh ip mob binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
wimax-mipl@wimax.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 60.0.2.1
  Care-of Addr 4.0.11.22, Src Addr 4.0.11.22
  Lifetime granted 05:33:20 (20000), remaining 04:01:06
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C23C36EF.00000001
  Tunnel0 src 80.0.11.20 dest 4.0.11.22 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: WiMAX(802.16e)
  Revocation negotiated - I-bit set
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000001
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 311 packets, 31100 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 316 packets, 31600 bytes
  Hotline status Active
  Radius Disconnect Enabled
  Traffic Plane Id:7

```

In Cisco HA Release 5.1 the new sample output is as follows:

For 3GPP2 binding, the output will be as follows:

```

# show ip mobile binding

Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
derath5@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 65.0.0.2
  Care-of Addr 50.1.1.92, Src Addr 50.1.1.92
  Lifetime granted 02:00:00 (7200), remaining 01:59:52
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification CD735149.00000005
  Tunnel0 src 14.0.0.2 dest 50.1.1.92 reverse-allowed
  Tunnel0 Output ACL: pl_test - ACL is empty or not configured
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: 3GPP2 (3GPP2 1xRTT/HRPD)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000002
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Radius Disconnect Enabled
Absolute session time granted 00:01:00 (60), remaining 00:00:52
  Traffic Plane Id:6

```

For WiMAX binding, the output will be as follows:

```
HA-Slot3#show ip mobile binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
sony6@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 65.0.0.3
  Care-of Addr 50.1.1.90, Src Addr 50.1.1.90
  Lifetime granted 02:00:00 (7200), remaining 01:59:07
  Flags sBdmG-T-, Identification CD7352EA.00000006
  Tunnel0 src 14.0.0.2 dest 50.1.1.90 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: WiMAX(802.16e)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000004
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Radius Disconnect Enabled
Absolute session time granted 00:02:00 (120), remaining 00:01:07
  Traffic Plane Id:5
```

Incase of both hotline timer and absolute timer are present for the binding, the output will be:

```
HA-Slot3#show ip mobile binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 1
derath5@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 65.0.0.2
  Care-of Addr 50.1.1.92, Src Addr 50.1.1.92
  Lifetime granted 02:00:00 (7200), remaining 01:59:49
  Flags sBdmG-T-, Identification CD7358E6.00000005
  Tunnel1 src 14.0.0.2 dest 50.1.1.92 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: 3GPP2 (3GPP2 1xRTT/HRPD)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000009
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Hotline status Active
Hotline session granted 00:01:00 (60), remaining 00:00:49
  Radius Disconnect Enabled
Absolute session time granted 00:01:00 (60), remaining 00:00:49
  Traffic Plane Id:6
```

This output displays 3gpp2 and Wimax bindings.

```
router#show ip mobile binding summary
Mobility Binding List:
Total 262140
3gpp2 Bindings 0
Wimax Bindings 262140
```

This example displays the CLID in the output:

```
HA-Active#sh ip mob binding
Mobility Binding List:
Total 2
0000001000000062 (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 8.0.0.1
  Care-of Addr 2.1.1.1, Src Addr 2.1.1.1
  Lifetime granted 00:30:00 (1800), remaining 00:29:28
  Flags sBdmG-T-, Identification CE2BE4CE.00020000
  Tunnel0 src 2.1.1.2 dest 2.1.1.1 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (G)GRE (T)Reverse-tunnel
  Access-tech Type: 3GPP2 (3GPP2 1xRTT/HRPD)
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000000
```

```
Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Radius Disconnect Enabled
Calling Station Id 000000100000062
NAI mipuser1@ispxyz.com
```

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 9** show ip mobile binding Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total	Total number of mobility bindings.
IP address	Home IP address of the mobile node.
Care-of Addr	Care-of address of the mobile node.
Src Addr	IP source address of the Registration Request as received by the Home Agent. Will be either the collocated care-of address of a mobile node or an address of the Foreign Agent.
Lifetime granted	The lifetime granted to the mobile node for this registration. Number of seconds in parentheses.
Lifetime remaining	The time remaining until the registration is expired. It has the same initial value as lifetime granted, and is counted down by the Home Agent.
Flags	Registration flags sent by mobile node. Uppercase characters denote bit set.
Identification	Identification used in that binding by the mobile node. This field has two purposes: unique identifier for each request, and replay protection.
Tunnel	The tunnel used by the mobile node is characterized by the source and destination addresses, and reverse-allowed or reverse-off for reverse tunnel. The default is IPIP encapsulation, otherwise GRE will be displayed in the Routing Options field.
Routing Options	Routing options list all Home Agent-accepted services. For example, the V bit may have been requested by the mobile node (shown in the Flags field), but the Home Agent will not provide such service. Possible options are B (broadcast), D (direct-to-mobile node), G (GRE), and T (reverse-tunnel).

# show ip mobile binding vrf

To display all the bindings on the HA that are VRF-enabled, use the **show ip mobile binding vrf EXEC** command.

**show ip mobile binding vrf [summary]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>summary</b> (Optional) Displays the total number of bindings that are VRF-enabled.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.3(7)XJ</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.3(7)XJ	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
12.3(7)XJ	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not show those bindings that are in default routing table.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile binding vrf** command:

```
Router#show ip mobile binding vrf
Mobility Binding List:
  Total number of VRF bindings is 1
  mwts-mip-r20sit-haslbl@ispxyz1.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 50.0.0.2
  Care-of Addr 20.20.210.10, Src Addr 20.20.210.10
  Lifetime granted 00:05:00 (300), remaining 00:03:02
  Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C6DEF608.10000
  Tunnel0 src 20.20.204.2 dest 20.20.210.10 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel

Service Options:
  Dynamic HA assignment
  Revocation negotiated - I-bit set
  VRF ispxyz-vrf1
  Acct-Session-Id: 11
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Radius Disconnect Enabled
  DNS Address primary 10.77.155.10 secondary 1.1.1.1
  DNS Address Assignment enabled with entity Configured at Homeagent(3)
  Dynamic DNS update to server enabled
```

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile binding vrf summary** command:

```
router# show ip mobile binding vrf summary
Mobility Binding List:
Total number of VRF bindings is 1
```

If the VRF name downloaded from the HAAA and what is configured locally matches , then the **show ip mobile binding realm** command will display the ouput below:

```
router# show ip mobile binding vrf realm @ispxyz1.com
Mobility Binding List:
Total bindings for realm @ispxyz1.com under VRF ispxyz-vrf1 is 1
mwts-mip-r20sit-haslb1@ispxyz1.com (Bindings 1):
Home Addr 50.0.0.2
Care-of Addr 20.20.210.10, Src Addr 20.20.210.10
Lifetime granted 00:05:00 (300), remaining 00:03:59
Flags sBdmg-T-, Identification C6DF047C.10000
Tunnel0 src 20.20.204.2 dest 20.20.210.10 reverse-allowed
Routing Options - (B)Broadcast (T)Reverse-tunnel
Service Options:
Dynamic HA assignment
Revocation negotiated - I-bit set
VRF ispxyz-vrf1
Acct-Session-Id: 17
Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Radius Disconnect Enabled
DNS Address primary 10.77.155.10 secondary 1.1.1.1
DNS Address Assignment enabled with entity Configured at Homeagent(3)
Dynamic DNS update to server enabled
```

If VRF is not configured locally, then the **show** output will be as below:

```
router# show ip mobile binding vrf realm @ispxyz1.com summary
Mobility Binding List:
%VRF is not enabled locally for realm @ispxyz1.com
```

# show ip mobile binding vrf realm

To display all bindings for the realm that are VRF-enabled, use the **show ip mobile binding vrf realm EXEC** command.

**show ip mobile binding vrf realm** *realm-name* [summary]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays the total number of bindings for the realm that are VRF-enabled.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.3(7)XJ	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile binding vrf realm** command:

```
Router#show ip mobile binding vrf realm @cisco.com
Mobility Binding List:
Total bindings for realm @cisco.com under VRF moip-vrf is 1
cisco-moip1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Home Addr 5.5.5.5
  Care-of Addr 92.92.92.1, Src Addr 92.92.92.1
  Lifetime granted 00:25:00 (1500), remaining 00:11:05
  Flags sbdmg-T-, Identification C3BC05F8.10000
  Tunnel0 src 192.168.11.1 dest 92.92.92.1 reverse-allowed
  Routing Options - (T)Reverse-tunnel
  VRF moip-vrf (id=1)
```



```
Tunnel path MTU discovery aged out after 10 min
Radius Disconnect Capability disabled
Multi-path for Mobile Router disabled
Maximum Bindings: 235000
```

The following is the complete output with fields added in HA 5.1

```
router#show ip mob globals
IP Mobility global information:

Home Agent

    Registration lifetime: 10:00:00 (36000 secs)
    Broadcast disabled
    Replay protection time: 255 secs
    Reverse tunnel enabled
    ICMP Unreachable enabled
    Strip realm disabled
    NAT Traversal disabled
    NAT enabled for ipredirect packets <-----Added as part of NAT feature of IP redirect
in HA 5.1
    HA Accounting enabled using method list: default
    NAT UDP Tunneling support enabled
    UDP Tunnel Keepalive 100
    Forced UDP Tunneling disabled
    Multi-path for Mobile Router disabled
    Maximum Bindings: 235000
    3GPP2 Access-type: <-----Added in HA 5.1
    Access Request is not suppressed <-----Added as part of "Local Authentication for
3GPP2" in HA 5.1
    MHAЕ is not Optional <-----Added as part of "3GPP2 RRQ without MHAЕ"

Foreign Agent is not enabled, no care-of address

1 interface providing service
Encapsulations supported: IPIP and GRE
Tunnel cef switching enabled
Tunnel path MTU discovery aged out after 10 min
Registration Revocation enabled - I bit negotiation set
Radius Disconnect Capability disabled
Mobile IP Debug Include Username Enabled
```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 10** show ip mobile globals Field Descriptions

Field	Description
<b>Home Agent</b>	
Registration lifetime	Default lifetime for all mobile nodes. Number of seconds given in parentheses.
Roaming access list	Determines which mobile nodes are allowed to roam. Displayed if defined.
Care-of access list	Determines which care-of addresses are allowed to be accepted. Displayed if defined.
Broadcast	Broadcast enabled or disabled.
Reverse tunnel	Reverse tunnel enabled or disabled.

**Table 10** *show ip mobile globals Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
ICMP Unreachable	Send ICMP Unreachable enabled or disabled for virtual network.
Virtual networks	List virtual networks serviced by Home Agent. Displayed if defined.
<b>Foreign Agent</b>	
Care-of addresses advertised	List care-of addresses (interface is up or down). Displayed if defined.
<b>Mobility Agent</b>	
Number of interfaces providing service	See the <b>ip mobile interface</b> command for more information on advertising. Agent advertisements are sent when IRDP is enabled.
Encapsulation supported	IPIP and GRE.
Tunnel fast switching	Tunnel fast switching enabled or disabled.
Discovered tunnel MTU	Aged out after amount of time.

# show ip mobile home-agent congestion

To display various aspects of the congestion state of the Home Agent, use the **show ip mobile home-agent congestion** EXEC command.

**show ip mobile home-agent congestion**

**Syntax Description** There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The output of the command displays the following:

- Congestion state of congested or not congested
- Configured value of congestion-threshold = dfp\_weight from configure CLI
- Current dfp-value—The current-dfp-value is the average DFP value over the last five minutes.

**Examples** Here is example output for the **show ip mobile home-agent congestion** command:

```
Router SLOT4#show ip mobile home-agent congestion
Home Agent congestion information :
Current congestion level: Congested
Configured Action : Reject
Configured threshold : 10
Current DFP value = 7
```

# show ip mobile host

To display mobile node information, use the **show ip mobile host EXEC** command.

```
show ip mobile host [address | interface interface | network address | nai string | group | summary]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>address</i>	(Optional) IP address of specific mobile node. If not specified, information for all mobile nodes is displayed. This is just for non-NAI node. If using mobile node with NAI option, the host information is not displayed using the address option.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface</i>	(Optional) Displays all mobile nodes whose home network is on this interface.
<b>network</b> <i>address</i>	(Optional) Displays all mobile nodes residing on this network or virtual network.
<b>nai</b> <i>string</i>	(Optional) Network access identifier.
<b>group</b>	(Optional) Displays all mobile node groups configured using the <b>ip mobile host</b> command.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays all values in the table.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword was added.

## Usage Guidelines



### Note

**show ip mobile host xxx** does not display any output when configured as an NAI host. You must explicitly configure the host using the IP address (non-NAI) instead of the NAI.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile host** command:

```
Router# show ip mobile host
Mobile Host List:

Total 5
mwts-mip-r20sit-haslb@ispxyz.com:
  Dynamic address from AAA pool mobilenodes
  Allowed lifetime 00:10:00 (600)
  Roam status -Registered-, Home link on virtual network 40.0.0.0 /8
  Bindings
    40.0.0.2
  Accepted 0, Last time -never-
  Overall service time 00:00:39
  Denied 0, Last time -never-
```

```

Last code '-never- (0)'
Total violations 0
Acct-Session-Id: 43
Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
Input ACL: mipinacl
Output ACL: mipoutacl
mwtb-rmp-r20sit-base-user1@ispxyz.com:
  Dynamic address from local pool mobilenodes
  Allowed lifetime 00:08:20 (500)
  Roam status -Unregistered-, Home link on virtual network 40.0.0.0 /8
router#

```

The following sample output from the **show ip mobile host** command displays CUI and AAA-session-id:

```

MWTBHA13-SUP-10-3#sh ip mobile host
Mobile Host List:

Total 1
cisco_user_wimax_1@cisco.com:
  Dynamic address from local pool cisco_pool
  Static authorization using pool local cisco_pool
  Allowed lifetime INFINITE/default)
  Roam status -Registered-, Home link on interface Null0
  Bindings
    1.1.1.1
  Accepted 1, Last time 01/08/03 23:31:57
  Overall service time 00:00:33
  Denied 0, Last time -never-
  Last code '-never- (0)'
  Total violations 0
CUI: abcdef123456
AAA-Session-ID: aaa_session_id:1
  Class:
    HA-R5.0-EFT
  Acct-Session-Id: 0x00000002
  Sent on tunnel to MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes
  Received on reverse tunnel from MN: 0 packets, 0 bytes

MWTBHA13-SUP-10-3#

```

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 11** show ip mobile host Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IP address	Home IP address of the mobile node.
Allowed lifetime	Allowed lifetime of the mobile node. By default, it is set to the global lifetime ( <b>ip mobile home-agent lifetime</b> command). Setting this lifetime will override global value.
Roaming status	When the mobile node is registered, the roaming status is - Registered - ; otherwise, it is - Unregistered -. Use the <b>show ip mobile binding</b> command for more information when the user is registered.
Home link	Interface or virtual network.
Accepted	Total number of service requests for the mobile node accepted by the Home Agent (Code 0 + Code 1).

**Table 11** *show ip mobile host Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Last time	The time at which the most recent Registration Request was accepted by the Home Agent for this mobile node.
Overall service time	Overall service time that has accumulated for the mobile node since the Home Agent last rebooted.
Denied	Total number of service requests for the mobile node denied by the Home Agent (sum of all registrations denied with Code 128 through Code 159).
Last time	The time at which the most recent Registration Request was denied by the Home Agent for this mobile node.
Last code	The code indicating the reason why the most recent Registration Request for this mobile node was rejected by the Home Agent.
Total violations	Total number of security violations.
CUI	Chargeable User Identity. A unique and temporary identifier for the user responsible for paying the bill.
AAA-Session-ID	A unique identifier for a session as set by the AAA in the Access-Accept, when the authentication is successful.
Tunnel to mobile station	Number of packets and bytes tunneled to mobile node.
Reverse tunnel from mobile station	Number of packets and bytes reverse tunneled from mobile node.

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile host group** command for groups configured with the **ip mobile host** command:

```
Router# show ip mobile host group

mwtr-pmp-user1
Dynamic address from AAA server
Dynamic address from local pool mobilenodes
Static address authorization by AAA server
Static address authorization using local pool mobilenodes
Home link on virtual network 30.0.0.0 /8, Care-of ACL -none-
Security associations on AAA server, stored remotely

Allowed lifetime (INFINITE)
```

Table 12 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 12** *show ip mobile host group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
<i>IP address</i>	Mobile host IP address or grouping of addresses.
Home link	Interface or virtual network.
Care-of ACL	Care-of address access list.
Security association	Router or AAA server.
Allowed lifetime	Allowed lifetime for mobile host or group.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show ip mobile binding</b>	Displays the mobility binding table.
<b>clear ip mobile host-counters</b>	Clears the mobile station-specific counters.

# show ip mobile hotline

To display a list of hotline profiles or a particular hotline profile, use the **show ip mobile hot-line** EXEC command.

```
show ip mobile hotline {profile [profile-id] | summary | users [nai id]}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>profile</b>	Displays information about a specific profile that is hotlined on the HA.
<b>summary</b>	Displays summary information for a specific profile or group of profiles.
<b>users</b>	Displays the MN specified by the <b>nai id</b> .
<b>nai id</b>	Displays the <b>nai id</b> of a specific user or users.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **show ip mobile hotline** command:

```
show ip mobile hotline users ?
  nai MN identified by NAI
  |   Output modifiers
  <cr>
```

The following is the sample output.

```
HA#show ip mobile hotline users nai mip1@cisco.com
blrmip1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Rule Based HotLining (Rules 1)
    RuleType HTTPPreDir, Dynamic ACL Number 10
    Direction - in
    Redirect url - www.cisco.com

HA#show ip mobile hotline users
Hotline Binding List:
blrmip1@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Rule Based HotLining (Rules 1)
    RuleType HTTPPreDir, Dynamic ACL Number 10
    Direction - in
    Redirect url - www.cisco.com

blrmip2@cisco.com (Bindings 1):
  Rule Based HotLining (Rules 1)
    RuleType HTTPPreDir, Dynamic ACL Number 10
    Direction - in
    Redirect url - www.cisco.com
```

This command displays the list of hotline profiles or a particular hotline profile.

```
show ip mobile hotline profile ?
WORD Profile-Id
| Output modifiers
<cr>
```

The following is sample output:

```
HA#Show ip mobile hotline profile cisco
Hotline Profile List:
Profile: cisco (Rules 1)
  RuleType HTTPRedir, Extended ACL Number 100
  Direction - in
  Redirected Url - cisco.com
```

```
HA#show ip mobile hotline profile
Hotline Profile List:
Total 2
Profile: cisco (Rules 1)
  RuleType HTTPRedir, Extended ACL Number 100
  Direction - in
  Redirected Url - cisco.com

Profile: ht-profl (Rules 3)
  RuleType IPRedir, Extended ACL Name ht-acl1
  Direction - in
  Redirected IPAddr 16.1.1.102

  RuleType IPRedir, Extended ACL Number 100
  Direction - in
  Redirected IPAddr 1.1.1.1

  RuleType IPFilter, Extended ACL Name cisco
  Direction - out
HA#
```

This command displays the current hotlining statistics.

```
show ip mobile hotline profile ?
| Output modifiers
<cr>
```

```
HA#sh ip mob hot summary
HomeAgent Hotlining Summary:
  Number of Sessions Hotlined 2
  Number of Profile-Based Hotlined 0
  Number of Rule-Based Hotlined 2
HA#
```

**Displays User Hotline information:**

```
Active-HA#sh ip mobile hotline users
Hotline Binding List:
Total Sessions Hotlined 1
wimax-mipl@wimax.com (Bindings 1):
  Profile Based HotLining (Rules 2)
  RuleType IPRedir, Extended ACL Name mn-network
  Direction - in
  Redirected IPAddr 120.0.1.15
  RuleType IPFilter, Extended ACL Number 100
  Direction - in
```

**show ip mobile hotline profile** displays the configured profile information on the Home Agent:

```
Active-HA#sh ip mob hot prof
Hotline Profile List:
Total 2
Profile: mn-network (Rules 2)
  RuleType IPRedir, Extended ACL Name mn-network
  Direction - in
  Redirected IPAddr 120.0.1.15

  RuleType IPFilter, Extended ACL Number 100
  Direction - in

Profile: network-mn (Rules 2)
  RuleType IPFilter, Extended ACL Name network-mn
  Direction - out

  RuleType IPFilter, Extended ACL Number 150
  Direction - out
```

This output displays profile based hotline sessions.

```
router#show ip mobile hot summary
HomeAgent Hotlining Summary:
  Number of Sessions Hotlined 262140
  Number of Profile-Based Hotlined 262140
  Number of Rule-Based Hotlined 0
```

# show ip mobile ipc

To display statistics related to CP-TP interactions, use the **show ip mobile ipc EXEC** command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this function.

**show ip mobile ipc**

**no show ip mobile ipc**

## Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments for this command.

## Defaults

The command is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Examples

Here is example output for the **show ip mobile ipc** command:

```
Router#show ip mobile ipc
Distributed HA IPC Traffic:

  Binding Updates received 0, sent 51 fail 0 timeout 0
  Binding Update Ack received 51, sent 0 fail 0
  Binding Delete Req received 0, sent 4 fail 0
  Binding Interim Req received 0, sent 5 fail 0 timeout 0
  Binding Interim Ack received 5, sent 0 fail 0
  Binding Bulk Req received 0, sent 0 fail 0 timeout 0
  Binding Bulk Ack received 0, sent 0 fail 0
```

# show ip mobile option

To display OM metrics related statistics, use the **show ip mobile option** EXEC command.

**show ip mobile option** [**ommetrics** *output-modifiers*]

Syntax Description	
<b>ommetrics</b>	Displays the OM metrics related statistics.
<i>output-modifiers</i>	Displays the output modifiers.

Command Modes	
	EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YD1	This command was introduced.

**Examples** Here is example output for the **show ip mobile option** command:

```
router#show ip mobile options
IP Mobility Options information:

Realm (Domain) match is case insenstive

router#show ip mobile options ommetrics
OM Metric Statistics:

Peak Active bindings in the elapsed (previous) interval 0
Peak Active 3GPP2 binding in the elapsed (previous) interval 0
Peak Active Wimax binding in the elapsed (previous) interval 0
Elapsed configured interval size is 0 minutes
```

# show ip mobile redundancy

To display the redundancy status of the Home Agent, use the **show ip mobile redundancy EXEC** command.

**show ip mobile redundancy [statistics]**

**no show ip mobile redundancy [statistics]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>statistics</b> Displays the redundancy statistics of the Home Agent.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command displays the redundancy status of the Home Agent. The RF status of the router and its peer status are displayed. Additionally, the number of bindings synced is displayed.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	Here is example output for the <b>show ip mobile redundancy</b> command:
-----------------	--

```
Router#show ip mob redundancy
MobileIP Home Agent Session Redundancy system status: Enabled
Home Agent state = ACTIVE
Home Agent peer state = STANDBY HOT
```

```
Router#show ip mobile redundancy statistics

MobileIP Home Agent Session Redundancy statistics:
Bulk sync successful 3 times

Binding sync creations, sent 1, received 2
Binding sync updates, sent 3, received 3
Binding sync deletes, sent 1, received 1

Binding sync creation errors during, send 0, receive 0
Binding sync update errors during, send 0, receive 3
Binding sync delete errors during, send 0, receive 0
```

# show ip mobile secure

To display the mobility security associations for the mobile host, mobile visitor, Foreign Agent, Home Agent, or proxy Mobile IP host use the **show ip mobile secure** EXEC command.

```
show ip mobile secure {host | visitor | foreign-agent | home-agent [ha-rk] | proxy-host |
summary} {ip-address | nai string}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>host</b>		Displays security association of the mobile host on the Home Agent.
<b>visitor</b>		Displays security association of the mobile visitor on the foreign agent.
<b>foreign-agent</b>		Displays security association of the remote Home Agent on the Foreign Agent.
<b>home-agent</b>		Displays security association of the remote home agent on the foreign agent.
<b>ha-rk</b>	(Optional)	Displays ha-rk security association of the Home Agent.
<b>proxy-host</b>		Displays security association of the proxy mobile user. This keyword is only available on Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) platforms running specific PDSN code images.
<b>summary</b>		Displays number of security associations in the table.
<i>ip-address</i>		IP address of non-nai mobile node. For mobile node with nai option, the host information is not displayed by ip-address option.
<i>nai string</i>		Network access identifier (NAI).

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> and <b>proxy-host</b> keywords were added.
	12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T.
	12.3(4)T	The <b>proxy-host</b> keyword was added for PDSN platforms.
	12.4(22)YD	<b>ha-rk</b> keyword was added.
	12.4(22)YD1	The <b>aaa</b> security and <b>local</b> security associations are displayed in the show output.

**Usage Guidelines** Multiple security associations can exist for each entity.

The **proxy-host** keyword is only available on PDSN platforms running specific PDSN code images; consult Feature Navigator for your Cisco IOS software release.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile secure** command:

```
Router# show ip mobile secure home-agent

Security Associations (algorithm,mode,replay protection,key):
20.0.0.6
    SPI 300, MD5, Prefix-suffix, Timestamp +/- 7,
    Key 00112233445566778899001122334455
```

Table 13 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 13** show ip mobile secure Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IP address	IP address.
In/Out SPI	The SPI is the 4-byte opaque index within the Mobility Security Association that selects the specific security parameters to be used to authenticate the peer. Allows either “SPI” or “In/Out SPI.” The latter specifies an inbound and outbound SPI pair. If an inbound SPI is received, then outbound SPI will be used when a response is sent.
MD5	Message Digest 5 authentication algorithm.
Prefix-suffix	Authentication mode.
Timestamp	Replay protection method.
Key	The shared secret key for the security associations, in hexadecimal format.

The downloaded HA-RK key, SPI and lifetime can be displayed using the following command:

```
Router#show ip mobile secure home-agent ha-rk [ha-ip]
HomeAgent HA-RK List:
15.1.1.80:
    SPI 102, Lifetime 00:10:30 (630), Remaining 00:10:24
    Key 3132333435363738393031323334353637383930
```

The generated FA-HA-Keys can be displayed using the following command:

```
Router#show ip mobile secure foreign-agent [fa-ip]

e.g. Router#show ip mobile secure foreign-agent

Security Associations (algorithm,mode,replay protection,key):
14.1.1.28:(local SA)
    SPI 102, HMAC-MD5, Timestamp +/- 7, HA-IP 15.1.1.80
    Key b932c46406dcfe411f8bd147103ac53ca0c7fe65
```

The above downloaded HA-RK and generated FA-HA-keys are deleted if HA-RK lifetime is expired or a new HA-RK key is downloaded for the same HA-IP.

In Release 5.1, the **show ip mobile secure host** command is modified to display whether the SA is downloaded from AAA, or configured locally. The new keywords introduced in HA 5.1 are highlighted below. For example,

```
Router#show ip mobile secure host
Security Associations (algorithm,mode,replay protection,key):
@cisco.com:(local SA)
    SPI 106, MD5, Prefix-suffix, Timestamp +/- 7,
    Key 'sas06'
sas1@yahoo.com:(AAA SA)
    SPI 130, MD5, Prefix-suffix, Timestamp +/- 11,
    Key 'sas30'
```

```
Router#show ip mobile secure foreign-agent
Security Associations (algorithm,mode,replay protection,key):
14.1.1.28:(local SA)
    SPI 102, HMAC-MD5, Timestamp +/- 7, HA-IP 15.1.1.80
    Key b932c46406dcfe411f8bd147103ac53ca0c7fe65
```

# show ip mobile traffic

To display Home Agent protocol counters, and to incorporate cumulative counters for hot-lined sessions, use the **show ip mobile traffic EXEC** command.

**show ip mobile traffic [since]**

## Syntax Description

**since** Displays the cumulative counters for hot-lined sessions.

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.3(7)XJ	MIPv4 Registration Revocation message related statistics were added.
12.3(7)XJ1	New counters for Bind Delete Request and Ack messages were introduced.
12.4(15)XM	This command was enhanced to show hotlining counters.
12.4(22)YD	This command was enhanced to show the number of RRQs received with invalid Access tech type extension.

## Usage Guidelines

Counters can be reset to zero (0) using the **clear ip mobile traffic** command, which also allows you to undo the reset.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile traffic** command:

```
Router# show ip mobile traffic

sh ip mob traffic
IP Mobility traffic:
Time since last cleared: 1d06h
Advertisements:
  Solicitations received 0
  Advertisements sent 0, response to solicitation 0
Home Agent Registrations:
  Register requests rcvd 2, denied 0, ignored 0, dropped 0, replied 2
  Register requests accepted 2, No simultaneous bindings 0
  Register requests rcvd initial 1, re-register 0, de-register 1
  Register requests accepted initial 1, re-register 0, de-register 1
  Register requests replied 1, de-register 1
  Register requests denied initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Register requests ignored initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
Registration Request Errors:
  Unspecified 0, Unknown HA 0, NAI check failures 0
  Administrative prohibited 0, No resource 0
  Authentication failed MN 0, FA 0, active HA 0
  Bad identification 0, Bad request form 0
```

```

Unavailable encap 0, reverse tunnel 0
Reverse tunnel mandatory 0
Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by MN to HA 0
Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by FA to HA 0

Gratuitous 0, Proxy 0 ARPs sent
Route Optimization Binding Updates sent 0, acks received 0 neg acks received 0
Registration Revocation msg sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Registration Revocation acks sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Total incoming registration requests using NAT detect 0

RADIUS DISCONNECT:
Disconnect Request rcvd 0, accepted 0
Disconnect Request Errors:
  Unsupported Attribute 0, Missing Attribute 0
  Invalid Request 0, NAS Id Mismatch 0
  Session Cxt Not Found 0, Administratively Prohibited 0

Change of Authorization:
Request rcvd 0, accepted 0
Request Errors:
  Unsupported Attribute 0, Missing Attribute 0
  Invalid Request 0, NAS Id Mismatch 0
  Session Cxt Not Found 0, Session Cxt Not Removable 0
  Unsupported Service 0

Dynamic DNS Update (IP Reachability):
  Number of DDNS Update Add request sent 2
  Number of DDNS Update Delete request sent 2

router#

```

The following example displays hotlining counters:

```

HA# show ip mobile traffic
IP Mobility traffic:
Advertisements:
  Solicitations received 0
  Advertisements sent 0, response to solicitation 0
Home Agent Registrations:
  Register requests rcvd 1351, denied 0, ignored 0, dropped 0, replied 1
  Register requests accepted 1351, No simultaneous bindings 0
  Register requests rcvd initial 149, re-register 1132, de-register 70
  Register requests accepted initial 149, re-register 113, de-register 7
  Register requests replied 1281, de-register 70
  Register requests denied initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Register requests ignored initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
Registration Request Errors:
  Unspecified 0, Unknown HA 0, NAI check failures 0
  Administrative prohibited 0, No resource 0
  Authentication failed MN 0, FA 0, active HA 0
  Bad identification 0, Bad request form 0
  Unavailable encap 0, reverse tunnel 0
  Reverse tunnel mandatory 0
  Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by MN to HA 0
  Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by FA to HA 0
Binding Updates received 14, sent 0 total 0 fail 1351
Binding Update acks received 0 sent 14
Binding info requests received 0, sent 1 total 2 fail 1
Binding info reply received 1 drop 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding info reply acks received 0 drop 0, sent 1
Binding Delete Req received 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0

```

```

Binding Delete acks received 0 sent 0
Binding Sync Req received 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding Sync acks received 0 sent 0
Gratuitous 0, Proxy 0 ARPs sent
Route Optimization Binding Updates sent 0, acks received 0 neg acks received 0
Registration Revocation msg sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Registration Revocation acks sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Total incoming registration requests using NAT detect 0

Total VPDN Tunnel sessions attempted: 1 success: 1 fail: 0 pending: 0
      PPP IDBS: 1 no resource: 0 deleted: 0

```

```

Change of Authorization:
  Request rcvd 0, accepted 0
  Request Errors:
    Unsupported Attribute 0, Missing Attribute 0
    Invalid Request 0, NAS 0
    Session Cxt Not Found 0, Session Cxt Not Removable 0
    Unsupported Service 0
Dynamic DNS Update (IP Reachability):
Number of DDNS Update Add request sent 0
  Number of DDNS Update Delete request sent 0
Home Agent Hotlining:
  Number of Hotline Sessions 6
  Number of Active-Session Hotlined 0
  Number of New-Session Hotlined 6
  Number of Active-Sessions Reconciled 0
  Number of New-Sessions Reconciled 0

```

HA#

In Release 5.0, the output includes number of RRQs received with invalid Access tech type extension.

```

Router#show ip mob traffic
IP Mobility traffic:
UDP:
  Port: 434 (Mobile IP) input drops: 0
Advertisements:
  Solicitations received 0
  Advertisements sent 0, response to solicitation 0
Home Agent Registrations:
  Register requests rcvd 0, denied 0, ignored 0, dropped 0, replied 0
  Register requests accepted 0, No simultaneous bindings 0
  Register requests rcvd initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Register requests accepted initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Register requests replied 0, de-register 0
  Register requests denied initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Register requests ignored initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Requests result in existing binding overwrite 0, Bindings overwritten 0
Registration Request Errors:
  Unspecified 0, Unknown HA 0, NAI check failures 0
  Administrative prohibited 0, No resource 0
  Authentication failed MN 0, FA 0, active HA 0
  Bad identification 0, Bad request form 0
  Requests rejected due to congestion 0
  Requests aborted due to congestion 0
  Requests redirected due to congestion 0
  Bindings dropped due to congestion 0
  Idle bindings dropped 0
  Unavailable encap 0, reverse tunnel 0
  Reverse tunnel mandatory 0
  Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by MN to HA 0

```

```

Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by FA to HA 0
Unrecognized Access-tech type extn rcvd 0
Binding Updates received 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding Update acks received 0 sent 0
Binding info requests received 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding info reply received 0 drop 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding info reply acks received 0 drop 0, sent 0
Binding Delete Req received 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding Delete acks received 0 sent 0
Binding Sync Req received 0, sent 0 total 0 fail 0
Binding Sync acks received 0 sent 0
Gratuitous 0, Proxy 0 ARPs sent
Route Optimization Binding Updates sent 0, acks received 0 neg acks received 0
Registration Revocation msg sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Registration Revocation acks sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Total incoming registration requests using NAT detect 0
Total VPDN Tunnel sessions attempted: 0 success: 0 fail: 0 pending: 0
PPP IDBs: 0 no resource: 0 deleted: 0

```

```

Change of Authorization:
Request rcvd 0, accepted 0
Request Errors:
  Unsupported Attribute 0, Missing Attribute 0
  Invalid Request 0, NAS Id Mismatch 0
  Session Cxt Not Found 0, Session Cxt Not Removable 0
  Administratively Prohibited 0
  Unsupported Service 0

```

```

Dynamic DNS Update (IP Reachability):
Number of DDNS Update Add request sent 0
Number of DDNS Update Delete request sent 0

```

```

Home Agent Hotlining:
Number of Hotline Sessions 0
Number of Active-Session Hotlined 0
Number of New-Session Hotlined 0
Number of Active-Sessions Reconciled 0
Number of New-Sessions Reconciled 0

```

### Here is an additional example for the HA Release 5.0:

```

Router#show ip mob traffic
IP Mobility traffic:
UDP:
Port: 434 (Mobile IP) input drops: 0
Advertisements:
Solicitations received 0
Advertisements sent 0, response to solicitation 0
Home Agent Registrations:
Register requests rcvd 1, denied 0, ignored 0, dropped 0, replied 1
Register requests accepted 1, No simultaneous bindings 0
Register requests rcvd initial 1, re-register 0, de-register 0
Register requests accepted initial 1, re-register 0, de-register 0
Register requests replied 284, de-register 0
  Register requests denied initial 60, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Register requests ignored initial 0, re-register 0, de-register 0
  Requests result in existing binding overwrite 0, Bindings overwritten 0
Registration Request Errors:
  Unspecified 0, Unknown HA 0, NAI check failures 0
  Administrative prohibited 0, No resource 0
Authentication failed MN 0, FA 0, active HA 0
Requests rejected due to author fail 0
Bad identification 0, Bad request form 0
Requests rejected due to congestion 0

```

```

Requests aborted due to congestion 0
Requests redirected due to congestion 0
Bindings dropped due to congestion 0
Idle bindings dropped 2
Unavailable encaps 0, reverse tunnel 0
Reverse tunnel mandatory 0
Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by MN to HA 0
Unrecognized VendorID or CVSE-Type in CVSE sent by FA to HA 0
Unrecognized Access-tech type extn rcvd 0
Gratuitous 0, Proxy 0 ARPs sent
Route Optimization Binding Updates sent 0, acks received 0 neg acks received 0
Registration Revocation msg sent 8 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Registration Revocation acks sent 0 rcvd 0 ignored 0
Total incoming registration requests using NAT detect 0
Total VPDN Tunnel sessions attempted: 0 success: 0 fail: 0 pending: 0
PPP IDBs: 0 no resource: 0 deleted: 0

```

## RADIUS DISCONNECT:

```

Disconnect Request rcvd 0, accepted 0
Disconnect Request Errors:
Unsupported Attribute 0, Missing Attribute 0
Invalid Request 0, NAS Id Mismatch 0
Session Cxt Not Found 0, Administratively Prohibited 0

```

## Change of Authorization:

```

Request rcvd 0, accepted 0
Request Errors:
Unsupported Attribute 0, Missing Attribute 0
Invalid Request 0, NAS Id Mismatch 0
Session Cxt Not Found 0, Session Cxt Not Removable 0
Administratively Prohibited 0
Unsupported Service 0

```

## Dynamic DNS Update (IP Reachability):

```

Number of DDNS Update Add request sent 0
Number of DDNS Update Delete request sent 0

```

## Home Agent Hotlining:

```

Number of Hotline Sessions 0
Number of Active-Session Hotlined 0
Number of New-Session Hotlined 0
Number of Active-Sessions Reconciled 0
Number of New-Sessions Reconciled 0

```

Router#

**Note**

“received” is the number of messages received, “sent” is the total number of messages sent, “Total” includes retransmissions, and “fail” is the number of messages that failed to be sent out.

Table 14 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 14** *show ip mobile traffic Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Solicitations received	Total number of solicitations received by the mobility agent.
Advertisements sent	Total number of advertisements sent by the mobility agent.

**Table 14** *show ip mobile traffic Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Response to solicitation	Total number of advertisements sent by mobility agent in response to mobile node solicitations.
<b>Home Agent</b>	
Register requests	Total number of Registration Requests received by Home Agent.
Deregister requests	Total number of Registration Requests received by the Home Agent with a lifetime of zero (requests to deregister).
Register replied	Total number of Registration Replies sent by the Home Agent.
Deregister replied	Total number of Registration Replies sent by the Home Agent in response to requests to deregister.
Accepted	Total number of Registration Requests accepted by Home Agent (Code 0).
No simultaneous binding	Total number of Registration Requests accepted by Home Agent—simultaneous mobility bindings unsupported (Code 1).
Denied	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent.
Ignored	Total number of Registration Requests ignored by Home Agent.
Unspecified	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—reason unspecified (Code 128).
Unknown HA	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—unknown Home Agent address (Code 136).
Administrative prohibited	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—administratively prohibited (Code 129).
No resource	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—insufficient resources (Code 130).
Authentication failed MN	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—mobile node failed authentication (Code 131).
Authentication failed FA	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—Foreign Agent failed authentication (Code 132).
Bad identification	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—identification mismatch (Code 133).
Bad request form	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—poorly formed request (Code 134).
Unavailable encapsulation	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—unavailable encapsulation (Code 139).
Unavailable reverse tunnel	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—reverse tunnel unavailable (Code 137).
Gratuitous ARP	Total number of gratuitous ARPs sent by the Home Agent on behalf of mobile nodes.
Proxy ARPs sent	Total number of proxy ARPs sent by the Home Agent on behalf of mobile nodes.
<b>Foreign Agent</b>	
Request in	Total number of Registration Requests received by Foreign Agent.
Forwarded	Total number of Registration Requests relayed to Home Agent by Foreign Agent.

**Table 14** *show ip mobile traffic Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Denied	Total number of Registration Request denied by Foreign Agent.
Ignored	Total number of Registration Request ignored by Foreign Agent.
Unspecified	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Foreign Agent—reason unspecified (Code 64).
HA unreachable	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Foreign Agent—Home Agent unreachable (Codes 80-95).
Administrative prohibited	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Foreign Agent—administratively prohibited (Code 65)
No resource	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent— insufficient resources (Code 66).
Bad lifetime	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Foreign Agent— requested lifetime too long (Code 69).
Bad request form	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—poorly formed request (Code 70).
Unavailable encapsulation	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent— unavailable encapsulation (Code 72).
Unavailable compression	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Foreign Agent— requested Van Jacobson header compression unavailable (Code 73).
Unavailable reverse tunnel	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—reverse tunnel unavailable (Code 74).
Replies in	Total number of well-formed Registration Replies received by Foreign Agent.
Forwarded	Total number of valid Registration Replies relayed to the mobile node by Foreign Agent.
Bad	Total number of Registration Replies denied by Foreign Agent—poorly formed reply (Code 71).
Ignored	Total number of Registration Replies ignored by Foreign Agent.
Authentication failed MN	Total number of Registration Requests denied by Home Agent—mobile node failed authentication (Code 67).
Authentication failed HA	Total number of Registration Replies denied by Foreign Agent—Home Agent failed authentication (Code 68).

# show ip mobile tunnel

To display information about the mobile IP tunnel, use the **show ip mobile tunnel** EXEC command.

**show ip mobile tunnel** [*tunnel interface* | **brief** | **mip-udp aggregate-statistics** | **summary**]

Syntax Description	
<i>tunnel</i>	Displays the tunnel interface.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays a summary of the tunnels.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief summary of the IP/IP and GRE/IP tunnels only.
<b>mip-udp aggregate-statistics</b>	(Optional) Displays aggregate statistics for all tunnels.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)XJ	This command was introduced.
	12.4(22)YD1	The <b>summary, brief and mip-udp aggregate-statistics</b> keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

**show ip mobile tunnel** output is modified for MIP/UDP tunnels only. The two changes that are applicable to MIP/UDP tunnels are:

- Since all MIP/UDP tunnels utilize a single IDB, the tunnel number for all MIP/UDP tunnels is the same.
- Tunnel stats are stored in the IDB data structure. Since there is a single IDB for all MIP/UDP tunnels, individual tunnel counters are not displayed for MIP/UDP tunnels. However, aggregate-statistics for all tunnels is displayed using a new show CLI command (**show ip mobile tunnel mip-udp aggregate-statistics**).



**Note** The source IP address of the tunnel is the IP address configured corresponding to the VRF. The VRF applied on the tunnel idb is also displayed

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile tunnel** command:

```
router#show ip mobile tunnel
Mobile Tunnels:
Total mobile ip tunnels 2
Tunnel0:
  src 14.0.0.2, dest 55.84.33.2
  encap GRE/IP, mode reverse-allowed, tunnel-users 1
  Input ACL users 0, Output ACL users 0
  IP MTU 1476 bytes
  Path MTU Discovery, mtu: 0, ager: 10 mins, expires: never
  outbound interface GigabitEthernet0/0.500
  HA created, CEF switching enabled, ICMP unreachable enabled
```

```

5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 drops
155 packets output, 6820 bytes

```

Tunnel1:

```

src 14.0.0.2, dest 55.84.33.1
encap IP/IP, mode reverse-allowed, tunnel-users 3
Input ACL users 0, Output ACL users 0
IP MTU 1480 bytes
Path MTU Discovery, mtu: 0, ager: 10 mins, expires: never
outbound interface GigabitEthernet0/0.500
HA created, CEF switching enabled, ICMP unreachable enabled
5 minute input rate 1000 bits/sec, 6 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 2000 bits/sec, 3 packets/sec
30761 packets input, 1237816 bytes, 0 drops
20229 packets output, 1520736 bytes

```

router# **show ip mobile tunnel brief**

Mobile Tunnels:

Total mobile ip tunnels 2

SrcAddr	DestAddr	Encap	Users	Data Interval	PktRt In/Out
BitRt In/Out	Pkts In/Out	Bytes In/Out			
14.0.0.2	55.84.33.2	GRE/IP	1	5 minute	0/0
0/0	0/155			0/6820	
14.0.0.2	55.84.33.1	IP/IP	3	5 minute	3/1
0/0	2291/1374			99016/87756	

router#**show ip mob tunnel mip-udp aggregate-statistics**

Tunnel0 Aggregate Counters:

```

5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
300 packets input, 45600 bytes, 0 drops
300 packets output, 39600 bytes

```

# show ip mobile violation

To display information about security violations, use the **show ip mobile violation** EXEC command.

```
show ip mobile violation [address | nai string]
```

## Syntax Description

**address** (Optional) Displays violations from a specific IP address.

**nai string** (Optional) Network access identifier.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XC	The <b>nai</b> keyword and associated parameters were added.

## Usage Guidelines

The most recent violation is saved for all the mobile nodes. A circular log holds up to 50 unknown requesters, violators without security association. The oldest violations will be purged to make room for new unknown requesters when the log limit is reached.

Security violation messages are logged at the informational level (see the **logging** global configuration command). When logging is enabled to include this severity level, violation history can be displayed using the **show logging** command.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip mobile violation** command:

```
Router# show ip mobile violation
Security Violation Log:

Mobile Hosts:
20.0.0.1:
  Violations: 1, Last time: 06/18/97 01:16:47
  SPI: 300, Identification: B751B581.77FD0E40
  Error Code: MN failed authentication (131), Reason: Bad authenticator (2)
```

[Table 15](#) describes significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 15** show ip mobile violation Field Descriptions

Field	Description
20.0.0.1	IP address of the violator.
Violations	Total number of security violations for this peer.
Last time	Time of the most recent security violation for this peer.

**Table 15** *show ip mobile violation Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
SPI	SPI of the most recent security violation for this peer. If the security violation is due to an identification mismatch, then this is the SPI from the Mobile-Home Authentication Extension. If the security violation is due to an invalid authenticator, then this is the SPI from the offending authentication extension. In all other cases, it should be set to zero.
Identification	Identification used in request or reply of the most recent security violation for this peer.
Error Code	Error code in request or reply.
Reason	Reason for the most recent security violation for this peer. Possible reasons are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mobility security association</li> <li>• Bad authenticator</li> <li>• Bad identifier</li> <li>• Bad SPI</li> <li>• Missing security extension</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>

# show ip route vrf

To check and display the routing table information corresponding to a VRF, use the **show ip route vrf EXEC** command.

**show ip route vrf** *vrf-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>vrf-name</i>	The name of the specific VRF.

Command Modes	
EXEC	

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)XJ	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show ip route vrf** command:

```
Router#show ip route vrf moip-vrf
```

```
Routing Table: moip-vrf
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
```

```
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
```

```
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
```

```
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
```

```
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
```

```
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
```

```
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
M 4.4.4.100 [3/1] via 92.92.92.1, 00:00:45, Tunnel0
```

```
C 192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
```

# show policy-map apn realm

To display aggregate policing statistics for flows across the APN interface, use the **show policy-map apn** command in Privileged EXEC mode. Use the **no** form of the command to disable the feature.

```
show policy-map apn realm example.com
```

```
no show policy-map apn realm example.com
```

Syntax Description	
<i>example.com</i>	The name of the mobile realm .

Defaults	
	There are no default values.

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)XM	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	In HA Release 5.0, all conformed, exceeded, or violated counters are not incremented and stay at <b>0</b> on both the CP and the TP when you configure <b>show policy-map apn realm</b> .

This occurs when you configure HA with a class map and a policy map, and apply the service-policy to both the uplink and downlink. Then send bidirectional traffic to the binding.

On the CP and TP, configure **show policy-map apn realm realm**.

On the TP, the conformed packet and violated packet are displayed in the **show ip mobile binding policy** output, but not in the **show policy-map** output.

Examples	
	The following example illustrates the <b>show policy-map apn realm</b> command:

```
Router#show policy-map apn realm @cisco.com
Realm @cisco.com

Service-policy input: perbindingpolice

Class-map: class-mip (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  Match: flow pdp
  police:
    rate pdp
    peak-rate pdp, be 1000 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions: transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions: drop
    violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions: drop
```

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  Match: any
```

# show redundancy inter-dev

To display the current periodic sync interval value, use the **show redundancy inter-dev** privileged EXEC command. Use the **no** form to disable the display.

**show redundancy inter-dev**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** Disabled by default.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

---

# snmp-server enable traps ipmobile

To configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) security notifications for Mobile IP, use the **snmp-server enable traps ipmobile** command in global configuration mode. To disable SNMP notifications for Mobile IP, use the no form of this command.

**snmp-server enable traps ipmobile**

**no snmp-server enable traps ipmobile**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** SNMP notifications are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Global Configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)T	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

SNMP Mobile IP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. This command enables both traps and inform requests.

For a complete description of this notification and additional MIB functions, see the RFC2006-MIB.my file, available on Cisco.com at <http://www.cisco.com/public/mibs/v2/>.

The **snmp-server enable traps ipmobile** command is used in conjunction with the **snmp-server host** command. Use the **snmp-server host** global configuration command to specify which host or hosts receive SNMP notifications. To send SNMP notifications, you must configure at least one **snmp-server host** command.

## Examples

The following example enables the router to send Mobile IP informs to the host at the address myhost.cisco.com using the community string defined as public:

```
snmp-server enable traps ipmobile
snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com informs version 2c public
```

# standby track decrement priority

To lower the priority of an particular HA in a redundancy scenario, use the **standby track** *tracking object id* **decrement** *priority* command in global configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of the command.

**standby track** *tracking object id* **decrement** *priority*

**no standby track** *tracking object id* **decrement** *priority*

## Syntax Description

<i>tracking object id</i>	The name of the specific tracking object.
<i>priority</i>	Specifies the priority level.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global Configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)YX	This command was introduced.

# subscriber redundancy

To insure that the CPU is not overwhelmed by the bulk sync process, use the **subscriber redundancy rate** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of the command to disable this feature.

**subscriber redundancy** [ **bulk** | **delay** | **dynamic** | **rate** *number of sessions Per Unit Time* ]

**no subscriber redundancy rate** *number of sessions Per Unit Time*

## Syntax Description

<b>bulk</b>	Configures the subscriber redundancy policy for bulk sync.
<b>delay</b>	Configures the delay in syncing each sessions.
<b>dynamic</b>	Subscriber redundancy policy for dynamic sync.
<b>rate</b>	Configures the rate to sync sessions. The default value is 500.
<i>number of sessions Per Unit Time</i>	

## Command Default

This command is disabled by default. The default value for the *number of sessions Per Unit Time* is 500.

## Command Modes

Global Configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)YD	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command controls the bulk sync process. In case the number of bindings to be synced during bulk sync process is large, then no more than the number of Sessions Per unit time will be synced.

## Examples

Here is an example of the **subscriber redundancy rate** command:

```
router(config)# subscriber redundancy rate
```

# track id application home-agent

To create a tracking object to track the home-agent state, use the **track** *tracking object id* **application home-agent** command in global configuration. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of the command.

**track** *tracking object id* **application home-agent**

**no track** *tracking object id* **application home-agent**

## Syntax Description

*tracking object id* The name of the specific tracking object.

## Defaults

There are no default values.

## Command Modes

Global Configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)YX	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **track application home-agent** command:

```
router# track tracking object id application home-agent
```

# virtual

To configure virtual server attributes, use the virtual virtual server configuration command. To remove the attributes, use the no form of this command.

**virtual** *ip-address* {**tcp** | **udp**} *port-number* [**service** *service-name*]

**no virtual**

Syntax	Description
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address for this virtual server instance, used by clients to connect to the server farm.
<b>tcp</b>	Performs load balancing for only TCP connections.
<b>udp</b>	Performs load balancing for only UDP connections.
<i>port-number</i>	(Optional) IOS SLB virtual port (the TCP or UDP port number or port name). If specified, only the connections for the specified port on the server are load balanced. The ports and the valid name or number for the port-number argument are as follows:  Domain Name System: <b>dns 53</b> File Transfer Protocol: <b>ftp 21</b> HTTP over Secure Socket Layer: <b>https 443</b> Mapping of Airline Traffic over IP, Type A: <b>matip-a 350</b> Network News Transport Protocol: <b>nntp 119</b> Post Office Protocol v2: <b>pop2 109</b> Post Office Protocol v3: <b>pop3 110</b> Simple Mail Transport Protocol: <b>smtp 25</b> Telnet: <b>telnet 23</b> World Wide Web (HTTP): <b>www 80</b>  Specify a port number of <b>0</b> to configure an all-port virtual server (that is, a virtual server that accepts flows destined for all ports).
<b>service</b>	(Optional) Couple connections associated with a given service, such as HTTP or Telnet, so all related connections from the same client use the same real server.
<i>service-name</i>	(Optional) Type of connection coupling. Currently, the only choice is <b>ftp</b> . Couple FTP data connections with the control session that created them.

**Defaults** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** SLB virtual server configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XE	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no virtual** command is allowed only if the virtual server was removed from service by the **no inservice** command.

For some applications, it is not feasible to configure all the virtual server TCP or UDP port numbers for the IOS SLB feature. To support such applications, you can configure IOS SLB virtual servers to accept flows destined for all ports. To configure an all-port virtual server, specify a port number of **0**.

**Note**

In general, you should use port-bound virtual servers instead of all-port virtual servers. When you use all-port virtual servers, flows can be passed to servers for which no application port exists. When servers reject these flows, IOS SLB might fail the server and remove it from load balancing.

**Examples**

The following example specifies that the virtual server with the IP address 10.0.0.1 performs load balancing for TCP connections for the port named **www**. The virtual server processes HTTP requests.

```
ip slb vserver PUBLIC_HTTP
virtual 10.0.0.1 tcp www
```

The following example illustrates how to enable the Mobile IP SLB feature. The *ip address* is the virtual Home Agent address to which registration requests from PDSN/FA will be sent. This command is configured on the SLB Supervisor.

```
Router(config)# ip slb vserver <name>
Router(config-slb-vserver)# virtual ip address udp 434 service ip mobile
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip slb vserver</b>	Identifies a virtual server.
<b>show ip slb vservers</b>	Displays information about the virtual servers.

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