



Configuring Cloud Native BNG User Plane and Key Features

This chapter describes the configuration procedures to achieve the cnBNG user plane functionality on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

For details on cnBNG user plane commands, see the *Cloud Native BNG Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers*.

- [Configure cnBNG User Plane, on page 1](#)
- [Percentage-based QoS allocation for shared policy instances, on page 17](#)
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Configure cnBNG User Plane

Before you begin:

You must follow these guidelines for configuring cnBNG user plane:

- You must perform a complete reimage followed by a reboot of the router if you are switching between physical BNG to cnBNG, or the other way around.
- Ensure that the cnBNG package is installed and activated on the user plane. See the *Installing Cloud Native BNG User Plane Packages* chapter for detailed procedure.
- The system does not support the removal of configurations while active sessions are present. You must delete all active sessions and dissociate the CP-UP connection prior to any configuration change or commit replace procedure.

Configuration Procedure

You must perform the following tasks for the UP to spawn the NAL process, to establish connection with the CP, and to provision the subscriber requests.

Configure Basic User Plane Settings

The basic user plane configuration for cnBNG involves these high-level tasks:

- Configuring the server endpoints of CP to which UP can send PFCP or GTP-U messages to enable cnBNG on the router.
- Configuring a loopback interface for each VRF.
- Configuring a route tag for subscriber summary routes.
- Configuring the access-interface to enable IPoE and PPPoE subscribers.

The cnBNG endpoint configurations on the UP are delivered to the cnBNG SPA component for initiating connection with the CP.

Configuration Procedure

This section describes the steps for the basic user plane configuration, which include certain mandatory and optional configurations.

Mandatory Configurations:

- Specifying a unique name for the UP-server instance.
- Specifying the details of the UP server (such as IP address, GTP port, and PFCP port) to which the CP can send PFCP or GTP-U messages.
- Specifying the details of CP server to which the UP can send PFCP or GTP-U messages.
- Specifying the retry count for CP-UP association.
- Enabling secondary address programming.
- Specifying a name for the auto-loopback VRF.
- Configuring a loopback interface to associate with the above VRF.
- Specifying a primary address for the loopback interface.

Optional Configuration:

- Configuring a route summary tag for the routes to add in the routing table

Configuration Example

Configuration example with IPv4 transport.

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#hostidentifier asr9k-1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#cp-server primary ipv4 198.51.100.1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#up-server ipv4 192.0.2.1 gtp-port 15002 pfcp-port 15003 vrf
default
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#secondary-address-update-enable
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#cp-association retry-count 10
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#auto-loopback vrf test
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface Loopback2
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#primary-address 127.0.0.1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#exit
/* Auto-loopback configuration for default VRF */
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#auto-loopback vrf default
```

```

Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface Loopback1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#primary-address 10.0.0.1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#route-summary tag 4
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#commit

```

Configuration example with IPv6 transport.

Starting from Release 24.3.1, we support IPv6 transport for the interface between cnBNG and user plane.

```

Router#configure
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#hostidentifier asr9k-1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#cp-server primary ipv6 1::2
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#up-server ipv6 1:1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#secondary-address-update-enable
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#cp-association retry-count 10
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#auto-loopback vrf test
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface Loopback2
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#primary-address 1::3
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#exit

/* Auto-loopback configuration for default VRF */
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#auto-loopback vrf default
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface Loopback1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#primary-address 1::4
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf-int)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local-auto-loopback-vrf)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#route-summary tag 4
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#commit

```

Running Configuration

```

Router#show running-config cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
  hostidentifier asr9k-1
  up-server ipv4 192.0.2.1 vrf default
    gtp-port 15002
    pfcf-port 15003
  cp-server primary ipv4 198.51.100.1
  secondary-address-update-enable
cp-association retry-count 10
auto-loopback vrf test
  interface Loopback2
    primary-address 127.0.0.1
  !
!
auto-loopback vrf default
  interface Loopback1
    primary-address 10.0.0.1
  !
!
route-summary tag 4
!

```

Running configuration for IPv6 Transport

```

Router#show running-config cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
  hostidentifier asr9k-1
  up-server ipv6 1::1 vrf default
    gtp-port 15002
    pfcf-port 15003
  cp-server primary ipv4 1::2
  secondary-address-update-enable
  cp-association retry-count 10
  auto-loopback vrf test
    interface Loopback2
      primary-address 1::3
    !
  !
  auto-loopback vrf default
    interface Loopback1
      primary-address 1::4
    !
  !
  route-summary tag 4
  !

```

Configure Access-Interface

This section describes how to configure the access-interface and to enable PPPoE on the cnBNG user plane.

Configuration Example

```

Router#configure
Router(config)#interface Bundle-Ether1.1
Router(config-subif)#ipv4 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)#ipv4 unnumbered Loopback1
Router(config-subif)#ipv6 enable
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 1
Router(config-subif)#ipsubscriber
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub)#ipv4 l2-connected
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub-l2conn)#initiator dhcp
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub-l2conn)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub)#ipv6 l2-connected
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub-ipv6-l2conn)#initiator dhcp
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub-ipv6-l2conn)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-ipsub)#exit

/* Enable PPPoE */
Router(config-subif)#pppoe enable
Router(config-subif)#commit

```

Running Configuration

```

Router#show running-config interface bel.1
interface Bundle-Ether1.1
  ipv4 point-to-point
  ipv4 unnumbered Loopback1
  ipv6 enable
  encapsulation dot1q 1
  ipsubscriber
  ipv4 l2-connected

```

```

    initiator dhcp
    !
    ipv6 l2-connected
    initiator dhcp
    !
    !
    pppoe enable
    !

```

Configure Loopback Interface

This section describes how to configure the loopback interface for cnBNG user plane.



Note You must not configure any IP address under loopback interface.

Configuration Example

```

Router#configure
Router(config)#interface loopback 2
Router(config-if)#ipv6 enable
Router(config-if)#commit

```

Running Configuration

```

Router#show running-config interface loopback 2
interface Loopback2
    ipv6 enable
    !

```

Enable Multiple Loopback Interfaces for Cloud Native BNG

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Multiple Loopback Interfaces for Cloud Native BNG	Release 7.6.2	By configuring multiple loopbacks under the same VRF and splitting a large network into smaller chunks, you can increase the number of IP addresses using IP subnet pools, thus improving address allocation and managing network bandwidth efficiently. In earlier releases, Cloud Native BNG supported only a single loopback for a given VRF.

You can configure multiple loopback interfaces under *cnbng-nal* configuration mode for default and non-default VRF.



Note A maximum of 47 loopback interfaces are supported under the *cnbng-nal* configuration mode.

Configuration for default VRF

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/rsp0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#auto-loopback vrf default
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface loopback 0
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#primary-address 10.0.0.1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface loopback 1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#primary-address 10.0.0.2
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#exit
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-loopback-vrf)#interface loopback 2
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#primary-address 10.0.0.3
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#
```

Running Configuration

```
/* Configuration for default VRF */
cnbng-nal location 0/rsp0/CPU0
auto-loopback vrf default
interface loopback 0
    primary-address 10.0.0.1
    !
interface loopback 1
    primary-address 10.0.0.2
    !
interface loopback 2
    primary-address 10.0.0.3
    !
```

Configuration for non-default VRF

```
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)# hostidentifier cnBNG-SRG1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)# up-server ipv4 10.1.1.1 vrf default
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)# cp-server primary ipv4 201.201.201.65
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)# auto-loopback vrf vrftwo
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-loopback-vrf)# interface Loopback16
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)# primary-address 10.0.0.1
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)# interface Loopback17
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)# primary-address 10.0.0.2
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)# interface Loopback18
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)# primary-address 10.0.0.3
Router(config-cnbng-nal-auto-lb-vrf-int)#
```

Running Configuration

```
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
hostidentifier cnBNG-SRG1
up-server ipv4 19.1.1.1 vrf default
cp-server primary ipv4 201.201.201.65
auto-loopback vrf RJIL-VRF-OLT-MGMT
interface Loopback16
    primary-address 1.1.0.1
    !
```

```

interface Loopback17
  primary-address 2.1.0.1
!
interface Loopback18
  primary-address 3.1.0.1

```

Verification

```

/* Verification for default VRF */
Router#show cnbng-nal dynamic-routes summary

```

```

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
-----

```

Counter Name	Value	
V4 OC Entries	64	
V6 OC Entries	0	
V4 Primary Entries	0	
V4 Secondary Entries	64	<<< This the total secondary addresses pushed from CP for each subnet
V4 RIB Entries	64	<<< This is the total number of v4 subnets pushed from CP
V6 RIB Entries	128	<<< This is the total number of v4 subnets pushed from CP
OC replay entry count	96	

The following example shows the details of each route entry:

```

/* Verification for non-default VRF */
Router#show cnbng-nal dynamic-routes afi ipv4

```

```

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
-----

```

```

Index                : 1
Interface             : Loopback24
VRF                 : vrfone
AFI                   : IPv4
Prefix                : 10.0.0.0/20
Secondary address     : 10.0.0.1
Route tag              : 41
State                 : RIB_REQ_COMPLETE
SRG group name        :
Route metric          : 0

```

```

[Event History]
| Event Name                               | Time Stamp
| Route OC request sent                     | Jun 15 15:29:10.144
| Added secon V4 addr on lb                 | Jun 15 15:29:10.144
| Route update succeed                       | Jun 15 15:29:10.144
| V4 route add success                      | Jun 15 15:29:10.144
=====

```

```

Router#show cnbng-nal dynamic-routes afi ipv6
Thu Jun 16 08:06:25.312 GMT

```

```

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
-----

```

```

Index                : 1
Interface             : Loopback20
VRF                 : vrfone
AFI                   : IPv6

```

Configure Loopback Interface

```
Prefix           : 4001::/52
Secondary address : NA
Route tag        : 31
State           : RIB_REQ_COMPLETE
SRG group name   :
Route metric     : 0
```

```
[Event History]
| Event Name           | Time Stamp
| Added secon V6 addr | Jun 15 15:29:05.152
| Skip V6 rt install | Jun 15 15:29:05.152
| Route update succeed | Jun 15 15:29:05.152
=====
```

```
/* Verification for non-default VRF */
Router#nshow cnbng-nal dynamic-routes afi ipv4
Mon Aug 8 05:13:59.576 GMT
```

```
Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
-----
```

```
Index           : 1
Interface        : Loopback16
VRF            : vrftwo
AFI              : IPv4
Prefix          : 10.0.0.0/20
Secondary address : 10.0.0.1
Route tag        : 32
State           : RIB_REQ_COMPLETE
SRG group name   : group32
Route metric     : 0
```

```
[Event History]
| Event Name           | Time Stamp
| Route OC request sent | Aug 4 15:39:24.288
| Added secon V4 addr  | Aug 4 15:39:24.288
| Route update succeed  | Aug 4 15:39:24.416
| V4 route add success  | Aug 4 15:39:24.416
=====
```

```
Index           : 2
Interface        : Loopback17
VRF            : vrftwo
AFI              : IPv4
Prefix          : 10.0.0.0/20
Secondary address : 10.0.0.1
Route tag        : 32
State           : RIB_REQ_COMPLETE
SRG group name   : group32
Route metric     : 0
```

```
[Event History]
| Event Name           | Time Stamp
| Route OC request sent | Aug 4 15:39:26.976
| Added secon V4 addr  | Aug 4 15:39:26.976
| Route update succeed  | Aug 4 15:39:26.976
| V4 route add success  | Aug 4 15:39:26.976
```

Configure DHCP

This section describes the steps to configure DHCP for cnBNG BNG user plane.

The basic DHCP configurations include these steps:

- Creating a cnBNG profile
- Assigning the cnBNG profile to access-interfaces

Configuration Example

```
Router(config)#dhcp ipv4
/* Create a cnBNG profile */
Router(config-dhcpv4)#profile cnbng_1 cnbng
Router(config-dhcpv4-cnbg-profile)#exit
/* Assign the cnBNG profile to access-interfaces */
Router(config-dhcpv4)#interface bundle-Ether 1.1 cnbng profile cnbng_1
Router(config-dhcpv4)#interface bundle-Ether 2.1 cnbng profile cnbng_1
Router(config-dhcpv4)#commit
```

Similarly, you can configure the DHCP IPv6 profiles.

Running Configuration

```
Router#show run dhcp ipv4
Wed Oct 14 16:48:56.814 UTC
dhcp ipv4
  profile cnbng_1 cnbng
  !
  interface Bundle-Ether1.1 cnbng profile cnbng_1
  interface Bundle-Ether2.1 cnbng profile cnbng_1
  !
```

```
Router#show run dhcp ipv6
Wed Oct 14 16:49:19.095 UTC
dhcp ipv6
  profile cnbng_1 cnbng
  !
  interface Bundle-Ether1.1 cnbng profile cnbng_1
  interface Bundle-Ether2.1 cnbng profile cnbng_1
  !
```

Configure Subscriber Gateway Address and Subnet Route

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Disable Notifications for Dynamic Programming of Subscriber Gateway Address	Release 7.4.2	<p>This feature allows you to disable the notifications exchanged internally between software components when the user plane (UP) of a cloud-native BNG (cnBNG) network programs the gateway address for its subscriber. It prevents excessive notifications when many active subscribers are on the UP, thus reducing the overhead on UP resources.</p> <p>The feature introduces the following command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>disable-secondary-address-notification</code>

In cnBNG, the IP address management is more dynamic. Hence, the loopback interface for IPoE or PPPoE subscribers isn't provisioned in the user profile of the subscriber with static configuration. cnBNG user plane selects the loopback based on the subnet allocated to a loopback dynamically at cnBNG user plane.



Note For every VRF, one loopback must be present on the UP.

Consider this example,

```

On RSP0:
Tue Jul 28 05:55:13.015 UTC
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
hostidentifier asr9k-1
up-server ipv4 192.0.2.1 vrf default
cp-server primary ipv4 198.51.100.1
auto-loopback vrf default
  interface Loopback1
    primary-address 10.0.0.1
  !
!
On RSP1:
Tue Jul 28 05:56:13.015 UTC
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP1/CPU0
hostidentifier asr9k-1
up-server ipv4 192.0.2.1 vrf default
cp-server primary ipv4 198.51.100.1
auto-loopback vrf default
  interface Loopback1
    primary-address 10.0.0.1
  !
!

```

In this example, the CP assigns 10.11.12.0/24 as subnet, and 10.11.12.1/32 as gateway address to subscribers under the default VRF. This gateway address serves as the DHCPv4 server address for DHCPv4 OFFER or ACK messages. The *cnbng-nal* process uses Operations Center (OC) to configure this gateway address as secondary IP address on the loopback and route provision APIs to program the entry in the L3 routing table.



Note The system supports a maximum of 32 secondary IP addresses under an interface.

```
Router#show ipv4 interface loopback 1
Tue Jul 28 05:29:58.741 UTC
Loopback1 is Up, ipv4 protocol is Up
  Vrf is default (vrfid 0x60000000)
  Internet address is 10.0.0.1/32
  Secondary address 10.11.12.1/32
```

```
Router#show route vrf all ipv4 subscriber
A   10.11.12.0/24 [1/0] via 0.0.0.0, 00:10:29
```



Note The dynamic programming of the subnet (secondary gateway) under the loopback causes a major churn on the UP if large scale of active subscribers is present on the node. Hence, the secondary address programming is disabled, by default.

Enable Secondary Address Programming

It's mandatory to enable the secondary address programming on cnBNG user plane. To enable that, use the **secondary-address-update enable** command under the *cnbng-nal* configuration mode.

Configuration Example

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal)#secondary-address-update enable
Router(config-cnbng-nal)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
  secondary-address-update enable
!
```



Note From Release 7.4.2 onwards, you can disable internal notifications on the UP while it programs the secondary address on the loopback interface by configuring the command **disable-secondary-address-notification**.

Disable Notifications for Dynamic Programming of Subscriber Gateway Address

In a cnBNG network, the CP assigns the gateway address for each subscriber. The UP dynamically programs gateway address assigned to each subscriber as a secondary IP address on its loopback interface. During this configuration, UP internally exchanges notification messages between various software components. The more the number of active subscribers on the UP, the more the notifications. To preserve valuable time and resources of the UP, you can disable notifications using the command **disable-secondary-address-notification** in the **cnbng-nal-local** config mode.

Configuration Example

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#disable-secondary-address-notification
Router(config-cnbng-nal-local)#commit
```

Running Configuration

The following running configuration on cnBNG UP includes basic UP configuration as well:

```
Router#show running-config cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
cnbng-nal location 0/1/CPU0
  hostidentifier RTR1
  auto-loopback vrf test
    interface Loopback1
      primary-address 10.1.1.1
    !
  !
  auto-loopback vrf default
    interface Loopback0
      primary-address 10.30.30.1
    !
  !

  up-server ipv4 10.11.11.1 gtp-port 15002 pfcport 15003 vrf default
  cp-server primary ipv4 10.11.11.2
  enable-test-server
  disconnect-history file-logging-enable
  secondary-address-update enable
  disable-secondary-address-notification
  route-summary tag 111
  cp-association retry-count 5
  !
```

Configure Route Summary

This section describes the steps to configure route summary for the cnBNG user plane.

The NAL handles the following routes:

- Individual subscriber routes
- Summary routes for subscriber pool subnet

The subscriber routes are part of the subscriber provisioning message, which includes:

- WAN IP address (/32 or /128 subnet)
- LAN IP (prefix delegation)

The summary routes are for the subscriber pool subnet which are exported to the core network to download traffic towards the subscriber. On physical BNG, the subscriber pool subnets were configured as static routes and redistributed through BGP or IGP. With cnBNG and auto-loopback selection, these subnets for the subscribers are added dynamically to the loopback. Every time a new subscriber pool subnet is added to the loopback, the same is added to the RIB with the tag that is provided by the CP. If tag is '0', the NAL uses the tag configured under the cnbng-nal. Routes with this tag can be exported to the core using the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPLs).

To configure route summary, use the **route-summary** command under the cnbng-nal configuration mode.

Configuration Example

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Router(config-cnbng-nal)#route-summary tag 10
Router(config-cnbng-nal)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
cnbng-nal location 0/RSP0/CPU0
 route-summary tag 10
!
```

After the first subnet is installed on NAL, the following routes are added to the system:

```
A 10.11.12.0/24 [1/0] via 0.0.0.0, 0d01h
```

Export Routes to Core Network

This section describes how to export routes to core network as part of enabling cnBNG user plane functionality.

Configuration Example

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#route-policy test-policy-cnbng
Router(config-rpl)#if tag eq 10 then
Router(config-rpl-if)#set community (123:100)
Router(config-rpl-if)#done
Router(config-rpl-if)#endif
Router(config-rpl)#end-policy
Router(config)#commit

Router(config)#router ospf 10
Router(config-ospf)#vrf test-vrf-cnbng
Router(config-ospf-vrf)#redistribute subscriber route-policy test-policy-cnbng
Router(config-ospf-vrf)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config route-policy test-policy-cnbg
route-policy test-policy-cnbg

    if tag eq 10 then

        set community (123:100)

    done

endif

end-policy
!
```

```
Router#show running-config router ospf
router ospf 10
 vrf test-vrf-cnbg
 redistribute subscriber route-policy test-policy-cnbg
!
```

Configure ARP Scale Mode

This section describes the steps to configure ARP scale mode for the cloud-native BNG user plane.

To disable interface entry creation by ARP for each subscriber interface on the data plane (line cards), you must enable ARP scale mode for the subscriber using the **arp scale-mode-enable** command in subscriber configuration mode.

Configuration Example

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#subscriber
Router(config-subscriber)#arp scale-mode-enable
Router(config-subscriber)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router#show running-config subscriber
Sat Aug 22 06:36:21.422 UTC
subscriber
arp scale-mode-enable
!
```

Configure Cloud Native BNG over Pseudowire Headend

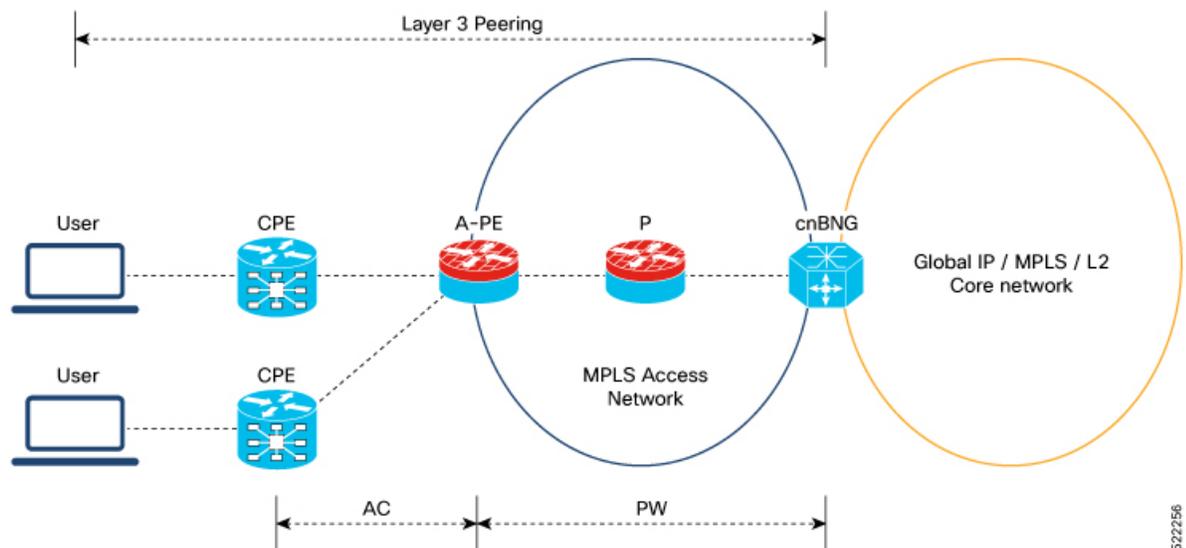
Table 3: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Establishing Cloud Native BNG Sessions over Pseudowire Headend (PWHE)	Release 7.4.2	This feature establishes Cloud Native BNG subscriber sessions on PWHE interfaces. PWHE enables an easy and scalable mechanism for tunneling cnBNG traffic into a common IP, MPLS, or L2 network.

Cloud Native BNG provides subscriber support over Pseudowire Headend (PWHE). PWHE provides L3 connectivity to customer edge nodes through a pseudowire connection. PWHE terminates the L2VPN circuits that exist between the access-provider edge (A-PE) nodes, to a virtual interface, and performs routing on the native IP packet. Each virtual interface can use one or more physical interfaces towards the access cloud to reach customer Router through the A-PE nodes.

This figure shows a sample topology for Cloud Native BNG over Pseudowire Headend:

Figure 1: Sample Topology for Cloud Native BNG over Pseudowire Headend:



Restrictions

You can not configure eight ECMP links on the same PE device.

Configuration Example

This section provides the sample configurations for BNG over Pseudowire Headend:

The following is the sample configuration to allow IPOE or PPPOE subscriber to bring up from the PWHE access interface on the cnBNG:

```
Router#configure
```

```

Router(config)#interface PW-Ether100.102
Router(config-subif)#ipv4 unnumbered Loopback100
Router(config-subif)#ipv6 enable
Router(config-subif)#load-interval 30
Router(config-subif)#ipsubscriber
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub)#ipv4 l2-connected
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub-l2conn)#initiator dhcp
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub-l2conn)#exit
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub)#ipv6 l2-connected
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub-ipv6-l2conn)#initiator dhcp
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub-ipv6-l2conn)#exit
Router(config-cnbnng-nal-ipsub)#exit
Router(config-subif)#pppoe enable
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation ambiguous dot1q any second-dot1q 102
Router(config-subif)#commit

```

This example shows the configuration of DHCPv4 on PWHE interfaces:

```

Router#configure
Router(config)#dhcp ipv4
Router(config-dhcpv4)#profile cn4 cnbnng
Router(config-dhcpv4-cnbnng-profile)#exit
Router(config-dhcpv4)#interface PW-Ether100.102 cnbnng profile cn4
Router(config-dhcpv4)#interface PW-Ether100.103 cnbnng profile cn4
Router(config-dhcpv4)#interface PW-Ether100.104 cnbnng profile cn4
Router(config-dhcpv4)#commit

```

This example shows the configuration of DHCPv6 on PWHE interface:

```

Router#configure
Router(config)#dhcp ipv6
Router(config-dhcpv6)#profile cn4 cnbnng
Router(config-dhcpv6-cnbnng-profile)#exit
Router(config-dhcpv6)#interface PW-Ether100.102 cnbnng profile cn6
Router(config-dhcpv6)#interface PW-Ether100.103 cnbnng profile cn6
Router(config-dhcpv6)#commit

```

Running Configuration

The following example displays the running configuration of pw-ether interface.

```

Router#show running-config interface PW-Ether 100.102
Thu Feb  3 11:33:58.450 IST
interface PW-Ether100.102
  ipv4 unnumbered Loopback100
  ipv6 enable
  load-interval 30
  ipsubscriber
  ipv4 l2-connected
    initiator dhcp
  !
  ipv6 l2-connected
    initiator dhcp
  !
  !
  pppoe enable
  encapsulation ambiguous dot1q any second-dot1q 102
  !

```

Configure DHCPv4 on PWHE interface:

```
Router#show run dhcp ipv4
Thu Feb  3 11:55:01.903 IST
dhcp ipv4
  profile cn4 cnbng
  !
  interface PW-Ether100.102 cnbng profile cn4
  interface PW-Ether100.103 cnbng profile cn4
  interface PW-Ether100.104 cnbng profile cn4
  !
```

Configure DHCPv6 on PWHE interface:

```
Router#show run dhcp ipv6
Thu Feb  3 11:55:07.906 IST
dhcp ipv6
  profile cn6 cnbng
  !
  interface PW-Ether100.102 cnbng profile cn6
  interface PW-Ether100.103 cnbng profile cn6
  !
```

Percentage-based QoS allocation for shared policy instances

A shared policy instance (SPI) is a policy-driven QoS mechanism that

- distributes a single pool of QoS resources across multiple groups of BNG subscriber sessions using percentage-based allocation
- allows these groups to share the allocated QoS resources collectively, and
- supports aggregate shaping or policing of all included subscriber sessions to a unified bandwidth or rate limit.

Table 4: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Percentage-based QoS allocation for shared policy instances	Release 25.4.1	You can now streamline QoS policy management and ensure consistent rate enforcement across subscriber sessions with different port speeds by configuring shaping or policing rates as percentages in QoS policies for both ingress and egress directions. This enhancement replaces the previous requirement of using absolute values and allows a single policy map to be applied across multiple interfaces.

Overcoming challenges with percentage-based QoS allocation for SPI

Prior to Release 25.4.1, Shared Policy Instance (SPI) configurations were limited to absolute shaper or policer values. This limitation posed a significant challenge for customers with diverse access interface speeds, such as 1G, 10G, and 100G, where SPI parameters were tied to the parent subscriber session's fixed capacity.

With Release 25.4.1, this challenge is addressed by enabling the configuration of shaping or policing rates as percentages in QoS policies for both ingress and egress directions.

Benefits of percentage-based QoS allocation for SPI

Percentage-based QoS allocation for SPI offers several key benefits.

- Streamlined QoS policy management: Allows a single policy map across multiple interfaces and subscriber sessions, removing the need for separate configurations based on absolute values or interface speeds.
- Consistent rate enforcement: Ensures uniform rate application across subscriber sessions, adapting dynamically to different port speeds.
- Universal policy application: Allows a single policy map to be applied universally across multiple interfaces and subscriber sessions, eliminating the need for separate configurations based on absolute values or specific interface speeds.

Suppose a BNG manages 100 subscriber sessions and has a shared policy instance allocating 1 Gbps of bandwidth. If Group A is allocated 60% and Group B 40%, then Group A can use up to 600 Mbps collectively, and Group B up to 400 Mbps, regardless of the number of sessions in each group.

Restrictions for percentage-based QoS allocation for shared policy instances

- Configure percentage-based shaping and policing rates for QoS only if the subscriber has SPI enabled.
- The SPI feature is supported only for bundle subscribers.

How SPI use percentage-based QoS allocation

Summary

The key components involved in the process are:

- Network administrator: Defines QoS policies and shaping/policing rates.
- Network device: Receives and applies QoS policies, calculates bandwidth rates, enforces policies on hardware.
- Subscriber session: Receives the applied QoS policy and operates under the enforced bandwidth rules.

Network administrators configure QoS policies with percentage-based shaping and policing rates, which are then applied to SPI-enabled subscriber sessions. The network device dynamically calculates the actual absolute bandwidth by applying these percentages to the parent interface's capacity, and subsequently programs and enforces these determined values on the underlying hardware.

Workflow

These stages describe how shared policy instance works.

1. Policy configuration

- The network administrator configures QoS policies.

- The network administrator specifies shaping or policing rates as a percentage (for example, 10%, 50%) of bandwidth, rather than fixed absolute values.
2. Policy deployment
 - The network administrator applies the percentage-based QoS policy.
 - The policy is applied to subscriber sessions that are configured to use SPI.
 3. Dynamic rate determination
 - The network device receives the activated policy on a subscriber session.
 - The network device automatically calculates the actual, absolute bandwidth rate.
 - This calculation applies the configured percentage to the current or configured bandwidth of the physical parent session to which the subscriber is connected.
 4. Hardware implementation
 - The network device programs the dynamically determined absolute bandwidth values.
 - The network device enforces these values on the underlying network hardware.

Enable percentage-based QoS allocation for SPI

Procedure

- Step 1** Define a feature-template on cnBNG CP to apply QoS policies using the shared policy instance mechanism. Associate them with specific SPI groups
- This step defines the QoS policies and associates them with specific SPI groups (GRP1 and GRP2). Specify shaping or policing rates as percentages in these policies.

Example:

```
cnbng-cp(config)#profile feature-template default-qos
cnbng-cp(config)#qos
cnbng-cp(config)#in-policy policer-policy-in shared-policy-instance GRP1
cnbng-cp(config)#out-policy shaper-policy-out shared-policy-instance GRP2
cnbng-cp(config)#exit
cnbng-cp#exit
```

- Step 2** Configure percentage-based rates in QoS policies on cnBNG UP.

Example:

```
Router-cnBNG-up#configure
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap)#policy-map policer-policy-in
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap)#class class-default
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap-c)#police rate percent 20
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap-c-police)#exit
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap)#end-policy-map

Router-cnBNG-up#configure
```

```
Router-cnBNG-up(config)#policy-map shaper-policy-out
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap)#class class-default
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap-c)#shape average percent 30
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap-c)#exit
Router-cnBNG-up(config-pmap)#end-policy-map
```

Step 3 Verify the configured rates for each subscriber to ensure the policies are applied successfully.

Example:

```
Router-cnBNG-up#show cnbng-nal subscriber all
```

```
Tue Jun 17 05:04:03.274 UTC
```

```
Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
Codes: CN - Connecting, CD - Connected, AC - Activated,
       ID - Idle, DN - Disconnecting, IN - Initializing
       UN - Unknown
```

CPID(hex)	Interface	State	Mac Address	Subscriber IP Addr / Prefix (Vrf)	Ifhandle
1	BE1.1.pppoe2147531664	AC	1234.1234.aabb	100.0.0.1 (default) 0x2f060	

```
Session-count: 1
```

```
Router-cnBNG-up#show qos-ea interface BE1.1.pppoe2147531664 input member tenGigE 0/1/0/0
Interface: TenGigE0_1_0_0 input policy: policer-policy-in
Total number of classes: 1
Total number of UBRL classes: 0
Total number of CAC classes: 0
```

```
-----
Policy name: policer-policy-in
Hierarchical depth 1
Interface type unknown
Interface rate 10000000 kbps
Port Shaper rate 0 kbps
Interface handle 0x0002F060
ul_ifh 0x060000C0, ul_id 0x00000000
uidb index 0xFFBB
qos_ifh 0x10002000ffbb
Local port 0, NP 0
Policy map id 0x1020, format 8, uidb index 0xFFBB
-----
Index 0 Level 0 Class name class-default service_id 0x0 Policy name policer-policy-in
Node flags: LEAF DEFAULT DEFAULT-ALL
Stats flags: policer-policy-in type 1 Max category 0
Node Config:
Police Color aware 0 Type 1 CIR/CBS/PIR/PBS: 2000000kbps/25000000B/0kbps/0B
Node Result: Class-based stats:Stat ID 0x00C68DCC
Queue: N/A Stat ID(Commit/Excess/Drop): 0x00000000/0x00000000/0x00000000
Police ID (Token/Conform/Exceed/Violate): 0x00200001/0x00C68DCC/0x00C68DCD/0x00C68DCE
-----
```

```
Router-cnBNG-up#show qos-ea interface BE1.1.pppoe2147531664 output member tenGigE 0/1/0/0
Tue Jun 17 05:04:35.338 UTC
Interface: TenGigE0_1_0_0 output policy: shaper-policy-out
Total number of classes: 1
Total number of UBRL classes: 0
Total number of CAC classes: 0
-----
```

```

Policy name: shaper-policy-out
Hierarchical depth 1
Interface type unknown
Interface rate 10000000 kbps
Port Shaper rate 0 kbps
Interface handle 0x0002F060
ul_ifh 0x060000C0, ul_id 0x00000000
uidb index 0xFFBB
qos_ifh 0x10802000ffbb
Local port 0, NP 0
Policy map id 0x1420, format 8, uidb index 0xFFBB
-----
Index 0 Level 0 Class name class-default service_id 0x0 Policy name shaper-policy-out
Node flags: LEAF Q_LEAF DEFAULT DEFAULT-ALL
Stats flags: Queuing enabled
Node Config:
Shape: CIR/CBS/PIR/PBS: 0kbps/37500000B/3000000kbps/37500000B
WFQ: BW/Sum of BW/Excess ratio: 0kbps/0kbps/1
Queue limit 37500000 Guarantee 0
Node Result: Class-based stats:Stat ID 0x00C68DCF
Queue: Q-ID 0x0005e012 Stat ID(Commit/Excess/Drop): 0x00165222/0x00000000/0x009E0848
-----

```

Verify cnBNG User Plane Configuration

This section describes the show commands to be executed on the router to verify cloud native BNG user plane configuration.

For details on cnBNG commands, see the *Cloud Native BNG Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers*.

Verify cnBNG NAL Process Information

You can use the following commands to verify the NAL process information on cnBNG user plane.

```

•
Router#show cnbng-nal process-info location 0/RSP0/CPU0
Mon Aug  3 00:12:42.080 UTC

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0

HA Pre_Init Role       : PRIMARY
HA Role                : PRIMARY
Restart-flag           : FALSE
card_type              : 0
Node-Id                : 0
Disc-Hist File-logging : FALSE
Test-server config-enabled: FALSE

Proc-flags             : 8000FFBF

OT Connection Status: UP
IM Connection Status: UP
IPv4 RIB Connection Status: UP
IPv6 RIB Connection Status: UP

```

SUBDB Connection Status: **UP**

- Router#**show cnbng-nal process-readiness**
Mon Aug 3 00:12:00.778 UTC

Location: 0/RSP1/CPU0

NAL resync pending flags:
Service Resync Pending
Interface Resync Pending
IPv4 Route Resync Pending
IPv6 Route Resync Pending

SIR status: not ready

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
NAL resync pending flags:
NONE

SIR status: **ready**

- Router#**show processes cnbng_nal**
Fri Sep 11 09:22:45.139 UTC
Job Id: 456
PID: **1543**

Router#**show processes memory 1543**

Fri Sep 11 09:24:12.398 UTC

JID	Text (KB)	Data (KB)	Stack (KB)	Dynamic (KB)	Process
456	992	1700604	200	19999	cnbng_nal

Verify Control Plane Connection Status

You can use the following command to verify the connection status of cnBNG control plane.

- Router#**show cnbng-nal cp connection status**
Fri Feb 19 11:27:31.178 UTC

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0

User-Plane configurations:

```
-----
IP           : 10.105.227.96
GTP Port    : 2152
PFCP Port   : 8805
VRF         : default
```

Control-Plane configurations:

```
-----
PRIMARY IP   : 10.84.102.235
GTP Port    : 2152
PFCP Port   : 8805
```

```

Association retry count: 10

Connection Status: Up
Connection Status time stamp: Thu Feb 11 12:46:19 2021

Connection Prev Status : Down
Connection Prev Status time stamp: Thu Feb 11 12:44:55 2021

Association status: Active
Association status time stamp: Thu Feb 11 12:46:18 2021
    
```

Verify Subscriber Information

You can use the following commands to verify subscriber information on the cnBNG user plane.

```

• Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber access-interface bundle-Ether 1.1
Mon Aug 3 00:04:42.558 UTC
=====
Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
=====

                Type                PPPoE                IPoE
                ====                =====                =====

Session Counts by State:
  initializing                0                0
   connecting                0                0
   connected                 0                0
   activated                 0                8000
   idle                     0                0
  disconnecting              0                0
   Total:                    0                8000

Session Counts by Address-Family:
  none                       0                0
  ipv4                       0                0
  ipv6                       0                8000
  dual                       0                0
   Total:                    0                8000

=====
Location: 0/RSP1/CPU0
=====

                Type                PPPoE                IPoE
                ====                =====                =====

Session Counts by State:
  initializing                0                0
   connecting                0                0
   connected                 0                0
   activated                 0                8000
   idle                     0                0
  disconnecting              0                0
   Total:                    0                8000

Session Counts by Address-Family:
    
```

Verify Subscriber Information

```

        none           0           0
        ipv4           0           0
        ipv6           0          8000
        dual           0           0
        Total:         0          8000
    
```

Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber all

Fri Sep 11 06:07:52.343 UTC

Codes: CN - Connecting, CD - Connected, AC - Activated,

ID - Idle, DN - Disconnecting, IN - Initializing

CPID(hex) Ifhandle	Interface	State	Mac Address	Subscriber IP Addr / Prefix (Vrf)
1005ca0	BE2.500.ip2149474448	AC	0010.942e.3b00	13.0.92.160 (default) 0x225e60 1:4::5c9f (IANA) 2003:db0:0:5c9e::/64 (IAPD)
10053b2	BE2.500.ip2149466000	AC	0010.942e.3689	13.0.83.175 (default) 0xfdf0 1:4::53b1 (IANA) 2003:db0:0:53b0::/64 (IAPD)
1004c81	BE2.600.ip2149013936	AC	0010.942e.5230	13.0.76.129 (default) 0x4079a0 1:4::4c80 (IANA) 2003:db0:0:4c7f::/64 (IAPD)
1004aaa	BE2.500.ip2149353232	AC	0010.942e.3205	13.0.74.169 (default) 0x5192e0 1:4::4aa9 (IANA) 2003:db0:0:4aa8::/64 (IAPD)
1004927	BE2.600.ip2149518576	AC	0010.942e.50b1	13.0.73.116 (default) 0x219ba0 1:4::4926 (IANA) 2003:db0:0:4925::/64 (IAPD)
10047e4	BE2.800.ip2149422928	AC	0010.9431.a7c7	13.0.71.228 (default) 0x41ff60 1:4::47e4 (IANA) 2003:db0:0:47e2::/64 (IAPD)
1004777	BE2.600.ip2149520224	AC	0010.942e.5021	13.0.71.115 (default) 0x41420 1:4::4776 (IANA) 2003:db0:0:4775::/64 (IAPD)

```

1003a6d BE2.800.ip2149369728 AC 0010.9431.a3a1 13.0.58.105 (default) 0x141360
                                           1:4::3a6d (IANA)
                                           2003:db0:0:3a6a::/64 (IAPD)
10038b7 BE2.600.ip2149362240 AC 0010.942e.4bb2 13.0.56.178 (default) 0x259aa0
                                           1:4::38b6 (IANA)
                                           2003:db0:0:38b5::/64 (IAPD)
10028ba BE2.500.ip2149210768 AC 0010.942e.2873 13.0.40.185 (default) 0x129620
                                           1:4::28b9 (IANA)
                                           2003:db0:0:28b8::/64 (IAPD)
100247b BE2.600.ip2149396320 AC 0010.942e.46a3 13.0.36.113 (default) 0x4b8e0
                                           1:4::2471 (IANA)
                                           2003:db0:0:2470::/64 (IAPD)
100207a BE2.500.ip2149356496 AC 0010.942e.2663 13.0.32.117 (default) 0x1a9460
                                           1:4::2079 (IANA)
                                           2003:db0:0:2078::/64 (IAPD)
1001d3f BE2.600.ip2149251360 AC 0010.942e.44d4 13.0.29.61 (default) 0xcc760
    
```

Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber all summary

Sun Aug 2 16:26:44.281 UTC

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0

=====

Type	PPPoE	IPoE
====	=====	====
Session Counts by State:		
initializing	0	0
connecting	0	0
connected	0	0
activated	0	130
idle	0	0
disconnecting	0	0
Total:	0	130
Session Counts by Address-Family:		
none	0	0
ipv4	0	130
ipv6	0	0
dual	0	0
Total:	0	130

=====

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0

=====

Type	PPPoE	IPoE
====	=====	=====

Session Counts by State:

initializing	0	0
connecting	0	0
connected	226	0
activated	31774	0
idle	0	0
disconnecting	0	0
Total:	32000	0

Session Counts by Address-Family:

none	226	0
ipv4	7774	0
ipv6	0	0
dual	24000	0
Total:	32000	0

```

• Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber all detail
Mon Aug 3 00:00:14.624 UTC
Location: 0/2/CPU0
=====
Location: 0/RSP1/CPU0
=====
Interface: Bundle-Ether1.1.ip2148413040
UPID: 0x800e2e70
CPID: 0x0100918f
PPPOE Session Id: 0x0000
Type: IPoE
IPv4 Address: 0.0.0.0
IPv4 Framed Route:
  Prefix: 0.0.0.0/0
  Next Hop: 0.0.0.0
  Tag: 0
IPv6 IANA Address: 1:5::345c
IPv6 IAPD Prefix: 2004:cd0:0:188d::/64
CPE link local Address: ::
IPv6 Framed Route:
  Prefix: ::/0
    
```

```

Next Hop:          ::
Tag:               0
IPv6 State:        UP, Sat Jul 25 02:09:55 2020
Mac Address:       5065.aaab.d864
Inner VLAN ID:    Not Set
Outer VLAN ID:    100
Outer VLAN Cos:   0
Outer VLAN DEI:   1
Created:           Sat Jul 25 02:09:54 2020
State:             Activated
Ifhandle:         0x000b75a0
VRF:              default
Access-interface: Bundle-Ether1.1
Attribute List:   0x5556aed3f878
1:  ipv6-enable    len= 4  value= 1(1)
2:  ipv4-unnumbered len= 9  value= Loopback1
3:  strict-rpf     len= 4  value= 1(1)
4:  ipv6-strict-rpf len= 4  value= 1(1)
5:  ipv4-icmp-unreachable len= 4  value= 1(1)
6:  ipv6-unreachable len= 4  value= 1(1)
7:  ipv4-mtu       len= 4  value= 1500(5dc)
8:  ipv6-mtu       len= 4  value= 1500(5dc)
Session Accounting: enabled
Interim Interval: 1800 secs
Last interim timestamp: Sun Aug 2 23:39:46 2020
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: NA
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 384570
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0
Feature IDs activated :
  0x800e2e71
  0x800e2e72
    
```

```

•
Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber type ipoe summary
Mon Aug 3 00:06:15.032 UTC
=====
Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
=====

                Type                PPPoE                IPoE
                ====                =====                =====

Session Counts by State:
  initializing          0                    0
  connecting            0                    0
  connected             0                    0
  activated             0                    8000
  idle                  0                    0
  disconnecting        0                    0
  Total:                0                    8000

Session Counts by Address-Family:
  none                  0                    0
  ipv4                  0                    0
  ipv6                  0                    8000
  dual                  0                    0
  Total:                0                    8000

=====
    
```

Verify Subscriber Information

Location: 0/RSP1/CPU0
 =====

Type	PPPoE	IPoE
====	=====	=====
Session Counts by State:		
initializing	0	0
connecting	0	0
connected	0	0
activated	0	8000
idle	0	0
disconnecting	0	0
Total:	0	8000

Session Counts by Address-Family:		
none	0	0
ipv4	0	0
ipv6	0	8000
dual	0	0
Total:	0	8000

Router#

Router#**show cnbng-nal subscriber type pppoe summary**
 Mon Aug 3 00:06:15.032 UTC
 =====
 Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
 =====

Type	PPPoE	IPoE
====	=====	=====
Session Counts by State:		
initializing	0	0
connecting	0	0
connected	0	0
activated	31031	0
idle	0	0
disconnecting	0	0
Total:	31031	0

Session Counts by Address-Family:		
none	0	0
ipv4	31031	0
ipv6	0	0
dual	0	0
Total:	31031	0

Router#

Router#**show cnbng-nal subscriber disconnect-history unique**
 Mon Aug 3 00:07:22.716 UTC
 Location: 0/RSP1/CPU0

Count	Last Interface	Disconnected Reason	Last Time Disconnected
-------	----------------	---------------------	------------------------

Location: 0/1/CPU0
 Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0

Count	Last Interface	Disconnected Reason	Last Time
-------	----------------	---------------------	-----------

```

35494   Bundle-Ether1.1.ip2148328848 Disconnect by CP           Disconnected
                                                Sat Jul 25
                                                02:04:55 2020

14154   Bundle-Ether1.1.ip2148324096 Disconnect by clear CLI      Sat Jul 25
                                                02:05:48 2020

2777    Bundle-Ether1.1.ip2148194512 Disconnect due to create failure Sat Jul 25
                                                01:38:29 2020

```

```

Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber disconnect-history last location
Mon Aug 3 00:08:42.655 UTC

```

```

Disconnect-reason:          Disconnect by clear CLI
Disconnect-timestamp:       Sat Jul 25 02:05:48 2020
  Message Txn ID: 55663
  Session Txn ID: 1
  Failed at: Sat Jul 25 01:57:03 2020
  Feature Mask: 0x0
  SVM State: 0
  IPSUB flags: 0x600a200
  Pending callback: 0x2
  Data:

Interface:                  Bundle-Ether1.1.ip2148324096
UPID:                       0x800cd300
CPID:                       0x01007bd8
PPPOE Session Id:           0x0000
Type:                        IPoE
IPv4 Address:                0.0.0.0
IPv4 Framed Route:
  Prefix:                    0.0.0.0/0
  Next Hop:                  0.0.0.0
  Tag:                       0
IPv6 IANA Address:          1:5::3de5
IPv6 IAPD Prefix:           2004:cd0:0:616::/64
CPE link local Address:     ::
IPv6 Framed Route:
  Prefix:                    ::/0
  Next Hop:                  ::
  Tag:                       0
IPv6 State:                  UP, Sat Jul 25 01:57:03 2020
Mac Address:                 5065.aaab.cfbf
Inner VLAN ID:               Not Set
Outer VLAN ID:               100
Outer VLAN Cos:              0
Outer VLAN DEI:              1
Created:                     Sat Jul 25 02:05:48 2020
State:                       Init
Ifhandle:                    0x000323a0
VRF:                         default
Access-interface:            Bundle-Ether1.1
  Attribute List: 0x559125764408
1:  ipv6-enable               len= 4  value= 1(1)
2:  ipv4-unnumbered          len= 9  value= Loopback1
3:  strict-rpf               len= 4  value= 1(1)
4:  ipv6-strict-rpf          len= 4  value= 1(1)
5:  ipv4-icmp-unreachable     len= 4  value= 1(1)
6:  ipv6-unreachable          len= 4  value= 1(1)
7:  ipv4-mtu                  len= 4  value= 1500(5dc)
8:  ipv6-mtu                  len= 4  value= 1500(5dc)
Session Accounting:          enabled
Interim Interval:            1800 secs

```

Verify Subscriber Information

```

Last interim timestamp:   Sat Jul 25 02:05:47 2020
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: NA
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 540
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0
Feature IDs activated :
  0x800cd301
  0x800cd302

```

```

[Event History]
UPID: 0x800cd300

```

Event Name	Time Stamp	S, M
Create	Jul 25 01:57:02.999679	0, 0
New Session Request	Jul 25 01:57:02.999686	0, 0
Interface create	Jul 25 01:57:02.999823	0, 0
SVM create	Jul 25 01:57:03.018268	0, 0
UP Install(req)	Jul 25 01:57:03.018321	0, 0
UP Install(CB)	Jul 25 01:57:03.019220	0, 0
Last Assoc(req)	Jul 25 01:57:03.019232	0, 0
Last Assoc(CB)	Jul 25 01:57:03.020160	0, 1
Produce done(req)	Jul 25 01:57:03.020233	0, 0
IPv4 Caps Up	Jul 25 01:57:03.188034	0, 0
IPv6 Caps Up	Jul 25 01:57:03.233210	0, 0
Init data req	Jul 25 01:57:03.254482	0, 1
Init data cb	Jul 25 01:57:03.369027	0, 1
Client Session up	Jul 25 01:57:03.379152	0, 0
Produce done	Jul 25 01:57:03.977629	0, 0
IPv6 Up	Jul 25 01:57:03.977643	0, 0
Session up notified	Jul 25 01:57:03.977650	0, 0
Stats start	Jul 25 01:57:03.977841	0, 0
Disconnect notified	Jul 25 02:05:47.548202	0, 0
Disconnect ack	Jul 25 02:05:47.550293	0, 0
IPv4 Caps Down	Jul 25 02:05:47.652232	0, 0
IPv6 Caps Down	Jul 25 02:05:47.652333	0, 0
Final stats	Jul 25 02:05:47.753805	0, 0
SVM delete	Jul 25 02:05:47.780713	0, 0
SVM cleanup	Jul 25 02:05:48.283050	0, 0

Help: S - Sticky Event, M - Multiple Occurrence

```

Router#show cnbng-nal subscriber fadb
Mon Aug 3 00:03:12.858 UTC

```

```

Location: 0/RSP1/CPU0
=====

```

```

UPID:      0x800ec810
Service-ID: 0x04000003  Service-Name: JHV_VOICE
Feature-ID: 0x800ec812
  Attribute List: 0x559cba6d0008
1: feature-acct-bitmask len= 4 value= 805306413(3000002d)
Accounting:          enabled
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: None
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 0
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0

```

```
UPID:          0x800e9470
Service-ID:    0x04000003  Service-Name: JHV_VOICE
Feature-ID:    0x800e9472
Attribute List: 0x559cba6d0008
1: feature-acct-bitmask len= 4  value= 805306413(3000002d)
Accounting:                    enabled
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: None
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 0
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0
```

```
UPID:          0x800e7ee0
Service-ID:    0x04000003  Service-Name: JHV_VOICE
Feature-ID:    0x800e7ee2
Attribute List: 0x559cba6d0008
1: feature-acct-bitmask len= 4  value= 805306413(3000002d)
Accounting:                    enabled
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: None
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 0
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0
```

```
UPID:          0x800e16e0
Service-ID:    0x04000004  Service-Name: LIVE_TV
Feature-ID:    0x800e16e1
Attribute List: 0x559cba6d0008
1: feature-acct-bitmask len= 4  value= 0(0)
Accounting:                    disabled
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: None
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 0
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0
```

```
UPID:          0x800dda90
Service-ID:    0x04000003  Service-Name: JHV_VOICE
Feature-ID:    0x800dda91
Attribute List: 0x559cba6d0008
1: feature-acct-bitmask len= 4  value= 805306413(3000002d)
Accounting:                    enabled
Interim fail count: None
Last interim failed reason: None
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 0
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0
```

```
UPID:          0x800dd4e0
Service-ID:    0x04000004  Service-Name: LIVE_TV
Feature-ID:    0x800dd4e1
Attribute List: 0x559cba6d0008
1: feature-acct-bitmask len= 4  value= 0(0)
Accounting:                    disabled
Interim fail count: None
```

```

Last interim failed reason: None
Last stats:
  BytesIn: 0
  BytesOut: 0
  BytesInGiga: 0
  BytesOutGiga: 0

```

Verify cnBNG NAL Counters

You can use the following commands to verify various NAL counters on the cnBNG user plane:

```

•
Router#show cnbng-nal counters type all
Sun Aug  2 20:42:49.548 UTC

Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0

Subscriber Counters
-----

Counter name                               Value
=====                               =====
INTF Delete                                500
IPv4 caps down                             500
IPv6 caps down                             500
IPv4 Rou del                               500
IPv6 Rou del                               500
Blkdis q empty                             1
DB cache hit                               17113

Error Counters
-----

Counter name                               Value
=====                               =====

Accounting Counters
-----

Counter name                               Value
=====                               =====
Sess Stop req                             500
Feat Stop req                             500
Stop req                                   3000
Stop cb                                    3000
Final cb                                   3000
Feat Final cb                             500
Sess Final cb                             2500

SVM Counters
-----

Counter name                               Value
=====                               =====
Sess deleted                               500
Delete CB                                  500
Feat deleted                               1000
Cleanup                                    500
Sess stats, before svm                    500
Feat stats, before svm                    500

```

SPA Counters

Counter name	Value
=====	=====
SPA Delete Req	500
SPA Update Req	500
Sub Delete Res	500
Sub Update Res	500
Blkdic adm more	39
GTPu pkt sent	1000
PFCP pkt sent	1463
GTPu pkt punt	500
PFCP pkt punt	1463
DHCPv4 pkt punt	500
DHCPv6 pkt punt	500
DHCPv6 pkt inj	500
Alloc count	3463
Free count	3463
Mutex lock	6741
Mutex unlock	6741
Timer start	463
Timer expiry	463
Sub Update IPOE OK	500
Sub Delete IPOE OK	500

CP Recon Counters

Counter name	Value
=====	=====

Histogram/API Performance Stats

API name	1ms	10ms	100ms	1s	5s	10s	20s	50s	100s
=====	===	====	=====	==	==	===	===	===	=====
Per trans	410	90	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Create	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Update	445	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Delete	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
IPOE Int Crt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IPOE Int Upd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IPOE Int Del	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
PPPOE Int Crt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPPOE Int Upd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPPOE Int Del	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sess Create	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sess Update	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sess Delete	0	0	10	490	0	0	0	0	0
V4 RT Inst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V4 RT Del	0	6	320	174	0	0	0	0	0
V4 FR Inst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V4 FR Del	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V6 RT Inst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V6 RT Del	0	6	310	184	0	0	0	0	0
V6 PD RT Inst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V6 PD RT Del	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V6 FR Inst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V6 FR Del	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDM Lookup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDM Insert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDM Update	1469	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
Eval Lookup 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
• Router#show cnbng-nal counters type all | beg SPA LIB
```

```
Sun Aug 2 20:44:07.902 UTC
```

```
SPA LIB Counters
```

```
-----
```

Counter name	Value
=====	=====
pfcpx_rx_counter	6899
pfcpx_tx_counter	6900
gtpu_tx_counter	9048
gtpu_rx_counter	7510
pfcpx_keepalive_tx_counter	891
pfcpx_keepalive_rx_counter	890

```
SPA API counters
```

```
-----
```

```
• Router#show cnbng-nal counters type spa
```

```
Sun Aug 2 20:42:13.703 UTC
```

```
Location: 0/RSP0/CPU0
```

```
SPA Counters
```

```
-----
```

Counter name	Value
=====	=====
SPA Delete Req	500
SPA Update Req	500
Sub Delete Res	500
Sub Update Res	500
Blkdic adm more	39
GTPu pkt sent	1000
PFCP pkt sent	1461
GTPu pkt punt	500
PFCP pkt punt	1461
DHCPv4 pkt punt	500
DHCPv6 pkt punt	500
DHCPv6 pkt inj	500
Alloc count	3461
Free count	3461
Mutex lock	6727
Mutex unlock	6727
Timer start	461
Timer expiry	461
Sub Update IPOE OK	500
Sub Delete IPOE OK	500