



Managing Router Hardware

This chapter describes the concepts and tasks used to manage and configure the hardware components of a router running the Cisco IOS XR software.

This module contains the following topics:

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MPA Reload

A Modular Port Adapter (MPA) is a hardware component used in networking equipment, such as routers and switches, to provide flexible and scalable port configurations.

A data path power-on timer is used during the power-on sequence of a network device to manage the initialization, stabilization, and diagnostic processes of the data path components. If an MPACard doesn't come up within 20 minutes, the data path power-on timer expires, and the MPA goes for another reload to attempt recovery.



Note When a router enters an undefined state and disrupts the traffic due to the data path power-on timer expiry (timer associated with a data path has expired), reload the router using the **reload location** command.

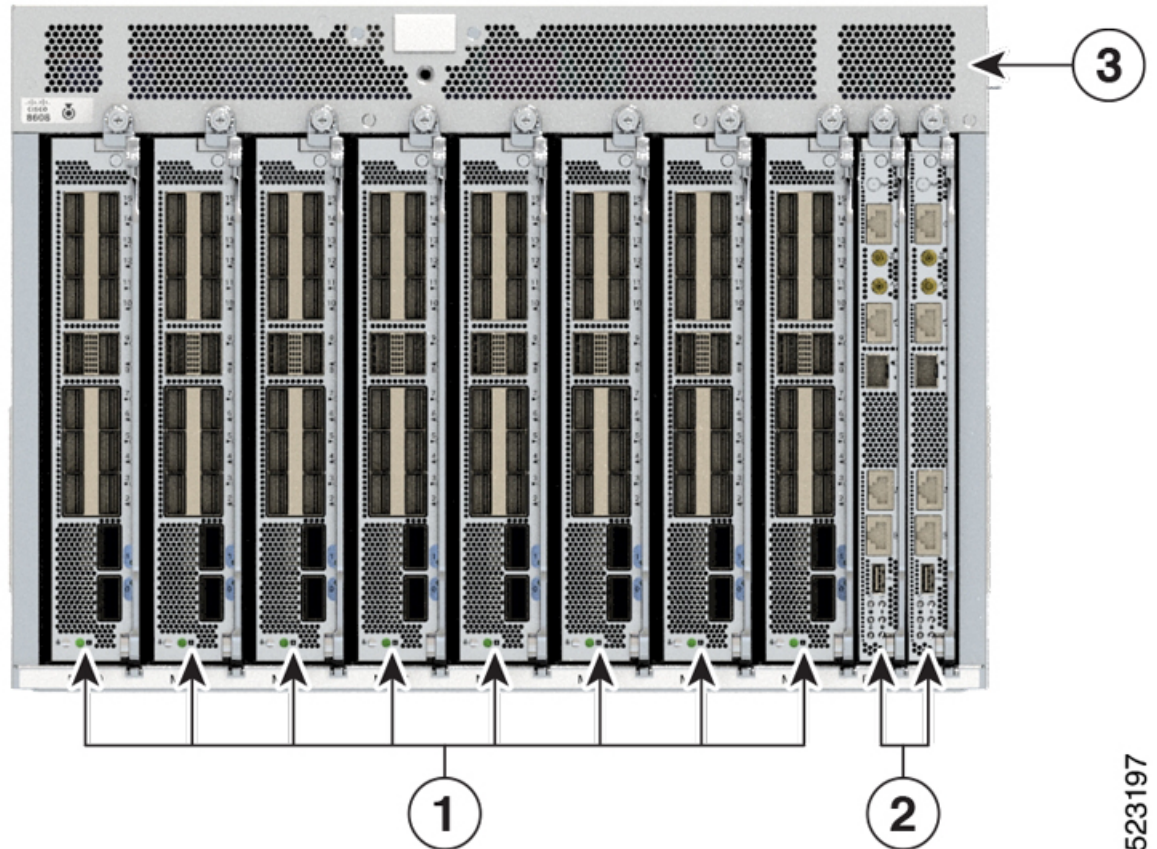
RP Redundancy and Switchover

This section describes RP redundancy and switchover commands and issues.

Establishing RP Redundancy

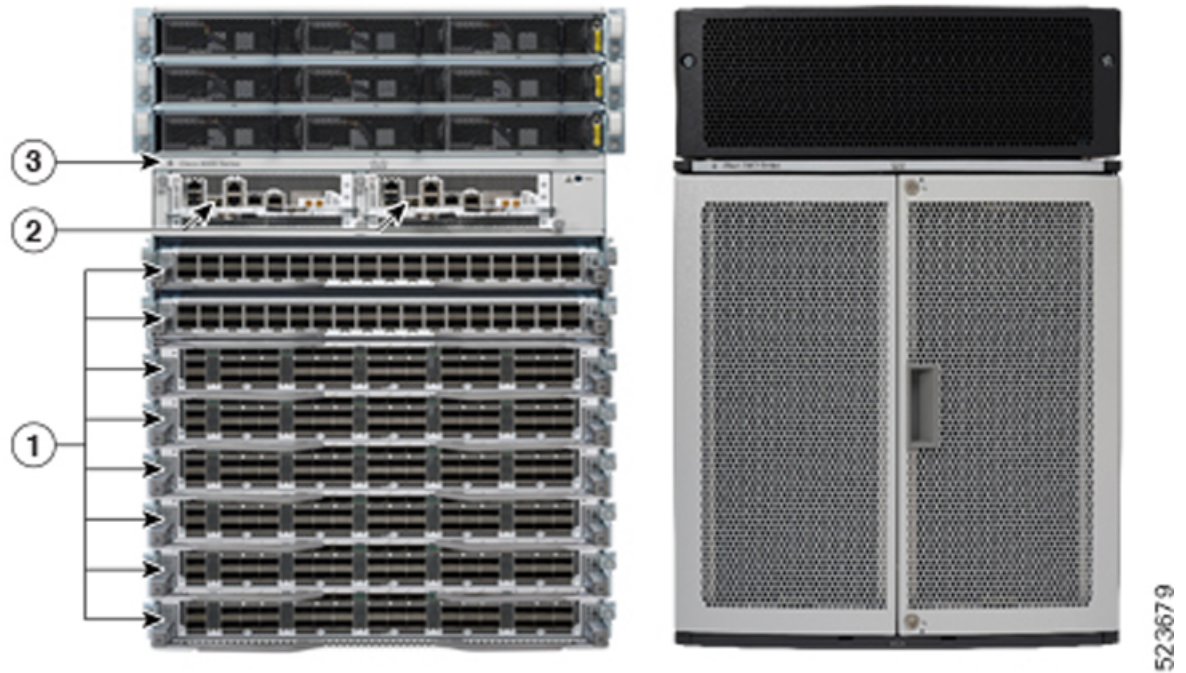
Your router has two slots for RPs: RP0 and RP1 (see [Figure 1: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8608 8-Slot Centralized Chassis, on page 2](#) and [Figure 2: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8808 8-Slot Distributed Chassis, on page 3](#)). RP0 is the slot on the left, facing the front of the chassis, and RP1 is the slot on right. These slots are configured for redundancy by default, and the redundancy cannot be eliminated. To establish RP redundancy, install RP into both slots.

Figure 1: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8608 8-Slot Centralized Chassis



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Figure 2: Redundant Set of RP Installed in Slots RP0 and RP1 in an Cisco 8808 8-Slot Distributed Chassis



1	Modular Port Adaptors (MPAs)
2	Route Processors (RPs)
3	Chassis

Determining the Active RP in a Redundant Pair

During system startup, one RP in each redundant pair becomes the active RP. You can tell which RP is the active RP in the following ways:

- The active RP can be identified by the green Active LED on the faceplate of the card. When the Active LED turns on, it indicates that the RP is active and when it turns off, it indicates that the RP is in standby.
- The slot of the active RP is indicated in the CLI prompt. For example:

```
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:router#
```

In this example, the prompt indicates that you are communicating with the active RP in slot RP1.

- Enter the **show redundancy** command in EXEC mode to display a summary of the active and standby RP status. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

This node (0/RP0/CPU0) is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
```

```

Reload and boot info
-----
RP reloaded Fri Apr  9 03:44:28 2004: 16 hours, 51 minutes ago
This node booted Fri Apr  9 06:19:05 2004: 14 hours, 16 minutes ago
Last switch-over Fri Apr  9 06:53:18 2004: 13 hours, 42 minutes ago
Standby node boot Fri Apr  9 06:54:25 2004: 13 hours, 41 minutes ago
Standby node last not ready Fri Apr  9 20:35:23 2004: 0 minutes ago
Standby node last ready Fri Apr  9 20:35:23 2004: 0 minutes ago
There have been 2 switch-overs since reload

```

Role of the Standby RP

The second RP to boot in a redundant pair automatically becomes the standby RP. While the active RP manages the system and communicates with the user interface, the standby RP maintains a complete backup of the software and configurations for all cards in the system. If the active RP fails or goes off line for any reason, the standby RP immediately takes control of the system.

Summary of Redundancy Commands

RP redundancy is enabled by default in the Cisco IOS XR software, but you can use the commands described in [Table 1: RP Redundancy Commands, on page 4](#) to display the redundancy status of the cards or force a manual switchover.

Table 1: RP Redundancy Commands

Command	Description
show redundancy	Displays the redundancy status of the RP. This command also displays the boot and switch-over history for the RP.
redundancy switchover	Forces a manual switchover to the standby RP. This command works only if the standby RP is installed and in the “ready” state.
show platform	Displays the status for node, including the redundancy status of the RP cards. In EXEC mode, this command displays status for the nodes assigned to the SDR. In administration EXEC mode, this command displays status for all nodes in the system.

Automatic Switchover

Automatic switchover from the active RP to the standby RP occurs only if the active RP encounters a serious system error, such as the loss of a mandatory process or a hardware failure. When an automatic switchover occurs, the RPs respond as follows:

- If a standby RP is installed and “ready” for switchover, the standby RP becomes the active RP. The original active RP attempts to reboot.
- If the standby RP is not in “ready” state, then both RPs reboot. The first RP to boot successfully assumes the role of active RP.

RP Redundancy During RP Reload

The **reload** command causes the active RP to reload the Cisco IOS XR software. When an RP reload occurs, the RPs respond as follows:

- If a standby RP is installed and “ready” for switchover, the standby RP becomes the active RP. The original active RP reboots and becomes the standby RP.
- If the standby RP is not in the “ready” state, then both RPs reboot. The first RP to boot successfully assumes the role of active RP.

Manual Switchover

If a standby RP is installed and ready for switchover, you can force a manual switchover using the **redundancy switchover** command or reloading the active RP using the **reload** command.

Manual Switchover Using the Reload Command

You can force a manual switchover from the active RP to the standby RP by reloading the active RP using the **reload** command. As active RP reboots, the current standby RP becomes active RP, and rebooting RP switches to standby RP.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# reload
RP/0/RP1/CPU0:router#
```

Manual Switchover Using the Redundancy Switchover Command

You can force a manual switchover from the active RP to the standby RP using the **redundancy switchover** command.

If a standby RP is installed and ready for switchover, the standby RP becomes the active RP. The original active RP becomes the standby RP. In the following example, partial output for a successful redundancy switchover operation is shown:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

This node (0/RP0/CPU0) is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# redundancy switchover
Updating Commit Database. Please wait...[OK]
Proceed with switchover 0/RP0/CPU0 -> 0/RP1/CPU0? [confirm]
Initiating switch-over.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#

<Your 'TELNET' connection has terminated>
```

In the preceding example, the Telnet connection is lost when the previously active RP resets. To continue management of the router, you must connect to the newly activated RP as shown in the following example:

```
User Access Verification

Username: xxxxx
```

```

Password: xxxxx
Last switch-over Sat Apr 15 12:26:47 2009: 1 minute ago

RP/0/RP1/CPU0:router#

```

If the standby RP is not in “ready” state, the switchover operation is not allowed. In the following example, partial output for a failed redundancy switchover attempt is shown:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show redundancy

Redundancy information for node 0/RP1/CPU0:
=====
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in UNKNOWN role

Reload and boot info
-----
RP reloaded Wed Mar 29 17:22:08 2009: 2 weeks, 2 days, 19 hours, 14 minutes ago
Active node booted Sat Apr 15 12:27:58 2009: 8 minutes ago
Last switch-over Sat Apr 15 12:35:42 2009: 1 minute ago
There have been 4 switch-overs since reload

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# redundancy switchover

Switchover disallowed: Standby node is not ready.

```

Communicating with a Standby RP

The active RP automatically synchronizes all system software, settings, and configurations with the standby RP.

If you connect to the standby RP through the console port, you can view the status messages for the standby RP. The standby RP does not display a CLI prompt, so you cannot manage the standby card while it is in standby mode.

If you connect to the standby RP through the management Ethernet port, the prompt that appears is for the active RP, and you can manage the router the same as if you had connected through the management Ethernet port on the active RP.

NPU Power Optimization

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
NPU Power Optimization	Release 7.3.15	This feature lets you choose a predefined NPU power mode based on your network's individual requirements, and consequently reducing NPU power consumption. The hw-module npu-power-profile command is introduced for this feature.

Cisco 8000 series routers are powered by Cisco Silicon One Q200 and Q100 series processors. Cisco Silicon One processors offer high performance, flexible, and power-efficient routing silicon in the market.

NPU Power Optimization feature helps to reduce NPU power consumption by running a processor in a predefined mode. There are three NPU power modes—high, medium, and low. Based on your network traffic and power consumption requirements, you can choose to run the processor in any one of the three NPU power modes.

- High: The router will use the maximum amount of power, resulting in the best possible performance.
- Medium: The router power consumption and performance levels are both average.
- Low: The router operates with optimal energy efficiency while providing a modest level of performance.



Note We recommend that you work with your Cisco account representatives before implementing this feature in your network.

On a Q200-based Cisco 8200 series chassis, you can configure an NPU power mode on the entire router.

On a Q200-based Cisco 8800 series chassis, you can configure an NPU power mode only on fabric cards and line cards.

The following table lists the supported hardware, and their default NPU power mode:

Table 3: Supported Hardware and Default Modes

Supported Hardware	Default NPU Power Mode
Cisco 8200 32x400 GE 1RU fixed chassis (8201-32FH)	High
88-LC0-36FH without MACSec, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Medium
88-LC0-36FH-M with MACSec, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Medium
8808-FC0 Fabric Card, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Low
8818-FC0 Fabric Card, based on Q200 Silicon Chip	Medium



Caution We recommend that you use the default NPU power mode on your router.

Limitations

The NPU power optimization is not supported on the Q100-based systems.

The NPU Power Profile mode is not supported on the following Q200-based line cards:

Table 4: Limitation on Hardware and Power Profile Modes

Hardware	Power Profile Mode
88-LC0-36FH-M	High
88-LC0-34H14FH	High

Configuring NPU Power Mode

Configuring NPU power mode on a fixed chassis:

The following example shows how to configure an NPU power mode on a fixed chassis:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module npu-power-profile high
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#reload
```



Note Note: Reload the chassis for the configurations changes to take effect.

Verifying NPU power mode configuration on a fixed chassis:

Use the **show controllers npu driver** command to verify the NPU power mode configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers npu driver location 0/RP0/CPU0
Mon Aug 24 23:29:34.302 UTC
=====
NPU Driver Information
=====
Driver Version: 1
SDK Version: 1.32.0.1
Functional role: Active,      Rack: 8203, Type: lcc, Node: 0
Driver ready      : Yes
NPU first started : Mon Aug 24 23:07:41 2020
Fabric Mode:
NPU Power profile: High
Driver Scope: Node
Respawn count    : 1
Availablity masks :
      card: 0x1,    asic: 0x1,    exp asic: 0x1
...

```

Configuring NPU power mode on a modular chassis

The following example shows how to configure an NPU power mode on a fabric card and a line card:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module npu-power-profile card-type FC high
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module npu-power-profile card-type LC low location 0/1/cpu0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit
```



Note For the configurations to take effect, you must:

- Reload a line card if the configuration is applied on the line card.
- Reload a router if the configuration is applied on a fabric card.

Verifying the NPU power mode configuration on a modular chassis

Use the **show controllers npu driver location** command to verify the NPU power mode configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers npu driver location 0/1/CPU0
```

```
Functional role: Active,      Rack: 8808, Type: lcc, Node: 0/RP0/CPU0
Driver ready      : Yes
NPU first started : Mon Apr 12 09:57:27 2021
Fabric Mode: FABRIC/8FC
NPU Power profile: High
Driver Scope: Rack
Respawn count     : 1
Availability masks :
      card: 0xba,     asic: 0xcfcc,      exp asic: 0xcfcc
Weight distribution:
      Unicast: 80,      Multicast: 20
```

Process / Lib	Connection status	Registration status	Connection requests	DLL registration
FSDB	Active	Active	1	n/a
FGID	Active	Active	1	n/a
AEL	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes
SM	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes

```
Asics :
HP - HotPlug event, PON - Power On reset
HR - Hard Reset,      WB - Warm Boot
```

Asic inst. (R/S/A)	fap id	HP	Slice	Asic state	Admin state	Oper state	Asic state	Last init	PON (#)	HR (#)	FW Rev
0/FC1/2	202	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC1/3	203	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC3/6	206	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC3/7	207	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC4/8	208	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC4/9	209	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC5/10	210	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC5/11	211	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC7/14	214	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000
0/FC7/15	215	1	UP	s123	UP	UP	NRML	PON	1	0	0x0000

SI Info :

Card	Board	SI Board	SI Param	Retimer SI	Retimer SI	Front Panel
	HW Version	Version	Version	Board Version	Param Version	PHY

```

| FC1 | 0.22 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC3 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC4 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC5 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
| FC7 | 0.21 | 1 | 6 | NA | NA | NA
|
+-----+
Functional role: Active, Rack: 8808, Type: lcc, Node: 0/1/CPU0
Driver ready : Yes
NPU first started : Mon Apr 12 09:58:10 2021
Fabric Mode: FABRIC/8FC
NPU Power profile: Low
Driver Scope: Node
Respawn count : 1
Availability masks :
    card: 0x1, asic: 0x7, exp asic: 0x7
Weight distribution:
    Unicast: 80, Multicast: 20
+-----+
| Process | Connection | Registration | Connection | DLL |
| /Lib | status | status | requests | registration |
+-----+
| FSDB | Active | Active | 1 | n/a |
| FGID | Inactive | Inactive | 0 | n/a |
| AEL | n/a | n/a | n/a | Yes |
| SM | n/a | n/a | n/a | Yes |
+-----+

Asics :
HP - HotPlug event, PON - Power On reset
HR - Hard Reset, WB - Warm Boot
+-----+
| Asic inst. | fap|HP|Slice|Asic|Admin|Oper | Asic state | Last |PON|HR | FW |
| (R/S/A) | id | |state|type|state|state| | init |(#)|(#)| Rev |
+-----+
| 0/2/0 | 8 | 1 | UP | npu | UP | UP | NRML | PON | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 |
| 0/2/1 | 9 | 1 | UP | npu | UP | UP | NRML | PON | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 |
| 0/2/2 | 10 | 1 | UP | npu | UP | UP | NRML | PON | 1 | 0 | 0x0000 |
+-----+

SI Info :
+-----+
| Card | Board | SI Board | SI Param | Retimer SI | Retimer SI | Front Panel |
|
| HW Version | Version | Version | Board Version | Param Version | PHY |
|
+-----+
| LC2 | 0.41 | 1 | 9 | NA | NA | DEFAULT |
|
+-----+

```

Dynamic Power Management

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.3.15	The Dynamic Power Management feature considers certain dynamic factors before allocating power to the fabric and line cards. This feature has the following benefits: • Reduces number of PSUs required by accurately representing the maximum power consumption • Improves PSU efficiency by providing more accurate power allocation This feature thus optimizes power allocation and avoids overprovisioning power to a router.
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.3.2	Previously available for fabric and line cards, this feature that helps avoid excess power allocation by considering dynamic factors before allocating power to them is now available for optical modules. To view the power allocation on a per port basis, a new command “show environment power allocated [details]” is introduced.
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.3.3	The Dynamic Power Management feature is now supported on the following Cisco 8100 and 8200 series routers: • Cisco 8201 • Cisco 8202 • Cisco 8201-32-FH • Cisco 8101-32-FH
Dynamic Power Management	Release 7.5.2	The Cisco 8202-32FH-M router will now consider dynamic factors, such as optical modules, NPU power profile, and MACsec mode to enable improved power allocation and utilization.

Prior to Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.15, when Cisco 8000 series routers were powered on or reloaded, the power management feature reserved power to fabric cards and allocated maximum power to line cards. The

power management feature wouldn't consider dynamic factors, such as the type of fabric or line cards in the chassis, or whether a fabric or line card was present in a slot.

The Dynamic Power Management feature considers such dynamic factors before allocating power to the fabric and line cards.

This feature has the following benefits:

- Reduces number of PSUs required by accurately representing the maximum power consumption
- Improves PSU efficiency by providing more accurate power allocation

This feature thus optimizes power allocation and avoids overprovisioning power to a router.

This feature is supported on the following Cisco 8000 series routers:

- Cisco 8804, 8808, 8812, and 8818 routers
- Cisco 8201, 8202, 8201-32-FH, and 8202-32FH-M routers
- Cisco 8101-32-FH

By default, this feature is enabled on the router.

The Dynamic Power Management feature allocates the total power to a router and its fabric card or line card based on the following parameters:

- Number and type of fabric cards installed on the router
- Fabric cards operating modes (5FC or 8FC)
- Number and type of line cards installed on the router
- Combination of line card and fabric card types installed
- NPU power mode configured on a fabric card
- Number and type of optics installed (supported in Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.2 and later)
- MACSec-enabled ports (supported from Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.3 and later)

For details, see *Dynamic Power Management for MACSec-Enabled Ports* section in the *Configuring MACSec* chapter in the *System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers*.

On 8202-32FH-M router, the Dynamic Power Management feature allocates the total power to a router based on the following parameters:

- Optical modules installed.
- NPU power profile. To identify the mode on which the router is operating, use the `hw-module npu-power-profile` command.
- MACSec mode. By default, MACSec mode is disabled on 8202-32FH-M router.



Note We recommend you work with your Cisco account representatives to calculate power requirements for the Cisco 8000 series router.

Power Allocation to Empty Card Slot

This feature allocates a minimum required power for all empty LC or FC slots. This minimum power is required to boot the CPU and FPGAs immediately when a card is inserted. The feature doesn't control booting up the CPU and FPGAs. Also, the minimum power is required to detect the card type before the feature decides if there's enough power to power up the data path.

For example, the following **show environment power** command output displays various LC or FC card statuses, and also shows allocated and used power.



Note The allocated power capacity shown in the following **show** command output isn't standard capacity. The allocated power capacity varies depending on various other factors.

```
Router# show environment power
Thu Apr 22 12:03:06.754 UTC
=====
CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0
=====
Total output power capacity (N + 1)      : 9600W + 6300W
Total output power required              : 9241W
Total power input                        : 6146W
Total power output                       : 5826W
=====
```

Power Module	Supply Type	-----Input-----		-----Output----		Status
		Volts	A/B	Volts	Amps	
0/PT0-PM0	PSU6.3KW-HV	245.5/245.7	5.1/5.0	54.7	43.1	OK
0/PT0-PM1	PSU6.3KW-HV	0.0/245.2	0.0/7.4	54.3	31.7	OK
0/PT0-PM2	PSU6.3KW-HV	0.0/246.9	0.0/7.5	54.1	32.3	OK

```
Total of Power Modules:      6146W/25.0A      5826W/107.1A
=====
```

Location	Card Type	Power Allocated Watts	Power Used Watts	Status
0/RP0/CPU0	8800-RP	95	69	ON
0/RP1/CPU0	-	95	-	RESERVED
0/0/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	796	430	ON
0/1/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/2/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	796	430	ON
0/3/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/4/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/5/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/6/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/7/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/8/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/9/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	102	-	OFF
0/10/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/11/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/FC0	-	26	-	RESERVED
0/FC1	-	26	-	RESERVED
0/FC2	-	26	-	RESERVED
0/FC3	8812-FC	784	509	ON
0/FC4	8812-FC	784	503	ON
0/FC5	8812-FC	26	-	OFF
0/FC6	8812-FC	26	-	OFF
0/FC7	8812-FC	26	-	OFF

0/FT0	8812-FAN	1072	1000	ON
0/FT1	8812-FAN	1072	1012	ON
0/FT2	8812-FAN	1072	861	ON
0/FT3	8812-FAN	1072	1033	ON

This table describes the card slot statuses:

Table 6: Router Card Slot Status

Status	Description
RESERVED	When a slot is empty
OFF	When a card is inserted in a slot but power isn't allocated to the card
ON	When a card is allocated power and the card is in operational state

Low-Power Condition

When you insert an LC or FC in a card slot at the time when the router doesn't have enough power available to allocate to the new card, the dynamic power management feature doesn't provision power to the card. It raises the `ev_power_budget_not_ok` alarm, and gracefully shuts down the card.

In the following **show** command output, an FC inserted in the card slot location 0/FC6 is gracefully shut down due to lack of power:

```
Router# show shelfmgr history events location 0/FC6
Thu Apr 22 12:03:11.763 UTC
NODE NAME      : 0/FC6
CURRENT STATE  : CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
TIME STAMP     : Apr 20 2021 16:49:52
```

DATE	TIME (UTC)	EVENT	STATE
Apr 20 2021	16:49:52	ev_powered_off	CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
Apr 20 2021	16:49:52	ev_device_offline	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Apr 20 2021	16:49:52	ev_unmapped_event	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Apr 20 2021	16:49:48	transient_condition	CARD_SHUTDOWN
Apr 20 2021	16:49:48	ev_check_card_down_reaso	CHECKING_DOWN_REASON
Apr 20 2021	16:49:48	ev_timer_expiry	CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Apr 20 2021	16:48:46	ev_power_budget_not_ok	CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Apr 20 2021	16:48:45	transient_condition	POWER_BUDGET_CHECK
Apr 20 2021	16:48:45	ev_fpd_upgrade_not_reqd	CARD_STATUS_CHECK_COMPLETE
Apr 20 2021	16:47:45	ev_card_status_check	CARD_STATUS_CHECK
Apr 20 2021	16:47:45	ev_card_info_rcvd	CARD_INFO_RCVD
Apr 20 2021	16:47:44	ev_device_online	DEVICE_ONLINE
Apr 20 2021	16:47:43	ev_timer_expiry	CARD_POWERED_ON
Apr 20 2021	16:47:33	ev_powered_on	CARD_POWERED_ON
Apr 20 2021	16:47:33	init	CARD_DISCOVERED

However, after an LC, FC, or chassis reload, the dynamic power management feature can't ensure that the same LCs, FCs, optics, or interfaces, which were operational earlier (before the reload), would become active again.



Note During a low-power condition, this feature doesn't borrow power from a redundant power supply.

Power Allocation to Optics

From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.2 onwards, power requirement for optics is also considered before allocating power to them.

To identify the power allocated for a particular interface, use the **show environment power allocated [details] location location** command.

When the optical modules are inserted, power is automatically allocated for that interface. If power has been allocated to the interface, then use the “**no shut**” command to enable the interface.

```
Router# show environment power allocated location 0/3/CPU0
```

```
Thu Oct 7 22:27:35.732 UTC
```

Location	Components	Power Allocated Watts
0/3/CPU0	Data-path	772
	OPTICS	138
	Total	910

```
Router# show environment power allocated details location 0/3/CPU0
```

```
Thu Oct 7 22:27:42.221 UTC
```

Location	Components	Power Allocated Watts
0/3/CPU0	Data-path	772
	0/3/0/0	3
	0/3/0/1	3
	0/3/0/2	3
	0/3/0/3	3
	0/3/0/4	3
	0/3/0/5	3
	0/3/0/6	3
	0/3/0/7	3
	0/3/0/8	3
	0/3/0/9	3
	0/3/0/10	3
	0/3/0/11	3
	0/3/0/12	3
	0/3/0/13	3
	0/3/0/14	3
	0/3/0/15	3
	0/3/0/16	3
	0/3/0/17	3
	0/3/0/18	3
	0/3/0/19	3
	0/3/0/20	3
	0/3/0/21	3
	0/3/0/22	3
	0/3/0/23	3
	0/3/0/24	3

```

0/3/0/25      3
0/3/0/26      3
0/3/0/27      3
0/3/0/28      3
0/3/0/29      3
0/3/0/30      3
0/3/0/31      3
0/3/0/32      3
0/3/0/33      3
0/3/0/34      3
0/3/0/35      3
0/3/0/36      3
0/3/0/37      3
0/3/0/38      3
0/3/0/39      3
0/3/0/40      3
0/3/0/41      3
0/3/0/42      3
0/3/0/43      3
0/3/0/44      3
0/3/0/46      3

```

```

=====
Total          910

```

When the power is not allocated to the interface, the following syslog error and alarms are displayed

```

!<--Syslog Error-->!
#LC/0/3/CPU0:Oct  7 22:46:48.114 UTC: optics_driver[165]: %PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR :
ALARM_MAJOR :POWER ALLOCATION FAIL :DECLARE :0/3/CPU0: Optics0/3/0/44
LC/0/3/CPU0:Oct  7 22:46:48.114 UTC: optics_driver[165]:
%L2-OPTICS-2-QSFP_POWER_ALLOCATION_FAILURE : Not enough power available to enable Optics
0/3/0/44

```

```

!<--Alarm-->!
Router#show alarms brief system active
Thu Oct  7 22:47:19.569 UTC

```

```

-----
Active Alarms
-----

```

Location	Severity	Group	Set Time	Description
----------	----------	-------	----------	-------------

0/3/CPU0	Major	Software	10/07/2021 22:46:48 UTC	Optics0/3/0/44 - hw_optics: Lack of available power to enable the optical module
----------	-------	----------	-------------------------	--

0/3/CPU0	Major	Software	10/07/2021 22:47:06 UTC	Optics0/3/0/46 - hw_optics: Lack of available power to enable the optical module
----------	-------	----------	-------------------------	--

If power is not allocated to an interface and you attempt to enable that interface using the “**no shut**” command, the following syslog error is displayed:

```

LC/0/2/CPU0:Aug 30 18:01:14.930 UTC: eth_intf_ea[262]: %PLATFORM-VEEA-1-PORT_NOT_ENABLED :
Power not allocated to enable the interface HundredGigE0_2_0_6.

```

Power Allocation to Fixed-Port Routers

The following **show environment power** command output displays power information for fixed-port routers and components.

Router# **show environment power**

Wed Feb 16 21:05:10.001 UTC

CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0

```

=====
Total output power capacity (Group 0 + Group 1) :    1400W +    1400W
Total output power required                      :    1033W
Total power input                               :    390W
Total power output                              :    255W
=====

```

Power Group 0:

```

=====
Power      Supply      -----Input-----      -----Output---      Status
Module     Type                Volts      Amps      Volts      Amps
=====
0/PM0      PSU1.4KW-ACPE          244.5      0.8      12.0      11.1      OK

Total of Group 0:                195W/0.8A                133W/11.1A
=====

```

Power Group 1:

```

=====
Power      Supply      -----Input-----      -----Output---      Status
Module     Type                Volts      Amps      Volts      Amps
=====
0/PM1      PSU1.4KW-ACPE          244.2      0.8      12.0      10.2      OK

Total of Group 1:                195W/0.8A                122W/10.2A
=====

```

```

=====
Location      Card Type                Power      Power      Status
                Allocated      Used
                Watts      Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0    8201                    893        -          ON
0/FT0         FAN-1RU-PE              28         -          ON
0/FT1         FAN-1RU-PE              28         -          ON
0/FT2         FAN-1RU-PE              28         -          ON
0/FT3         FAN-1RU-PE              28         -          ON
0/FT4         FAN-1RU-PE              28         -          ON
=====

```

To identify the power allocated for a particular interface, use the **show environment power allocated [details] location location** command.

Router# **show environment power allocated location 0/RP0/CPU0**

Wed Feb 16 21:05:21.360 UTC

```

=====
Location      Components                Power
                Allocated
                Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0    Data-path                858
                OPTICS                35

Total                893
=====

```

Router# **show environment power allocated details location 0/RP0/CPU0**

Wed Feb 16 21:05:36.142 UTC

```

=====
Location      Components                Power
                Allocated
                Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0    Data-path                858
=====

```

0/0/0/19	21
0/0/0/18	14
=====	
Total	893

Disabling Dynamic Power Management

By default, the dynamic power management is enabled on a router. The following example shows how to disable dynamic power management:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#power-mgmt action disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit
```



Caution After disabling the dynamic power management feature, you must manage the router power on your own. So, use this command with caution.



Note To reenable dynamic power management, use the **no power-mgmt action disable** command.

On-demand transfer of Redundant Power Modules to Power Reservation Pool

Table 7: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
On-demand transfer of Redundant Power Modules to Power Reservation Pool	Release 7.11.1	The Cisco 8800 Series Modular Routers now have a functionality that allows them to transfer their redundant Power Supply Units (PSUs) to the power reservation pool when there is inadequate power supply. This capability helps prevent the router from shutting down hardware components due to a lack of power in the reservation pool, which used to occur due to the router prioritizing redundancy over power availability in the power reservation pool. Consequently, the router now raises an alarm indicating redundancy loss when it transfers PSUs to the power reservation pool. This feature ensures that the router components reserve the necessary power, even when redundancy is enabled.

The Cisco 8000 Series Modular Routers offer redundancy while managing Power Supply Units (PSUs), providing continuous operation if there is PSU failure. By default, the router operates in N+1 redundancy, where N represents the number of PSUs allotted to the power reservation pool for powering the router components, and 1 indicates the backup PSU. You can use the `power-mgmt redundancy-num-pms number` command in XR Config mode to configure the PSU redundancy from N+1 to N+x, where x is the number of redundant PSUs required. The total number of functioning PSUs must be at least x more than the number of PSUs required to support the power demanded by all the components in the system for optimal router functionality. The range of values assigned to x is 0–11, where 0 implies no power redundancy. The router uses the redundant PSUs only when there is a PSU failure. But, if the power requirement of the router increases than the available power offered by PSUs, the router prioritizes maintaining PSU redundancy overpowering the components.

Starting from Cisco IOS XR Release 7.11.1, the Cisco 8800 Modular Routers prioritize powering the router components over preserving redundancy. The router transfers the redundant PSUs to a power reservation pool to power the router components on demand. The router utilizes the redundant PSUs to increase the power capacity in the power reservation pool rather than maintaining redundancy. For example, consider a scenario with 18900W (3 6300W PSUs) available power. Initially, the router reserves 12600W (using 2 PSUs) in the power reservation pool and retains 6300W (one PSU) as a backup to maintain N+1 redundancy. Suppose the router needs to reserve power for any components to power up and needs more power than is available in the reservation pool. In that case, the router uses the entire 18900W with all three PSUs to power the components by transferring the redundant PSU to the power reservation pool. The router then triggers a redundancy loss alarm with such an assignment. However, if any further actions result in reduced power consumption in the router, the system automatically restores redundancy and clears the redundancy lost alarm.

On redundancy loss, the router raises a **Critical** severity **Power Module redundancy lost** alarm. You can use the `show alarms brief` command to view the redundancy lost alarm.

Syslog messages for transforming redundant PSU into borrowable resource:

Syslog message created while redundancy loss (transforming redundant PSU to functional PSU):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Jul 24 11:49:01.316 UTC: envmon[214]: %PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR
:Power Module redundancy lost :DECLARE :0:
```

Syslog message created while restoring redundancy:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Jul 24 11:49:11.375 UTC: envmon[214]: %PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR
:Power Module redundancy lost :CLEAR :0:
```

You can also use the `show environment` view the redundancy status of the PSUs in the router.

The following section details the commands to verify the redundancy status in the router:

Router with N+1 redundancy:

```
Router:ios# show environment power
```

```
=====
CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0
=====

Total output power capacity (N + 1)      : 12600W +      6300W
Total output power required               : 11545W
Total power input                        : 3302W
Total power output                       : 3004W

=====

Power      Supply      -----Input-----      -----Output---      Status
Module     Type         Volts A/B   Amps A/B   Volts      Amps
=====
```

On-demand transfer of Redundant Power Modules to Power Reservation Pool

```

0/PT5-PM0  PSU6.3KW-HV      240.5/241.3  2.2/2.4    55.1      18.3      OK
0/PT5-PM1  PSU6.3KW-HV      240.5/240.8  2.1/2.3    54.8      17.3      OK
0/PT5-PM2  PSU6.3KW-HV      242.2/241.1  2.3/2.4    54.9      19.1      OK

```

```

Total of Power Modules:      3302W/13.7A      3004W/54.7A

```

```

=====
Location      Card Type      Power      Power      Status
Allocated    Used
Watts        Watts
=====
0/RP0/CPU0    8800-RP        105         78         ON
0/RP1/CPU0    -              105         -          RESERVED
0/0/CPU0      8800-LC-36FH   1097        513        ON
0/1/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/2/CPU0      88-LC0-36FH    102         0          OFF
0/3/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/4/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/5/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/6/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/7/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/8/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/9/CPU0      -              102         -          RESERVED
0/10/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/11/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/12/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/13/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/14/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/15/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/16/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/17/CPU0     -              102         -          RESERVED
0/FC0         -              32          -          RESERVED
0/FC1         -              32          -          RESERVED
0/FC2         8818-FC0       584         475        ON
0/FC3         -              32          -          RESERVED
0/FC4         8818-FC0       584         472        ON
0/FC5         -              32          -          RESERVED
0/FC6         -              32          -          RESERVED
0/FC7         -              32          -          RESERVED
0/FT0         8818-FAN       1786        237        ON
0/FT1         8818-FAN       1786        228        ON
0/FT2         8818-FAN       1786        234        ON
0/FT3         8818-FAN       1786        228        ON

```

Router with redundancy loss:

```
Router:ios# sh env power
```

```

=====
CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0
=====
Total output power capacity (N + 1)      : 18900W +      0W
Total output power required               : 12689W
Total power input                         : 3302W
Total power output                        : 3004W
=====

```

```

Power      Supply      -----Input-----      -----Output-----      Status
Module     Type              Volts A/B    Amps A/B    Volts      Amps
=====

```

0/PT5-PM0	PSU6.3KW-HV	240.5/241.3	2.2/2.4	55.1	18.3	OK
0/PT5-PM1	PSU6.3KW-HV	240.5/240.8	2.1/2.3	54.8	17.3	OK
0/PT5-PM2	PSU6.3KW-HV	242.2/241.1	2.3/2.4	54.9	19.1	OK

Total of Power Modules:	3302W/13.7A	3004W/54.7A
-------------------------	-------------	-------------

Location Allocated Watts	Card Type Used Watts	Power	Power	Status
0/RP0/CPU0	8800-RP	105	78	ON
0/RP1/CPU0	-	105	-	RESERVED
0/0/CPU0	8800-LC-36FH	1097	513	ON
0/1/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/2/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	916	510	ON
0/3/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/4/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/5/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/6/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/7/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/8/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/9/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/10/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/11/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/12/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/13/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/14/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/15/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/16/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/17/CPU0	-	102	-	RESERVED
0/FC0	-	32	-	RESERVED
0/FC1	-	32	-	RESERVED
0/FC2	8818-FC0	749	475	ON
0/FC3	-	32	-	RESERVED
0/FC4	8818-FC0	749	472	ON
0/FC5	-	32	-	RESERVED
0/FC6	-	32	-	RESERVED
0/FC7	-	32	-	RESERVED
0/FT0	8818-FAN	1786	237	ON
0/FT1	8818-FAN	1786	225	ON
0/FT2	8818-FAN	1786	234	ON
0/FT3	8818-FAN	1786	228	ON

Router:ios# **sh alarms brief system active**

Active Alarms

Description	Location	Severity	Group	Set Time	
Redundancy Partner Not Present	0/RP0/CPU0	Critical	Software	10/27/2023 00:22:08 UTC	
Module redundancy lost	0	Major	Environ	10/27/2023 00:23:48 UTC	Power

On-demand transfer of Redundant Power Modules to Power Reservation Pool

Plane-0	0/RP0/CPU0 status	Minor	Fabric	10/27/2023 00:22:39 UTC	Fabric
Plane-1	0/RP0/CPU0 status	Minor	Fabric	10/27/2023 00:22:39 UTC	Fabric
Plane-3	0/RP0/CPU0 status	Minor	Fabric	10/27/2023 00:22:39 UTC	Fabric
Plane-5	0/RP0/CPU0 status	Minor	Fabric	10/27/2023 00:22:39 UTC	Fabric
Plane-6	0/RP0/CPU0 status	Minor	Fabric	10/27/2023 00:22:39 UTC	Fabric
Plane-7	0/RP0/CPU0 status	Minor	Fabric	10/27/2023 00:22:39 UTC	Fabric
	0/RP0/CPU0 Communications Failure With Cisco Licensing Cloud	Major	Software	10/27/2023 00:22:59 UTC	
	0 Module redundancy lost	Major	Environ	10/27/2023 00:23:48 UTC	Power

Ability to Set Maximum Power Limit for the Router

Table 8: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Ability to Set Maximum Power Limit for the Router	Release 7.11.1	We are introducing functionality to set the maximum power limit for a router to improve power management and distribution in the PSUs. It prevents a router from using more than the configured power and also gives the ability to limit the reservation pool regardless of how many power supplies are present. In the previous releases, the ability to prevent a router from using more than a configured amount of power was unavailable. This feature introduces the following change: CLI • power-mgmt configured-power-capacity

In the earlier releases, there was no mechanism to limit the power a router consumed. Routers could draw more than the infrastructure could handle. Over power consumption could result in system brownout.

With the Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.11.1, you can allocate system power based on max power capacity configuration. This prevents the router from allocating more power than the infrastructure can handle. It also gives you the ability to limit power to a router according to your infrastructure requirements. The max power capacity parameter doesn't allow power consumed by the hardware to cross the configured amount.

The criteria to set maximum power limit is that the value must be set between the current allocated power and the available maximum power at time of configuration.

This feature is not applicable for fixed routers.

A new command **power-mgmt configured-power-capacity** has been introduced with this feature.

A new alarm **PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :Power reservation exceeds configured power** is introduced to be raised when the max power capacity is crossed.



Note

This alarm is extremely rare and is raised only when the power reservation exceeds configured power. This can only happen when hardware is inserted, it is granted power without a request, such as a fan tray.

Configuring the Compatibility Mode for Various NPU Types

Table 9: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Configure Compatibility Mode for Q100 and Q200-based Line Cards	Release 7.7.1	You can now configure the compatibility behavior of line cards to operate in Q100 mode (default behavior) or in Q200 mode when you have a mix of Q100-based line cards and Q200-based line cards that are installed in a router. In earlier releases, in a mixed mode combination, if multiple generations of line cards were installed on a distributed chassis, the second-generation line cards interoperated with the first-generation line cards. As a result, the NPUs set lower resource limits for the newer generation line cards to ensure backward compatibility. The router couldn't fully utilize the improved scale, higher capacity, and enhanced features of the newer generation line cards. This compatibility feature now enables you to select if you want the line cards to operate in Q100 or Q200 NPU mode. The hw-module profile npu-compatibility command is introduced for this feature.

This table details the old and the new behavior when a mix of line cards from different NPUs is installed on a router.

Scenario	If..	Then..	Example
Old behavior	you install a mix of Q100-based line cards and Q200-based line cards	the Q200-based line cards operate in a scaled-down (Q100) mode by default.	If a router has a Q100 NPU-based line card and you add a line card from the Q200 NPU-based line card, the Q200 NPU line card operates in a scaled down mode to work with the Q100 line cards.
New behavior	you want line cards to operate in Q100 (default behavior), Q200, or P100 mode	you can select the mode.	If you select Q200 mode, the router boots only the Q200-based line cards and gracefully shuts down the Q100-based line cards.

FAQs About the Compatibility Modes for Various NPU Types

- **Can the line cards still be used in scaled down mode, like in the previous scenario?**

Yes, you can still switch to the previous implementation, if you may, to the scaled down mode.

- **What all ASICs can participate in the compatibility mode implementation?**

P100, Q200, Q100.

- **Is there any default ASIC set by the system?**

The ASIC default is based on the Fabric Cards (FCs) and route processor cards used in a distributed chassis. However, you can choose to change the ASIC mode to Q200, Q100.

- **Do I need to reboot the router after implementing a new NPU mode?**

Yes, reboot the router for the new NPU mode to take effect.

- **What defines an NPU mode?**

NPU mode is determined by the Route Processor (RP) and the Fabric Card (FC). During the router's boot-up process, it initially identifies the RP and the FC, setting the corresponding NPU mode regardless of the line cards present in the router.

Guidelines for configuring compatibility mode

These guidelines apply when you configure the line cards from different ASIC families:

- By default, a mix of Q100 and Q200 line cards results in the Q200 line cards operating in Q100 (scaled-down) mode. Configuring Q100 mode results in the same (default) behavior. Similarly, a mix of P100 and Q200 line cards results in the Q200 line cards operating in P100 (scaled-down) mode. Configuring P100 mode results in the same (default) behavior.
- To use the improved scale, higher capacity, and feature-rich capabilities of the Q200-based line cards, use the `hw-module profile npu-compatibility` command and set it to operate in the Q200 mode. Else, the Q200-based line cards scale down to the Q100 mode, which is the default behavior.
- Reboot the router for the compatibility mode to take effect. If the system detects a noncompatible line card, it shuts down that line card. For example, in Q200 mode, the router boots only the Q200-based line cards and gracefully shuts down the Q100-based line cards.
- For 8800-RP, the default NPU mode is Q100. For 8800-RP2, the default NPU mode is Q200.
- For the various fabric card types available, the following scenarios may be applicable:
 - 8800-RP Route Processor Card - if the router boots up with an 8800-RP route processor card without any fabric card, then the default mode is set to Q100.
 - 8800-RP2 Route Processor Card - if the router boots up with a 8800-RP2 route processor card without any fabric card, then the router sets the default mode to P100. If you insert a Q200 fabric card, then router reload is required.
 - Swapping Fabric Cards - if the router initially boots with Q200 fabric cards and you later replace them with F100 fabric cards, a router reload is necessary.

This table lists the Q100, Q200 line cards that support the compatibility mode:

ASIC Family	Line Card
Q100-based line cards	8800-LC-48H
	8800-LC-36FH
Q200-based line cards	88-LC0-34H14FH
	88-LC0-36FH
	88-LC0-36FH-M

Restrictions for configuring compatibility mode

These restrictions apply when you configure the line cards from different ASIC families:

- The `hw-module profile npu-compatibility` command isn't configurable on the Cisco 8200 Series fixed router and Cisco 8608 router.
- Q100-based ASIC is not supported with 8800-RP2-S.

Line Card Behavior with NPUs

If you have various line cards installed from different NPU families, the newer generation line cards take precedence over an older generation line card. The precedence followed by the system is: Q200 > Q100.

Configuring NPU compatibility for Line Cards

To configure a router for handling line cards of different NPU-based line cards, use the `hw-module profile npu-compatibility` command. To go back to the default mode, use the `no` form of this command.

The following are the options available in command and their descriptions:

npu-compatibility	Allows you to make a router compatible with a NPU family.
<i>mode-name</i>	Allows you to set the mode, such as Q100, Q200, .

The following is a configuration example:

```
Router:ios(config)#hw-module profile npu-compatibility q200
Tue Dec 7 15:06:53.697 UTC
Chassis mode will be activated after a manual reload of chassis/all line cards
Router:ios(config)#commit
Tue Dec 7 15:06:54.646 UTC
LC/0/1/CPU0:Dec 7 15:06:54.796 UTC: npu_drvr292:
%FABRIC-NPU_DRV-3-HW_MODULE_PROFILE_NPU_COMPATIBILITY_CHASSIS_CFG_CHANGED : Please reload
chassis for the configuration to take effect
end
Router:ios(config)#end
Router:ios#
```

Running Configuration

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show ver
Mon Jun 27 19:25:52.947 UTC
Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 7.7.1.27I LNT
Copyright (c) 2013-2022 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
```

Build Information:

```

Built By      : ingunawa
Built On     : Wed Jun 01 23:50:09 UTC 2022
Build Host   : iox-ucs-060
Workspace    : /auto/iox-ucs-060-san1/prod/7.7.1.27I.SIT_IMAGE/8000/ws
Version      : 7.7.1.27I
Label       : 7.7.1.27I

```

```

cisco 8000 (VXR)
cisco 8808 (VXR) processor with 32GB of memory
ios uptime is 3 minutes
Cisco 8808 8-slot Chassis

```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# conf
```

```
Mon Jun 27 19:24:40.621 UTCRP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#hw-module profile npu-compatibility ?
```

```

  P100 Use P100 for Chassis mode
  Q100 Use Q100 for Chassis mode
  Q200 Use Q200 for Chassis mode

```

Verification

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module profile npu-compatibility matrix
```

```
Wed Nov 17 02:00:28.652 UTC
```

Node	Card Type	NPU Type
0/0/CPU0	88-LC0-36FH	Q200
0/1/CPU0	88-LC1-36EH	P100
0/2/CPU0	88-LC1-36EH	P100
0/3/CPU0	88-LC1-36EH	P100

	Compatibility Mode A100	Compatibility Mode Q100	Compatibility Mode Q200	Compatibility Mode G100	Compatibility Mode P100
Q100	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Q200	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
G100	Not Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
P100	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
A100	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
K100	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
F100	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible	Not Compatible
Default mode : P100					

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

Storage Media Sanitization

Table 10: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Storage Media Sanitization	Release 7.3.4	To comply with NIST SP 800-88 guidelines for Media Sanitization, it is important that your organization ensures that no easily reconstructible data is stored in the router and associated devices after it has left the control of your organization or is no longer protected by confidentiality categorization. With this feature, you can erase and overwrite any sensitive data, configuration, or keys present in the route processor or line card, ensuring media sanitization and preventing unauthorized data retrieval.

When you identify an RP or line card for RMA, or you require to ship it outside your organization, a service personnel may not be available on-site to remove the card immediately. However, you can reset your RP or line card to erase customer-sensitive data and let the RP or line card remain in the slot.

Guidelines and restrictions for factory reset functionality

These guidelines and restrictions apply to factory reset functionality on routers:

- You cannot initiate factory reset if the entire system is down or if no active RP is booted to IOS XR OS.
- We recommend using **factory-reset** without performing **commit replace** for securely removing the files in the misc/config folder.
- The RP or line card shuts down automatically if the factory reset takes more than 30 minutes, you can perform the factory reset again. The console displays this log message during automatic shutdown:

```
[ TIME ] Timed out starting Power-Off.  
[ !! ] Forcibly powering off as result of failure.
```
- If your router has dual RPs, and to perform the factory reset on both the RPs, first reset the standby RP from the active RP. After the reset is complete, you can then reset the active RP.
- The factory reset operation does not completely wipe out the data on the hard disk of the active RP because the disaster recovery partitioning is not removed.

Perform factory reset on a router

Factory reset functionality supports these scenarios:

- Reload option: resets the router and reboots it
- Shutdown option: resets the router and shuts it down
- Location option: applies the reset operation to specific locations such as individual line card (LC) or route processor (RP)

Use the **factory-reset** command for erasing these folders of RP or LC :

- /misc/disk1
- /misc/scratch
- /var/log
- /misc/config

Before you begin

- Device must be operational and booted to IOS XR OS to initiate factory reset.
- Ensure that there is no immediate requirement for the router after the operation, as it involves complete data removal and shutdown.
- Take a backup of the router data as a precautionary measure.

Procedure

Step 1 Initiate factory reset process on the router CLI.

- Reload option:

```
Router#factory-reset reload location 0/RP1/CPU0
Tue Mar 11 11:18:43.222 UTC
Performing factory-reset may affect the stability of the system. Re-imaging maybe required to
recover. Continue?
[confirm]
```

- Shutdown option:

```
Router#factory-reset shutdown location 0/RP1/CPU0
Tue Mar 11 11:18:43.222 UTC
Performing factory-reset may affect the stability of the system. Re-imaging maybe required to
recover. Continue?
[confirm]
```

The factory reset command with the **location** *location-id* option erases customer-sensitive data in the specified location.

Step 2 Check the system logs to confirm that the factory reset process is completed.

Example:

The logs are displayed on the console port of the node where the reset is performed.

Step 3 Verify that the factory reset process is completed.**Example:**

This example shows how to verify the factory reset process that is performed with the **shutdown** option:

```
Router#show shelfmgr history events location 0/RP1/CPU0
```

```
Tue Mar 15 01:45:56.402 UTC
```

```
NODE NAME      : 0/RP1/CPU0
```

```
CURRENT STATE : CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
```

```
TIME STAMP     : Mar 15 2022 01:44:47
```

DATE	TIME (UTC)	EVENT	STATE
Mar 15 2022	01:44:47	ev_powered_off	CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
Mar 15 2022	01:44:47	transient_condition	CARD_SHUTDOWN
Mar 15 2022	01:44:47	ev_check_card_down_reaso	CHECKING_DOWN_REASON
Mar 15 2022	01:44:47	ev_os_halted	OS_HALTED
Mar 15 2022	01:44:43	ev_factory_reset_done	FACTORY_RESET_DONE
Mar 15 2022	01:33:16	ev_factory_reset_started	FACTORY_RESET_IN_PROGRESS
Mar 15 2022	01:33:11	ev_os_haltng	OS_HALT_IN_PROGRESS
Mar 15 2022	01:33:10	ev_xr_shut	START_OS_HALT
Mar 15 2022	01:33:09	ev_ack_ok	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Mar 15 2022	01:33:09	ev_graceful_shut	CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Mar 15 2022	00:55:31	ev_xr_ready	XR_RUN

This example shows how to verify the factory reset process that is performed with the **reload** option:

```
Router#show shelfmgr history events location 0/RP0/CPU0
```

```
Tue Mar 15 01:45:56.402 UTC
```

```
NODE NAME      : 0/RP0/CPU0
```

```
CURRENT STATE : CARD_SHUT_POWERED_OFF
```

```
TIME STAMP     : Mar 15 2022 01:44:47
```

DATE	TIME (UTC)	EVENT	STATE
Jun 29 2022	13:48:34	ev_xr_ready	XR_RUN
Jun 29 2022	13:48:10	ev_card_info_rcvd	CARD_INFO_RCVD
Jun 29 2022	13:47:52	ev_xr_init	XR_INITIALIZING
Jun 29 2022	13:47:44	ev_kernel_booting	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Jun 29 2022	13:47:14	ev_kernel_booting	KERNEL_BOOTING
Jun 29 2022	13:46:53	ev_unmapped_event	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Jun 29 2022	13:46:53	ev_bios_started	BIOS_STARTED
Jun 29 2022	13:46:51	ev_bios_ready	BIOS_READY
Jun 29 2022	13:46:10	ev_unmapped_event	STATE_NOT_CHANGED
Jun 29 2022	13:46:10	ev_powered_on	CARD_POWERED_ON
Jun 29 2022	13:46:05	ev_card_reset_done	CARD_RESET
Jun 29 2022	13:46:05	transient_condition	CARD_RESETTING
Jun 29 2022	13:46:05	ev_check_card_down_reaso	CHECKING_DOWN_REASON
Jun 29 2022	13:46:05	ev_os_halted	OS_HALTED
Jun 29 2022	13:45:50	ev_factory_reset_done	FACTORY_RESET_DONE
Jun 29 2022	13:34:09	ev_factory_reset_started	FACTORY_RESET_IN_PROGRESS
Jun 29 2022	13:33:59	ev_os_haltng	OS_HALT_IN_PROGRESS
Jun 29 2022	13:33:58	ev_xr_shut	START_OS_HALT
Jun 29 2022	13:33:56	ev_graceful_reload	CARD_SHUTDOWN_IN_PROGRESS
Jun 29 2022	09:18:43	ev_xr_ready	XR_RUN
Jun 29 2022	09:17:37	ev_card_info_rcvd	CARD_INFO_RCVD
Jun 29 2022	09:17:32	ev_powered_on	CARD_POWERED_ON
Jun 29 2022	09:17:31	init	CARD_DISCOVERED

Excluding Sensitive Information in Show Running Configurations Output

Table 11: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Excluding Sensitive Information in Show Running Configurations Command Output	Release 7.5.4	You can now exclude sensitive information such as strings, usernames, passwords, comments, or IP addresses within the show running-configuration command output by enabling sanitization on the nonvolatile generation (NVGEN) process. With this feature, you can achieve better data protection to prevent cybersecurity risks compared to regular router algorithms. This feature introduces the nvgen default-sanitize command.

The **show running configuration** command uses the nonvolatile generation (NVGEN) process in IOS-XR software to collect configuration information from every system component and construct a running configuration file to create its output. However, this file may contain sensitive information, including usernames, passwords, and IP addresses, which could pose a security threat when obfuscation algorithms in the router are weak compared to modern cryptographic standards.

In this feature, you can mask the following types of sensitive information in the show running configurations:

- Strings
- Usernames
- Passwords
- Comments
- IP Addresses

On enabling the sanitization in show running configurations, the NVGEN process replaces the corresponding information with **<removed>** string. For example, if you enable sanitization for IP Addresses, the show running configuration includes the **<removed>** string in place of all the IP Addresses in the output.

Sanitizing Strings

Configuration

```
Router# config
Router:(config) # nvgen default-sanitize strings
Router:(config) # commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router# show run nvgen
nvgen
  default-sanitize strings
!
```

Verification

```
Router# show run int Hu0/2/0/4
interface HundredGigE0/2/0/4
  ! This is comment 1
  description <removed>
!
```

Sanitizing Usernames

Configuration

```
Router# config
Router:(config)# nvgen default-sanitize usernames
Router:(config)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router# show run nvgen
nvgen
  default-sanitize usernames
!
```

Verification

```
Router# show run username test
username <removed>
  group root-lr
  password 7 172864HJWBHBCWH
!
```

Sanitizing Passwords

Configuration

```
Router# config
Router:(config)# nvgen default-sanitize passwords
Router:(config)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router# show run nvgen
nvgen
  default-sanitize passwords
!
```

Verification

```
Router# show run username test
username test
  group root-lr
  password 7 <removed>
!
```

Sanitizing Comments

Configuration

```
Router# config
Router:(config)# nvgen default-sanitize comments
Router:(config)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router# show run nvgen
nvgen
  default-sanitize comments
!
```

Verification

```
Router# show run int Hu0/2/0/4
interface HundredGigE0/2/0/4
  ! <comments removed>
  description This is bundle member
  !
```

Sanitizing IP Addresses

Configuration

```
Router# config
Router:(config)# nvgen default-sanitize ipaddrs
Router:(config)# commit
```

Verification

```
Router# show run int Hu0/2/0/4
interface HundredGigE0/2/0/4
  ! This is comment 1
  description This is bundle member
  ipv4 address <removed> <removed>
  !
```

