Advanced Configuration and Modification of the Management Ethernet Interface

This module describes the configuration of Management Ethernet interfaces.

Before you can use Telnet to access the router through the LAN IP address, you must set up a Management Ethernet interface and enable Telnet servers.

Note Although the Management Ethernet interfaces on the system are present by default, the user must configure these interfaces to use them for accessing the router, using protocols and applications such as Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), HTTP, extensible markup language (XML), TFTP, Telnet, and command-line interface (CLI).

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Prerequisites for Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces

Before performing the Management Ethernet interface configuration procedures that are described in this chapter, be sure that the following tasks and conditions are met:

- You have performed the initial configuration of the Management Ethernet interface.
- You know how to apply the generalized interface name specification *rack/slot/module/port*.

Note For transparent switchover, both active and standby Management Ethernet interfaces are expected to be physically connected to the same LAN or switch.

How to Perform Advanced Management Ethernet Interface Configuration

This section contains the following procedures:

Configuring a Management Ethernet Interface

Perform this task to configure a Management Ethernet interface. This procedure provides the minimal configuration required for the Management Ethernet interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
3. **ipv4 address** *ip-address mask*
4. **mtu** *bytes*
5. **no shutdown**
6. **end** or **commit**
7. **show interfaces MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation *rack*/*slot*/*module*/*port*.

The example indicates port 0 on the RP card that is installed in slot 0.

Step 3 **ipv4 address** *ip-address mask*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.76.18.150/16 (or)
ipv4 address 1.76.18.150 255.255.0.0
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the interface.

- Replace *ip-address* with the primary IPv4 address for the interface.

- Replace *mask* with the mask for the associated IP subnet. The network mask can be specified in either of two ways:
- The network mask can be a four-part dotted decimal address. For example, 255.255.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means that the corresponding address bit belongs to the network address.
- The network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /16 indicates that the first 16 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are network address.

Step 4 **mtu** *bytes*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mtu 1488
```

(Optional) Sets the maximum transmission unit (MTU) byte value for the interface. The default is 1514.

- The default is 1514 bytes.
- The range for the Management Ethernet interface Interface **mtu** values is 64 to 1514 bytes.

Step 5 **no shutdown**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Removes the shutdown configuration, which removes the forced administrative down on the interface, enabling it to move to an up or down state.

Step 6 **end** or **commit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 7 **show interfaces MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

(Optional) Displays statistics for interfaces on the router.

Example

This example displays advanced configuration and verification of the Management Ethernet interface on the RP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.76.18.150/16

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router:Mar 26 01:09:28.685 :ifmgr[190]:%LINK-3-UPDOWN :Interface
MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0, changed state to Up
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0

MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface state transitions: 3
  Hardware is Management Ethernet, address is 1005.cad8.4354 (bia 1005.cad8.4354)
  Internet address is 1.76.18.150/16
  MTU 1488 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit (Max: 1000000 Kbit)
     reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
  Encapsulation ARPA,
  Full-duplex, 1000Mb/s, 1000BASE-T, link type is autonegotiation
  loopback not set,
  Last link flapped 00:00:59
  ARP type ARPA, ARP timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:02
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  5 minute input rate 4000 bits/sec, 3 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     21826 packets input, 4987886 bytes, 0 total input drops
     0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
     Received 12450 broadcast packets, 8800 multicast packets
              0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles, 0 parity
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
     1192 packets output, 217483 bytes, 0 total output drops
     Output 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets
     0 output errors, 0 underruns, 0 applique, 0 resets
     0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
     3 carrier transitions

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0

interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
 mtu 1488
 ipv4 address 1.76.18.150/16
 ipv6 address 2002::14c:125a/64
```

```
 ipv6 enable
!
```

The following example displays VRF configuration and verification of the Management Ethernet interface on the RP with source address:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show run interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
 vrf httpupload
 ipv4 address 10.8.67.20 255.255.0.0
 ipv6 address 2001:10:8:67::20/48
!

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show run http
Wed Jan 30 14:58:53.458 UTC
http client vrf httpupload
http client source-interface ipv4 MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show run vrf
Wed Jan 30 14:59:00.014 UTC
vrf httpupload
!
```

IPv6 Stateless Address Auto Configuration on Management Interface

Perform this task to enable IPv6 stateless auto configuration on Management interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
3. **ipv6 address autoconfig**
4. **end** or **commit**
5. **show ipv6 interfaces** *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation *rack*/*slot*/*module*/*port*.

The example indicates port 0 on the RP card that is installed in slot 0.

Step 3 **ipv6 address autoconfig**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig
```

Enable IPv6 stateless address auto configuration on the management port.

Step 4 **end** or **commit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 5 **show ipv6 interfaces** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv6 interfaces gigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

(Optional) Displays statistics for interfaces on the router.

Example

This example displays :

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv6 interfaces gigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

```
Fri Nov  4 16:48:14.372 IST
GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0 is Up, ipv6 protocol is Up, Vrfid is default (0x60000000)
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is fe80::d1:1eff:fe2b:baf
  Global unicast address(es):
    5::d1:1eff:fe2b:baf [AUTO CONFIGURED], subnet is 5::/64  <<<<<<  auto configured address

  Joined group address(es): ff02::1:ff2b:baf ff02::2 ff02::1
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IPv6)
  ICMP redirects are disabled
  ICMP unreachables are enabled
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts 1
  ND reachable time is 0 milliseconds
  ND cache entry limit is 1000000000
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
  Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
  Outgoing access list is not set
  Inbound  common access list is not set, access list is not set
  Table Id is 0xe0800000
  Complete protocol adjacency: 0
  Complete glean adjacency: 0
  Incomplete protocol adjacency: 0
  Incomplete glean adjacency: 0
  Dropped protocol request: 0
  Dropped glean request: 0
```

Modifying the MAC Address for a Management Ethernet Interface

Perform this task to configure the MAC layer address of the Management Ethernet interfaces for the RPs.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
3. **mac-address** *address*
4. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Management Ethernet interface name and instance.

Step 3 **mac-address** *address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mac-address 0001.2468.ABCD
```

Configures the MAC layer address of the Management Ethernet interface.

Note • To return the device to its default MAC address, use the **no mac-address** address command.

Step 4 **end** or **commit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Verifying Management Ethernet Interface Configuration

Perform this task to verify configuration modifications on the Management Ethernet interfaces.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show interfaces MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
2. **show running-config interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **show interfaces MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Displays the Management Ethernet interface configuration.

Step 2 **show running-config interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Displays the running configuration.

Information About Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces

To configure Management Ethernet interfaces, you must understand the following concept:

Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing Tunable Optics

The Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (DWDM) wavelengths of the DWDM-SFP10G-C module on the Cisco NCS 5000 Series Aggregation Services Routers is tunable. You can configure the DWDM ITU wavelengths by using the itu channel command in the interface configuration mode. The itu channel command ensures that the traffic continues to flow.

The following table contains the wavelength mapping information for the DWDM module:

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
1	191.35	1566.723
2	191.40	1566.314
3	191.45	1565.905
4	191.50	1565.496
5	191.55	1565.087
6	191.60	1564.679
7	191.65	1564.271
8	191.70	1563.863
9	191.75	1563.455
10	191.80	1563.047
11	191.85	1562.640
12	191.90	1562.233
13	191.95	1561.826
14	192.00	1561.419

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
15	192.05	1561.013
16	192.10	1560.606
17	192.15	1560.200
18	192.20	1559.794
19	192.25	1559.389
20	192.30	1558.983
21	192.35	1558.578
22	192.40	1558.173
23	192.45	1557.768
24	192.50	1557.363
25	192.55	1556.959
26	192.60	1556.555
27	192.65	1556.151
28	192.70	1555.747
29	192.75	1555.343
30	192.80	1554.940
31	192.85	1554.537
32	192.90	1554.134
33	192.95	1553.731
34	193.00	1553.329
35	193.05	1552.926
36	193.10	1552.524
37	193.15	1552.122
38	193.20	1551.721
39	193.25	1551.319
40	193.30	1550.918
41	193.35	1550.517
42	193.40	1550.116

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
43	193.45	1549.715
44	193.50	1549.315
45	193.55	1548.915
46	193.60	1548.515
47	193.65	1548.115
48	193.70	1547.715
49	193.75	1547.316
50	193.80	1546.917
51	193.85	1546.518
52	193.90	1546.119
53	193.95	1545.720
54	194.00	1545.322
55	194.05	1544.924
56	194.10	1544.526
57	194.15	1544.128
58	194.20	1543.730
59	194.25	1543.333
60	194.30	1542.936
61	194.35	1542.539
62	194.40	1542.142
63	194.45	1541.746
64	194.50	1541.349
65	194.55	1540.953
66	194.60	1540.557
67	194.65	1540.162
68	194.70	1539.766
69	194.75	1539.371
70	194.80	1538.976

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
71	194.85	1538.581
72	194.90	1538.186
73	194.95	1537.792
74	195.00	1537.397
75	195.05	1537.003
76	195.10	1536.609
77	195.15	1536.216
78	195.20	1535.822
79	195.25	1535.429
80	195.30	1535.036
81	195.35	1534.643
82	195.40	1534.250
83	195.45	1533.858
84	195.50	1533.465
85	195.55	1533.073
86	195.60	1532.681
87	195.65	1532.290
88	195.70	1531.898
89	195.75	1531.507
90	195.80	1531.116
91	195.85	1530.725
92	195.90	1530.334
93	195.95	1529.944
94	196.00	1529.553
95	196.05	1529.163
96	196.10	1528.773

Note For more information on limitations of this feature and details about optical parameters, see https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/interfaces-modules/dwdm-transceiver-modules/data_sheet_c78-711186.html.