



Configuration and File System Management

This module describes methods for configuration management and file transfer enhancements.

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Secure file transfer from the Router

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Secure file transfer from the Router	Release 25.4.1	Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*) *This feature is supported on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-12G12X4Y-A • 8011-12G12X4Y-D
Secure file transfer from the Router	Release 25.1.1	Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8700 [ASIC: K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*) *This feature is supported on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-4G24Y4H-I • 8712-MOD-M

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Secure file transfer from the Router	Release 24.4.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100])(select variants only*); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8212-48FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-36EH • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E • 88-LC1-52Y8H-EM
Secure file transfer from the Router	Release 7.9.1	<p>Your routers are now enabled to transfer files securely to an archive server. It's made possible because the copy command now supports SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol) and SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) using the underlying SSH protocol implementation. Secure transfer of files from the router maintains the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of network configurations.</p> <p>This feature modifies the copy command.</p>

You can duplicate files or data in the router from one location to another using the **copy** command. This functionality helps to create a copy of a file, folder, or data set and place it in a specific destination. You can use the copy functionality to back up files, move data between directories, create duplicates of the files for editing or distribution without modifying the original content. It also allows you to retain the original data while making a duplicate that you can further manipulate independently.

Starting with Cisco IOS XR Release 7.9.1, we've enhanced the functionality of the copy command to support secure file transfer from the router. Secure file transfer protects data during transit using the SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol) and SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) when sharing files within or across networks. The SFTP and SCP functionalities in the copy feature use the SSH protocol implementation in the router to secure transfer the files to a remote server.

You can use the following options in the **copy** command for secure file transfer:

- **sftp**: You can transfer the files to a remote location using the **SFTP** file transfer protocol. SFTP is a secure file transfer protocol for transferring large files.
- **scp**: You can transfer the files to a remote location using the **SCP** file transfer protocol. SCP is a secure copy protocol to transfer files between servers.

Starting Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.10.1, you can use public-key authentication while copying the running configuration.

Configuration Example for SCP and SFTP Using Public-Key Authentication

While you're using public-key authentication for copying running configuration from the router to a remote server, you don't need to mention **password** in the command. The following example shows how you can configure public-key authentication while copying configuration using the SCP protocol:

```
Router#copy running-config scp://root@192.0.4.2//var/opt/run_conf_scp.txt
```

Prerequisites for secure file transfer

Enable the SSH Server in the router:

```
Router# config
Router(config)# ssh server v2
Router(config)# ssh server vrf default
Router(config)# ssh server netconf vrf default
Router(config)# commit
```

Secure file transfer using SFTP

You can copy the running configuration file from the router to a remote server using SFTP as follows:

```
Router# copy running-config sftp://root:testpassword@192.0.2.1//var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
```

```
Destination file name (control-c to cancel): [/var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt]?
```

```
.
215 lines built in 1 second
[OK]Connecting to 192.0.2.1...22
Password:
sftp> put /tmp/tmpsymlink/nvgen-34606-_proc_34606_fd_75 /var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
```

```
/tmp/tmpsymlink/nvgen-34606-_proc_34606_fd_75
```

```
Transferred 3271 Bytes
3271 bytes copied in 0 sec (3271000)bytes/sec
sftp> exit
```

Verification in the SFTP Server

```
[root@sftp_server ~]# ls -ltr /var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3271 Mar 21 18:07 /var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
```

Secure file transfer using SCP

You can copy the running configuration file from the router to a remote server using SFTP as follows:

```
Router# copy running-config sftp://root:testpassword@192.0.2.1//var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
```

```
Destination file name (control-c to cancel): [/var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt]?
```

```
.
215 lines built in 1 second
[OK]Connecting to 192.0.2.1...22
Password:
```

```
sftp> put /tmp/tmpsymlink/nvgen-34606-_proc_34606_fd_75 /var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt

/tmp/tmpsymlink/nvgen-34606-_proc_34606_fd_75

Transferred 3271 Bytes
3271 bytes copied in 0 sec (3271000)bytes/sec
sftp> exit
```

Verification in the SFTP Server

```
[root@sftp_server ~]# ls -ltr /var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3271 Mar 21 18:07 /var/opt/run_conf_sftp.txt
```

Auto-Save Configuration

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Auto-Save with Secure File-Transfer and Additional Configurable Parameters	Release 25.1.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8700 [ASIC: K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-4G24Y4H-I • 8712-MOD-M
Auto-Save with Secure File-Transfer and Additional Configurable Parameters	Release 24.4.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100])(select variants only*); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8212-48FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-36EH • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E • 88-LC1-52Y8H-EM

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
<p>Auto-Save with Secure File-Transfer and Additional Configurable Parameters</p>	<p>Release 7.9.1</p>	<p>Apart from automatically backing up the running configuration after every commit, you can also do the following with Auto-Save:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save running configurations to remote systems using Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) and Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP). • Configure wait-time between two subsequent auto-saves. • Append time-stamp to the file name of the saved configuration. • Save the encrypted password. • Specify the maximum number of files that you can auto-save. <p>The feature introduces these changes:</p> <p>CLI: Modified the configuration commit auto-save command by adding the following keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • filename scp • filename sftp • wait-time • timestamp • password • maximum <p>Yang Data Model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New XPath for Cisco-IOS-XR-config-autosave-cfg • New XPath for Cisco-IOS-XR-um-config-commit-cfg

You can configure the router to automatically take the backup of the running configuration by using **configuration commit auto-save** command. This auto-save feature saves the configuration to the specified location on the router after every **commit** is made. These auto-save files are stored in the form of Linux files.

Starting Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.9.1, the auto-save feature is enhanced to provide a set of functionalities. Use the following keywords to achieve the same:

- **scp and sftp** - You can save the running configuration backup files to remote location using **scp** and **sftp** file transfer protocols. SCP is a secure copy protocol to transfer files between servers. Whereas SFTP is a secure file transfer protocol for transferring large files.
- **password** - You can save encrypted passwords for the remote and non-remote URLs.
- **maximum** - You can mention maximum number of files that can be saved automatically. Once the maximum number of auto-saved file is reached, the newer auto-save files starts replacing the older auto-save files. The default value of **maximum** is 1. You can save upto 4294967295 files.
- **timestamp** - Using this keyword, the time-stamp can be appended to the auto-saved configuration file name. The **timestamp** uses the time and timezone configured on the router. The saved file displays timestamp in <day> <month> <date> <hours> <minutes> <seconds> <milliseconds> format. Here is an example of auto-saved file with time-stamp - : *test_123.autosave.1.ts.Tue_Jan_31_15-15-51_805_IST*
- **wait-time** - You can specify how long to wait before next auto-save happens in terms of days, months or hours after the commit is made. The default value of **wait-time** is zero.

Restriction for Auto-Save Configuration

The auto-save configuration is only available on the local paths, scp, and sftp paths.

Starting Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.10.1, you can use public-key authentication while automatically saving the running configuration. For more detailed information on how to use public-key authentication, see [Auto-Save and Copy Router Configuration Using Public Key Authentication, on page 7](#).



Note The maximum number of configuration lines currently supported on the Cisco 8000 routers is 1M.

Configure Auto-Save

Use the **configuration commit auto-save** command to auto save the configuration.

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#configuration commit auto-save
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#commit
```

You can also configure options such as **password**, **timestamp**, **maximum**, and **wait-time** with the **configuration commit auto-save** command. The location to save the file-name must be specified in <protocol>://<user>@<host>:<port>/<url-path>/<file-name> format.

```
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#configuration commit auto-save filename
sftp://user1@server1://test-folder/test_123
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#password clear encryption-default cisco
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#timestamp
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#maximum 10
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#wait-time days 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds 5
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config configuration commit auto-save
configuration commit auto-save
  filename sftp://user1@server1://test-folder/test_123
  password encrypted encryption-default <password for above user>
  timestamp
  maximum 10
  wait-time days 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds 5
!
```

Auto-Save and Copy Router Configuration Using Public Key Authentication

Table 3: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Auto-Save and Copy Router Configuration Using Public Key Authentication	Release 25.1.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8700 [ASIC: K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-4G24Y4H-I • 8712-MOD-M
Auto-Save and Copy Router Configuration Using Public Key Authentication	Release 24.4.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100])(select variants only*); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8212-48FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-36EH • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E • 88-LC1-52Y8H-EM

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Auto-Save and Copy Router Configuration Using Public Key Authentication	Release 7.10.1	<p>You can now experience passwordless authentication while automatically saving running configurations and securely copying them on the router. The feature uses public key-based authentication, a secure logging method using a secure shell (SSH), which provides increased data security. This feature offers automatic authentication and single sign-on benefits, which also aids in a secure automation process.</p> <p>The feature introduces these changes:</p> <p>CLI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The configuration commit auto-save command supports password-less authentication. • The copy command supports password-less authentication.

From Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.10.1, you don't need to remember and enter the **password** as you can use public key-based authentication while doing the following:

- Automatically saving your running configuration
- Copying the configuration from a source (such as a network server) to a destination (such as a flash disk)

Password is automatically verified when you have enabled SSH connection using public key-based authentication. Using public key-based authentication avoids several problems such as password disclosure and password leakage.

Public key is mathematically related to private key. The private key is secret, whereas the public key is available on the servers. You can copy the public key to the SSH server from the SSH client. Then, when you try to secure the running configuration, the SSH server tries to authenticate by generating a challenge using the public key. Only the private key can answer this challenge. As the keys are related, log-in is successful.

Prerequisites for Auto-Save and Copy Router Configuration Using Public Key Authentication

Ensure you have enabled public key-based authentication of SSH clients, using the following steps:

- Generate RSA key pair on the router configured as the SSH client. Use the **crypto key generate authentication-ssh rsa** command to generate the RSA key pair.
- Use the **show crypto key mypubkey authentication-ssh rsa** command to view the details of the RSA key. The key value starts with *ssh-rsa* in this output.
- Copy the RSA public key from the SSH client to the SSH server.

For more detailed information on how to enable SSH connection using public-key based authentication, see *Public Key Based Authentication of SSH Clients* in System Security Configuration Guide for Cisco 8000 Series Routers.

Configuration Example for Auto-Save Using Public Key Authentication

When you are using public key authentication, you don't need to mention **password**.

```
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#configuration commit auto-save filename
sftp://user1@server1://test-folder/test_123
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#timestamp
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#maximum 10
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#wait-time days 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds 5
Router(config-cfg-autosave)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config configuration commit auto-save
configuration commit auto-save
  filename sftp://user1@server1://test-folder/test_123
  timestamp
  maximum 10
  wait-time days 0 hours 0 minutes 0 seconds 5
!
```

Increasing Commit Limit

Table 4: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Increasing Commit Limit	Release 25.1.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8700 [ASIC: K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-4G24Y4H-I • 8712-MOD-M

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Increasing Commit Limit	Release 24.4.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100])(select variants only*); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8212-48FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-36EH • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E • 88-LC1-52Y8H-EM
Increasing Commit Limit	Release 24.2.11	<p>The maximum number of commits is increased in the router that allows you to configure complex topology changes without interruptions caused by the default blocking of commit changes during rebase or ASCII backup operations. You can prevent the commit operation from getting blocked by using the cfs check command, which increases the commit (pacount) count from 20 to 40, and the commit file diff size (configuration data) from 2 MB to 4 MB, and by using the clear configuration ascii inconsistency command, which performs an ASCII backup after 55 minutes.</p> <p>The feature modifies the following commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cfs check • clear configuration ascii inconsistency

The Cisco IOS XR Routers use a two-stage configuration model. The first stage is target configuration, where you build the configurations using necessary commands in the command line interface. The second stage is the commit, where the configuration made in the target stage is added to the router configuration using the **commit** command. After each commit, the router generates a file for the newly configured changes and adds it to its running configuration, making it an integral part of the running configuration.



Note This target configuration does not impact the router's running configuration.

The Cisco IOS XR routers perform rebase and ASCII backup operations to maintain the real time configuration in the backup copy. The rebase and ASCII backup operations block you from committing configurations to the router.



Note Starting with Release 24.3.1, the rebase operation no longer blocks the commit operation.

This allows you to configure complex topology changes without being interrupted by the default blocking of commit changes during the rebase operation. For more information, see the section [Concurrent Configuration Rebase during Commit](#), on page 13.

In rebase, the router automatically saves your changes to the backup binary configuration file after 20 commits, or 2 MB of configuration data. The router blocks the commit while saving the configuration to the backup file. The router takes a few seconds to complete the rebase operation, during which, if you terminate the CLI session, the router loses the target configurations in the blocked commit.

In ASCII backup, the router automatically saves a copy of its running configuration in the ASCII format. This backup process takes place if there has been a commit to the router configuration and when the ASCII backup timer completes a 55-minute window after the previous backup event. However, if there was no commit when the ASCII backup timer completes 55 minutes, the counter is reset without any backup. During the ASCII backup, the router blocks the configuration commits.

Starting with Release 24.2.11, we have made the following enhancements:

- You can use the **cfs check** command to increase the rebase limits in the router from 20 to 40 commits and the configuration data from 2 MB to 4 MB. When configuring the router, you can check the current commit count and configuration data size using the **show cfmgr commitdb** command. If the commit count is 20 or higher, or the configuration data size is 2 MB or above, the router will initiate a rebase within 10 seconds. By using the **cfs check** command to increase the commit count to 40 and the configuration data to 4 MB, you can commit without delay.
- You can use the **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command to perform an ASCII backup and reset the ASCII backup timer to zero. Once the backup is complete, the router will automatically initiate the next periodic ASCII backup operation only after 55 minutes from the time the **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command is executed.

Guidelines and Restrictions for Increasing the Commit Limit

- The **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command initiates an ASCII backup and resets the ASCII backup timer count to zero. Following this, the router will automatically initiate the next periodic ASCII backup operation only after 55 minutes from the time **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command is executed. For example, if you execute a commit operation after executing a **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command, the router will perform an ASCII backup operation 55 minutes after the **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command was executed, and merge the new commit into ASCII backup. Hence, before the next 55 minutes, you must execute the **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command again to reset the ASCII backup timer to zero.

- When the router enters standby mode or reloads, the ASCII timer does not reset to zero, and the router performs an ASCII backup operation 55 minutes after the first commit operation before the standby mode or reload.
- Cisco does not recommend executing **clear configuration inconsistency** and **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** commands regularly after each commit, as it causes hard disk wear and tear. You should execute these commands only before a commit or sequence of commits that must be done within a specific timeframe and without being delayed by rebase and ASCII backup operations. As these commands perform disk input and output operations in the background, frequent execution of these commands causes frequent access to the hard disk, which increases the wear and tear on the hard disk.

Increasing the Rebase Limits

You can increase the rebase limits as follows:

1. Use the **cfs check** command to increase the commit count to 40 and the configuration data to 4 MB.

```
Router# cfs check
Creating any missing directories in Configuration File system...OK
Initializing Configuration Version Manager...OK
Syncing commit database with running configuration...OK
```

2. Verify if the **cfs check** command is executed using the **show configuration history** command.

```
Router# show configuration history last 5
Sno.  Event      Info                               Time Stamp
~~~~  ~~~~~      ~~~~                               ~~~~~
1      cfs check  completed                          Wed Jan 10 11:42:21 2024
2      commit    id 1000000001                       Wed Jan 10 11:39:26 2024
3      startup   configuration applied                 Wed Jan 10 11:39:02 2024
```

Perform ASCII Backup and Rest ASCII Backup Timer

You can perform ASCII backup and rest ASCII backup timer as follows:

1. Use the **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command to perform ASCII backup at that instance and reset the ASCII backup timer count to zero.

```
Router# clear configuration ascii inconsistency
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!! It is recommended to run this command only when all nodes in router      !!!!
!!!! are in IOS-XR RUN state. To determine node state, run following command: !!!!
!!!! 'show platform'.                                                         !!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Proceed with the command?[confirm] y
Ascii configuration backup is in progress...
Configuration ascii backup complete
```

2. Verify if the **clear configuration ascii inconsistency** command is executed using the **show configuration history** command.

```
Router# show configuration history last 5
Sno.  Event      Info                               Time Stam
~~~~  ~~~~~      ~~~~                               ~~~~~
1      backup     Periodic ASCII backup              Wed Jan 10 11:48:20 2024
2      cfs check  completed                          Wed Jan 10 11:42:21 2024
3      commit    id 1000000001                       Wed Jan 10 11:39:26 2024
4      startup   configuration applied                 Wed Jan 10 11:39:02 2024
```

Concurrent Configuration Rebase during Commit

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Concurrent Configuration Rebase during Commit	Release 25.1.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8700 [ASIC: K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-4G24Y4H-I • 8712-MOD-M
Concurrent Configuration Rebase during Commit	Release 24.3.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200, 8700); Centralized Systems (8600); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: Q100, Q200, P100])</p> <p>The router performs the commit and rebase operations simultaneously, ensuring that the commit operation remains unblocked during the rebase operation.</p> <p>This removes the need to use the cfs check command to increase the commit count and the commit file diff size.</p>

Cisco IOS XR routers use a two-stage configuration model. In the first stage, configurations are built using necessary commands in the command line interface, and in the second stage, the configurations are committed to the router.

During rebase and ASCII backup operations, the router blocks configuration commits. However, the "Concurrent Configuration Rebase during Commit" feature allows the router to perform commit and rebase operations simultaneously, ensuring that the commit operation remains unblocked during the rebase operation.

The Cisco IOS XR routers perform rebase and ASCII backup operations to maintain the real time configuration in the backup copy.

Before Release 24.3.1,

- The rebase and ASCII backup operations block you from committing configurations to the router.
- You can increase the maximum number of commits and reset the ASCII backup timer to allow the router to configure complex topology changes without interruptions caused by the default blocking of commit changes during rebase or ASCII backup operations. For more information, see the section [Increasing Commit Limit, on page 9](#).

From Release 24.3.1,

- The router performs the commit and rebase operations simultaneously, ensuring that the commit operation remains unblocked during the rebase operation. This removes the need to use the **cfs check** command to increase the commit count and the commit file diff size.
- However, the ASCII backup operations still block the commit operation. You can reset the ASCII backup timer using the `clear configuration ascii inconsistency` command. This allows the router to perform an ASCII backup after 55 minutes and perform commit operations without being blocked by ASCII backup operations. For more information on ASCII backup, see the section [Increasing Commit Limit, on page 9](#).

View VRF-specific Configuration

Table 6: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
View VRF-specific Configuration	Release 25.1.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8700 [ASIC: K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8011-4G24Y4H-I • 8712-MOD-M
View VRF-specific Configuration	Release 24.4.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100])(select variants only*); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100])(select variants only*)</p> <p>*This feature is supported on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8212-48FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-36EH • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E • 88-LC1-52Y8H-EM

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
View VRF-specific Configuration	Release 24.2.11	<p>You can now filter the configurations associated with a specific VRF using the show running-configuration filter vrf command. Earlier, the show running configuration command displayed configuration under a specific keyword only and that may not publish all configurations related to the object.</p> <p>CLI:</p> <p>show running-configuration filter vrf</p>

Starting Cisco IOS XR Software Release 24.2.11, you can use the **show running-configuration filter vrf** command publishes all running configuration data associated with a VRF name, including configurations under various CLI link-points or keywords. Also, it reveals logical dependencies, showing parent interface configurations for subinterfaces and bundle configurations for member interfaces that are part of a VRF.

Restrictions for Filtering Running Configuration for VRF

- The **show running-configuration filter vrf** doesn't support filtering for default VRFs that aren't explicitly labeled in the configuration.
- Logical dependencies are only automatically displayed for main interfaces with their subinterfaces and bundle interfaces with their members; other dependencies require a specific request.
- Only a subset of the data from the **show running configuration** command is displayed by the new CLI.
- The accuracy of the data provided by the new CLI isn't independently verified.

View Filter Running Configuration for VRF

Procedure

Use the **show running-configuration filter vrf** command to filter the running configuration for a specific vrf and list all the configurations related to that object.

Example:

```
Router#show running-configuration filter vrf vrf80

!! Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 24.2.1.32M
!! Last configuration change at Mon Jan 15 05:09:20 2024 by cisco
!
vrf vrf80
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target
```

```
    1:80
    !
    export route-target
    1:80
    !
    !
    address-family ipv6 unicast
    import route-target
    1:80
    !
    export route-target
    1:80
    !
    !
    !
    neighbor 192.0.2.1
    remote-as 200
    ebgp-multihop 4
    update-source Loopback90
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-policy PASS in
    route-policy PASS out
    !
    !
    !
    !
end
```

Eco Mode Power Saving for fabric and NPU

Eco mode is a power management feature that

- enables users to reduce the power consumption of supported hardware components
- allows simplified global or selective activation of power-saving settings, and
- provides granularity to manage power modes at both the system-wide and feature-specific level.

Table 7: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Eco Mode Power Saving for fabric and NPU	Release 25.3.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: Q200, P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100, K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100]); Centralized Systems (8600 [ASIC: Q200]); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: Q100, Q200, P100])</p> <p>You can reduce overall hardware power consumption and streamline energy management by enabling eco mode for supported components like fabric and NPU. With this feature, you can configure power-saving settings globally or tailor them for specific subcategories and features. Eco mode allows hardware components to operate in their lowest supported power states, minimizing manual steps and helping organizations optimize power usage across the system.</p>

Streamline hardware power settings using eco mode

Eco mode streamlines the process of setting hardware components such as the fabric and network processing unit (NPU) to their lowest supported power states for energy efficiency.

When eco mode is enabled, the system automatically applies the lowest supported power modes to all applicable hardware components or to selected subcategories and features. Users can enable eco mode globally or tailor it for specific subcategories (such as fabric or NPU) and their features. Eco mode reduces manual steps and helps organizations optimize power usage across the platform.

Guidelines for using eco mode and power profiles

- Set explicit power profiles when you require specific performance levels, because these settings override eco mode.
- Use global eco mode for maximum simplicity and power savings.
- Disable eco mode for individual features only if operational requirements demand it.
- Reload the card after making changes to eco mode settings to ensure the new settings take effect.

Configure eco mode power saving

Reduce system power consumption by activating eco mode globally or for specific components and features.

Previously, reducing power usage required manual setting of power profiles for all fabric card and line cards. The PSM module automates and standardizes eco mode configuration, reducing operational effort and improving consistency. Eco mode can be set globally or with subcategory and feature-level granularity; explicit NPU power-profile configuration always takes precedence.

Procedure

Step 1 Enable eco mode globally.

Example:

```
Router# hw-module power-saving-mode eco enable
```

This action sets all subcategories and features to their lowest supported power state, automatically updating fabric card and line cards based on the PSM configuration.

Step 2 Enable eco mode for a specific subcategory and feature.

Selecting subcategory NPU enables eco mode on line cards, and selecting fabric enables eco mode on fabric cards.

Example:

```
Router# hw-module power-saving-mode eco sub-category npu feature power-profile enable
```

```
Router# hw-module power-saving-mode eco sub-category fabric feature all enable
```

Replace power-profile or all with the target feature for your hardware. Granular enablement lets you selectively apply eco mode on supported features.

Step 3 Disable eco mode for a specific subcategory and feature (requires global eco mode to be enabled first).

Example:

```
Router# hw-module power-saving-mode eco sub-category fan feature feature_name disable
```

Disabling eco mode at the feature level allows exceptions if global eco mode applies to all by default. Replace *feature_name* with your specific feature.

Step 4 Set the NPU power profile explicitly.

Choose **high**, **medium**, or **low** for NPUs on respective card types. When configured, this overrides eco mode settings for power profile.

Example:

```
Router(config)# hw-module npu-power-profile card-type LC high
```

```
Router(config)# hw-module npu-power-profile card-type FC medium
```

Step 5 Reload the hardware card to apply the eco mode changes.

Example:

```
Router# hw-module reload card <card_slot_number>
```

After configuration, reload the relevant fabric card, NPU, or line card. Replace <card_slot_number> with your actual card slot identifier.

Step 6 Verify components are operating in eco mode and review power profile status after reload.

Example:

```
Router# show hw-module power-saving-mode status
```

```
Router# show controllers npu proc-cmd "pi get_power_profile" location 0/RP0/CPU0
Router# show controllers npu slice info slice all location 0/RP0/CPU0 | i NPU Core
Router# show env power
Router# show controller power-saving-mode boot-config
```

Selected components and features operate in their lowest supported power-saving mode. Explicit NPU power profiles (if set) take precedence over eco mode. Power savings and operational status can be monitored and verified using system show commands.

Monitor mount points

The mount-points is a container in the OpenConfig YANG model that

- monitors the list of mount points or file systems on the router
- provides details for each file system, including its name, storage component, type, total size, available, and utilized space, and
- supports the streaming of operational data through Model-Driven Telemetry (MDT) and Event-Driven Telemetry (EDT).

Table 8: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Monitor mount points	Release 26.1.1	<p>Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: Q100, Q200, P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100, K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100]); Centralized Systems (8600 [ASIC: Q200]); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: Q100, Q200, P100])</p> <p>You can prevent service disruptions by having a clear visibility into your router's storage resource allocation and usage. Adequate disk space is crucial for preventing application crashes, ensuring successful upgrades, and maintaining optimal router performance.</p> <p>This feature provides detailed information about the file system's name (mount point), storage component (file system type), total size, available space, and utilized space, allowing you to monitor and manage disk space effectively.</p> <p>This feature introduces these changes:</p> <p>CLI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detail keyword is added to the <code>show filesystem</code> command. <p>YANG Data Model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>openconfig-system:system/mount-points</code> <p>Both Model-Driven Telemetry (MDT) and Event-Driven Telemetry (EDT) are supported. (See GitHub, YANG Data Models Navigator)</p>

Restrictions for mount-point state monitoring

You must follow these restrictions when performing monitoring or operational reporting from mount points:

- Mount-point state monitoring is supported only on these file systems: `ext2`, `ext4`, `tmpfs`, `devtmpfs`, `fuse.tftp_fs`, and `fuse.ftp_fs`.
- If you create mount points dynamically, you must create them within the XR namespace to:
 - enable streaming through the OpenConfig system model, and
 - ensure display in the `show filesystem detail` CLI output.

For example, create mount points using `PID 1` namespace inheritance by running `nsenter -t 1`. This command ensures the mount point is created in the XR namespace.