



# Disaster Recovery

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The topics covered in this chapter are:

- [Boot using USB Drive, on page 1](#)
- [Boot the Router Using iPXE, on page 2](#)

## Boot using USB Drive

The bootable USB drive is used to re-image the router for the purpose of system upgrade or boot the router in case of boot failure. The bootable USB drive can be created using a compressed boot file.

## Create a Bootable USB Drive Using Compressed Boot File

A bootable USB drive is created by copying a compressed boot file into a USB drive. The USB drive becomes bootable after the contents of the compressed file are extracted.



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**Note** In case of failure to read or boot from USB drive, ensure that the drive is inserted correctly. If the drive is inserted correctly and still fails to read from USB drive, check the contents of the USB on another system.

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This task can be completed using Windows, Linux, or MAC operating systems available on your local machine. The exact operation to be performed for each generic step outlined here depends on the operating system in use.

### Before you begin

- You have access to a USB drive with a storage capacity that is between 8GB (min) and 32 GB (max). USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 are supported.
- Copy the compressed boot file from the software download page at [cisco.com](http://cisco.com) to your local machine. The file name for the compressed boot file is in the format `ncs560-usb-boot-<release_number_zip>`.

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Connect the USB drive to your local machine and format it with FAT32 or MS-DOS file system using the Windows Operating System or Apple MAC Disk Utility.
- Step 2** Copy the compressed boot file to the USB drive.
- Step 3** Verify that the copy operation is successful. To verify, compare the file size at source and destination. Additionally, verify the MD5 checksum value.
- Step 4** Extract the content of the compressed boot file by unzipping it inside the USB drive. This converts the USB drive to a bootable drive.
- Note** The content of the zipped file ("EFI" and "boot" directories) should be extracted directly into root of the USB drive. If the unzipping application places the extracted files in a new folder, move the "EFI" and "boot" directories to root of the USB drive.
- Step 5** Eject the USB drive from your local machine.
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### What to do next

Use the bootable USB drive to boot the router or upgrade its image.

## Boot the Router Using iPXE

iPXE is a pre-boot execution environment that is included in the network card of the management interfaces and works at the system firmware (UEFI) level of the router. iPXE is used to re-image the system, and boot the router in case of boot failure or in the absence of a valid bootable partition. iPXE downloads the ISO image, proceeds with the installation of the image, and finally bootstraps inside the new installation.

iPXE acts as a boot loader and provides the flexibility to choose the image that the system will boot based on the Platform Identifier (PID), the Serial Number, or the management mac-address. iPXE must be defined in the DHCP server configuration file.

## Setup DHCP Server

A DHCP server must be configured for IPv4, IPv6 or both communication protocols. The following example shows ISC-DHCP server running on Linux system.

### Before you begin

- Consult your network administrator or system planner to procure IP addresses and a subnet mask for the management interface.
- Physical port Ethernet 0 on RP is the management port. Ensure that the port is connected to management network.
- Enable firewall to allow the server to process DHCP packets.
- For DHCPv6, a Routing advertisement (RA) message must be sent to all nodes in the network that indicates which method to use to obtain the IPv6 address. Configure Router-advertise-daemon (radvd, install using yum install radvd) to allow the client to send DHCP request. For example:

```

interface eth3
{
    AdvSendAdvert on;
    MinRtrAdvInterval 60;
    MaxRtrAdvInterval 180;
    AdvManagedFlag on;
    AdvOtherConfigFlag on;
    prefix 2001:1851:c622:1::/64
    {
        AdvOnLink on;
        AdvAutonomous on;
        AdvRouterAddr off;
    };
};

```

- The HTTP server can be in the same server as that of the DHCP server, or can be on a different server. After the IP address is assigned from DHCP server, the router must connect to the HTTP server to download the image.




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**Note** Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) is not supported on the Cisco NCS 560 Routers in Cisco IOS XR Release 6.6.x.

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### Procedure

**Step 1** Create the `dhcpd.conf` file (for IPv4, IPv6 or both communication protocols), `dhcpv6.conf` file (for IPv6) or both in the `/etc/` or `/etc/dhcp` directory. This configuration file stores the network information such as the path to the script, location of the ISO install file, location of the provisioning configuration file, serial number, MAC address of the router.

**Step 2** Test the server once the DHCP server is running. For example, for IPv4:

- Use MAC address of the router:

**Note** Using the `host` statement provides a fixed address that is used for DNS, however, verify that option 77 is set to iPXE in the request. This option is used to provide the bootfile to the system when required.

Ensure that the above configuration is successful.

- Use serial number of the router: The serial number of the router is derived from the BIOS and is used as an identifier.

**Step 3** Restart DHCP.

```

killall dhcpd
/usr/sbin/dhcpd -f -q -4 -pf /run/dhcp-server/dhcpd.pid
-cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf ztp-mgmt &

```

### Example

The example shows a sample `dhcpd.conf` file:

```

allow bootp;
allow booting;
ddns-update-style interim;
option domain-name "cisco.com";
option time-offset -8;
ignore client-updates;
default-lease-time 21600;
max-lease-time 43200;
option domain-name-servers <ip-address-server1>, <ip-address-server2>;
log-facility local0;
:
subnet <subnet> netmask <netmask> {
    option routers <ip-address>;
    option subnet-mask <subnet-mask>;
    next-server <server-addr>;
}
:
host <hostname> {
    hardware ethernet e4:c7:22:be:10:ba;
    fixed-address <address>;
    filename "http://<address>/<path>/<image.bin>";
}

```

The example shows a sample `dhcpd6.conf` file:

```

option dhcp6.name-servers <ip-address-server>;
option dhcp6.domain-search "cisco.com";
dhcpv6-lease-file-name "/var/db/dhcpd6.leases";
option dhcp6.info-refresh-time 21600;
option dhcp6.bootfile-url code 59 = string;
subnet6 <subnet> netmask <netmask> {
    range6 2001:1851:c622:1::2 2001:1851:c622:1::9;
    option dhcp6.bootfile-url "http://<address>/<path>/<image.bin>";
}

```

### What to do next

Invoke ZTP.

## Boot the Router Using iPXE

Before you use the iPXE boot, ensure that:

- DHCP server is set and is running.
- You have logged in to the System Admin console using the **admin** command.

Run the following command to invoke the iPXE boot process to reimage the router:

```
hw-module location all bootmedia network reload
```

### Example:

```

sysadmin-vm:0_RP0# hw-module location all bootmedia network reload
Wed Dec 23 15:29:57.376 UTC
Reload hardware module ? [no,yes]

```

The following example shows the output of the command:

```

iPXE 1.0.0+ (3e573) -- Open Source Network Boot Firmware -- http://ipxe.org
Features: DNS HTTP TFTP VLAN EFI ISO9660 NBI Menu

```

```
Trying net0...
net0: c4:72:95:a6:14:e1 using dh8900cc on PCI01:00.1 (open)
[Link:up, TX:0 TXE:0 RX:0 RXE:0]
Configuring (net0 c4:72:95:a6:14:e1)..... Ok << Talking to DHCP/PXE server to
  obtain network information
net0: 10.37.1.101/255.255.0.0 gw 10.37.1.0
net0: fe80::c672:95ff:fea6:14e1/64
net0: 2001:1800:5000:1:c672:95ff:fea6:14e1/64 gw fe80::20c:29ff:fefb:b9fe
net1: fe80::c672:95ff:fea6:14e3/64 (inaccessible)
Next server: 10.37.1.235
Filename: http://10.37.1.235/
```

```
http://10.37.1.235/ ... 58% << Downloading file as indicated by DHCP/PXE server to boot
install image
```

