



VRRP Commands

This document describes the Cisco IOS XR software commands used to configure and monitor the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers .

For detailed information about VRRP concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, refer to the *IP Addresses and Services Configuration Guide for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers*.

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accept-mode

To disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses, use the **accept-mode** command in the VRRP virtual router submenu. To enable the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

accept-mode disable

no accept-mode disable

Syntax Description

disable Disables the accept mode.

Command Default

By default, the accept mode is enabled.

Command Modes

VRRP virtual router configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced. This command replaced the vrrp assume-ownership disable command.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to disable the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# accept-mode disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address (VRRP), on page 7	Sets the primary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
address global, on page 9	Configures the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router.
address linklocal, on page 11	Sets the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router.

Command	Description
address secondary, on page 13	Sets the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
message state disable, on page 22	Disables the task of logging the VRRP state change events.

accept-mode (subordinate)

To disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses, use the **accept-mode** command in the VRRP slave submenu. To enable the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses, use the **no** form of this command.

accept-mode disable

no accept-mode disable

Syntax Description	disable Disables the accept mode.				
Command Default	By default, the accept mode is enabled.				
Command Modes	VRRP slave submenu configuration				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.3</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.3	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.3	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>vrrp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operation	vrrp	read, write
Task ID	Operation				
vrrp	read, write				

Example

This example shows how to disable the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# router vrrp
Router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 slave
Router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# accept-mode disable
Router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	accept-mode, on page 3	Disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses.

address-family

To enable address-family mode, use the **address-family** command in interface configuration mode. To terminate address-family mode, use the **no** form of this command.

address-family {**ipv4** | **ipv6**}
no address-family {**ipv4** | **ipv6**}

Syntax Description

ipv4 IPv4 address-family.

ipv6 IPv6 address-family.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
vrrp	read, write

Example

The following example shows how to enable address-family mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface (VRRP), on page 20	Enables VRRP interface configuration mode.

address (VRRP)

To configure the primary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router, use the **address** command in the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router submode. To deconfigure the primary virtual IPv4 address for the virtual router, use the **no** form of this command.

address *address*

no address *address*

Syntax Description

address VRRP IPv4 address.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VRRP virtual router

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced. This command replaced the vrrp ipv4 command.

Usage Guidelines

No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID

Task ID	Operation
vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to set the primary virtual IPv4 address for the virtual router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# address 192.168.18.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
accept-mode, on page 3	Disables the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses.
address global, on page 9	Configures the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router.
address linklocal, on page 11	Sets the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router.

Command	Description
address secondary, on page 13	Sets the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
message state disable, on page 22	Disables the task of logging the VRRP state change events.

address global

To configure the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router, use the **address global** command in the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router submode. To deconfigure the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router, use the **no** form of this command.

address global *ipv6-address*

no address global *ipv6-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ipv6-address</i> Global VRRP IPv6 address.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	VRRP virtual router
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to add a global virtual IPv6 address for the virtual router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# address global 4000::1000
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address (VRRP), on page 7	Sets the primary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
accept-mode, on page 3	Disables the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses.
address linklocal, on page 11	Sets the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router.

Command	Description
address secondary, on page 13	Sets the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
message state disable, on page 22	Disables the task of logging the VRRP state change events.

address linklocal

To either configure the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router or to specify that the virtual link-local IPv6 address should be enabled and calculated automatically from the virtual router virtual Media Access Control (MAC) address, use the **address linklocal** command in the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router submode. To deconfigure the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router, use the **no** form of this command.

address linklocal [{*ipv6-address* | **autoconfig**}]

no address linklocal [{*ipv6-address* | **autoconfig**}]

Syntax Description	<i>ipv6-address</i> VRRP IPv6 link-local address.				
	autoconfig Autoconfigures the VRRP IPv6 link-local address.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	VRRP virtual router				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
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Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				
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Task ID	Operation				
vrrp	read, write				

Example

This example shows how to autoconfigure the VRRP IPv6 link-local address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)#interface TenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)#address-family ipv6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)#vrrp 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#address linklocal autoconfig
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

This example shows how to configure the virtual link-local IPv6 address for the virtual router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#router vrrp
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)#interface TenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)#address-family ipv6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)#vrrp 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#address linklocal FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6770

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```



Note The **version** keyword is available only if IPv4 address-family is selected. By default, version is set to 3 for IPv6 address families.

Related Commands

Command	Description
address (VRRP), on page 7	Sets the primary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
address global, on page 9	Configures the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router.
accept-mode, on page 3	Disables the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses.
address secondary, on page 13	Sets the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
message state disable, on page 22	Disables the task of logging the VRRP state change events.

address secondary

To configure the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router, use the **address secondary** command in the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router submode. To deconfigure the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router, use the **no** form of this command.

address *address* **secondary**

no address *address* **secondary**

Syntax Description	
secondary	Sets the secondary VRRP IP address.
<i>address</i>	VRRP IPv4 address.

Command Default None

Command Modes VRRP virtual router

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to set the secondary virtual IPv4 address for the virtual router:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# address 192.168.18.1 secondary
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	address (VRRP), on page 7	Sets the primary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
	address global, on page 9	Configures the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router.

Command	Description
address linklocal, on page 11	Sets the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router.
accept-mode, on page 3	Disables the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses.
message state disable, on page 22	Disables the task of logging the VRRP state change events.

bfd minimum-interval (VRRP)

To configure the BFD minimum interval to be used for all VRRP BFD sessions on a given interface, use the **bfd minimum-interval** command in the interface configuration mode. To remove the configured minimum-interval period and set the minimum-interval period to the default period, use the **no** form of this command.

```
bfd minimum-interval interval
no bfd minimum-interval interval
```

Syntax Description	<i>interval</i> Specify the minimum-interval in milliseconds. Range is 15 to 30000.
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Command Default	Default minimum interval is 15 ms.
------------------------	------------------------------------

Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Minimum interval determines the frequency of sending BFD packets to BFD peers. It is the time between successive BFD packets sent for the session. Minimum interval is defined in milliseconds. The configured minimum interval applies to all BFD sessions on the interface.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure a minimum interval of 100 milliseconds:
-----------------	--

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface gig 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# bfd minimum-interval 100
```

bfd multiplier (VRRP)

To set the BFD multiplier value, use the **bfd multiplier** command in the interface configuration mode. To remove the configured multiplier value and set the multiplier to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

bfd multiplier *multiplier*
no bfd multiplier *multiplier*

Syntax Description	<i>multiplier</i> Specifies the BFD multiplier value. Range is 2 to 50.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Default value is 3.
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Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The multiplier value specifies the number of consecutive BFD packets that, if not received as expected, cause a BFD session to go down. The BFD multiplier applies to all configured BFD sessions on the interface.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure a BFD multiplier with multiplier value of 10:
-----------------	--

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface gig 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# bfd multiplier 10
```

clear vrrp statistics

To reset the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) statistics (to zero or default value), use the **clear vrrp statistics** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear vrrp statistics {ipv4 | ipv6}[interface type interface-path-id [vrid]]
```

Syntax Description	
ipv4	(Optional) Resets the IPv4 information.
ipv6	(Optional) Resets the IPv6 information.
interface type	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	<p>(Optional) Either a physical interface instance or a virtual interface instance as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical interface instance. Naming notation is <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> and a slash between values is required as part of the notation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>rack</i>: Chassis number of the rack. • <i>slot</i>: Physical slot number of the modular services card or line card. • <i>module</i>: Module number. A physical layer interface module (PLIM) is always 0. • <i>port</i>: Physical port number of the interface. <p>Note In references to a Management Ethernet interface located on a route processor card, the physical slot number is alphanumeric (RSP0) and the module is CPU0. Example: interface mgmtEth 0/RSP0 /CPU0/0.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual interface instance. Number range varies depending on interface type. <p>For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.</p>
vrid	(Optional) Virtual router identifier, which is the number identifying the virtual router for which status is displayed.
Command Default	No default behavior or values

clear vrrp statistics

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If no **interface** is specified, the statistics for all virtual routers on all interfaces are cleared.
If no value for *vrid* is specified, the statistics for all virtual routers on the specified interface are cleared.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to clear vrrp statistics:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# clear vrrp statistics
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vrrp	Displays a brief or detailed status of one or all Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual routers.

delay (VRRP)

To configure the activation delay for a VRRP router, use the **delay** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To delete the activation delay, use the **no** form of this command.

delay minimum *value* **reload** *value*
no delay

Syntax Description

minimum *value* Sets the minimum delay in seconds for every interface up event. Range is 0 to 10000.

reload *value* Sets the reload delay in seconds for first interface up event. Range is 0 to 10000.

Command Default

minimum *value*: 1

reload *value*: 5

Command Modes

VRRP interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced. This command replaced the vrrp delay command.

Usage Guidelines

The **vrrp delay** command delays the start of the VRRP finite state machine (FSM) on an interface up event to ensure that the interface is ready to pass traffic. This ensures that there are no mistaken state changes due to loss of hello packets. The minimum delay is applied on all interface up events and the reload delay is applied on the first interface up event.

The values of zero must be explicitly configured to turn this feature off.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a minimum delay of 10 seconds with a reload delay of 100 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface mgmtEth 0/RSP0/CPU0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# delay minimum 10 reload 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vrrp	Displays a brief or detailed status of one or all Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual routers.

interface (VRRP)

To enable VRRP interface configuration mode, use the **interface (VRRP)** command in VRRP configuration mode. To terminate VRRP interface configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command.

```
interface type interface-path-id
no interface type interface-path-id
```

Syntax Description

type Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.

interface-path-id Physical interface or virtual interface.

Note Use the **show interfaces** command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.

For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default

VRRP is disabled.

Command Modes

VRRP configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **interface (VRRP)** command to enter VRRP interface configuration mode.

You must configure all VRRP configuration commands in VRRP interface configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VRRP and a virtual router 1 on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3/0/0:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp 1 ipv4 192.168.18.1
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
router vrrp, on page 23	Configures a VRRP redundancy process.

message state disable

To disable the task of logging the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) state change events via syslog, use the **message state disable** command in the VRRP virtual router submode. To re-enable the task of logging the VRRP state change events, use the **no** form of this command.

message state disable

no message state disable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default By default, the task of logging the VRRP state change events is enabled.

Command Modes VRRP global

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task	Operation ID
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to disable the logging of VRRP state change events:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)#router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)#message state disable
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address (VRRP), on page 7	Sets the primary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
address global, on page 9	Configures the global virtual IPv6 address for a virtual router.
accept-mode, on page 3	Disables the installation of routes for the VRRP virtual addresses.
address secondary, on page 13	Sets the secondary virtual IPv4 address for a virtual router.
address linklocal, on page 11	Sets the virtual link-local IPv6 address for a virtual router.

router vrrp

To configure Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP), use the **router vrrp** command in Global Configuration mode. To remove the VRRP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

router vrrp
no router vrrp

Command Default This command has no keywords or arguments.
 VRRP is disabled.

Command Modes Global Configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **router vrrp** command to enter VRRP configuration mode.
 You must configure all VRRP configuration commands in VRRP interface configuration mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to configure a VRRP with virtual router 1 on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface (VRRP), on page 20	Enables VRRP interface configuration mode.

session name(vrrp)

To configure a VRRP session name, use the **session name** command in the VRRP virtual router submode. To deconfigure a VRRP session name, use the **no** form of this command.

name *name*
no name *name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> MGO session name

Command Default	
	None

Command Modes	
	VRRP virtual router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.3	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read

Example

This example shows how to configure a VRRP session name.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-ipv4)# vrrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# name s1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
accept-mode, on page 3	Disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses.

show vrrp

To display a brief or detailed status of one or all Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual routers, use the **show vrrp** command in EXEC mode.

show vrrp [{**ipv4** | **ipv6**}] [**interface** *type interface-path-id* [*vrid*]] [{**brief** | **detail** | **statistics** [**all**]}]

Syntax	Description
ipv4	(Optional) Displays the IPv4 information.
ipv6	(Optional) Displays the IPv6 information.
interface	(Optional) Displays the status of the virtual router interface.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>vrid</i>	(Optional) Virtual router identifier, which is the number identifying the virtual router for which status is displayed. The virtual router identifier is configured with the vrrp ipv4 command. Range is 1 to 255.
brief	(Optional) Provides a summary view of the virtual router information.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed running state information.
statistics	(Optional) Displays total statistics.

all (Optional) Displays statistics for each virtual router.

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If no interface is specified, all virtual routers on all interfaces are displayed. If no vrid is specified, all vrids on the given interface are displayed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
vrrp	read

Examples

The following sample output is from the **show vrrp** command:

```
Router# show vrrp
                A indicates IP address owner
                | P indicates configured to preempt
                | |
Interface   vrID Prio A P State   Master addr   VRouter addr
Te0/3/0/0   1  100 P Init   unknown      192.168.18.10
Te0/3/0/2   7  100 P Init   unknown      192.168.19.1
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1: show vrrp Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Interface of the virtual router.
vrID	ID of the virtual router.
Prio	Priority of the virtual router.
A	Indicates whether the VRRP router is the IP address owner.
P	Indicates whether the VRRP router is configured to preempt (default).
State	State of the virtual router.
Master addr	IP address of the IP address owner router.
VRouter addr	Virtual router IP address of the virtual router.

The following sample output is from the **show vrrp** command with the **detail** keyword:

```

Router# show vrrp detail
GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0 - IPv4 vrID 1
  State is Master, IP address owner
    2 state changes, last state change 00:00:59
  Virtual IP address is 192.168.10.1
    Secondary Virtual IP address is 192.168.10.2
    Secondary Virtual IP address is 192.168.11.1
  Virtual MAC address is 0000.5E00.0101
  Master router is local
  Advertise time 1 secs
    Master Down Timer 3.609 (3 x 1 + 156/256)
  Minimum delay 1 sec, reload delay 5 sec
  Current priority 100
    Configured priority 110, may preempt
    Minimum delay 0 secs
  Authentication enabled, string "myauth"
  BFD enabled: state Up, interval 15ms multiplier 3 remote IP 192.168.10.3
  Tracked items:

```

Interface	State	Priority Decrement
POS0/5/0/1	Down	10

```

GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0 - IPv4 vrID 2
  State is Backup
    3 state changes, last state change 00:01:58
  Virtual IP address is 192.168.10.2
  Virtual MAC address is 0000.5E00.0102
  Master router is IP address owner (192.168.11.1), priority 200
  Advertise time 1.500 secs (forced)
    Master Down Timer 5.109 (3 x 1 + 156/256)
  Minimum delay 1 sec, reload delay 5 sec
  Current priority 100
    Configured priority 100, may preempt
    Minimum delay 20 secs

Bundle-Ether1 - IPv4 vrID 5
  State is Init
    0 state changes, last state change never
  Virtual IP address is unknown
  Virtual MAC address is 0000.5E00.0100
  Master router is unknown
  Advertise time 1 secs
    Master Down Timer 3.500 (3 x 1 + 128/256)
  Minimum delay 1 sec, reload delay 5 sec
  Current priority 128
    Configured priority 128

GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0 - IPv6 vrID 1
  State is Master
    2 state changes, last state change 00:10:01
  Virtual Linklocal address is FE80::100
    Global Virtual IPv6 address is 4000::100
    Global Virtual IPv6 address is 5000::100
  Virtual MAC address is 0000.5E00.0201
  Master router is local
  Advertise time 1 secs
    Master Down Timer 3.609 (3 x 1 + 156/256)
  Minimum delay 1 sec, reload delay 5 sec
  Current priority 100

```

```
Configured priority 100, may preempt
Minimum delay 0 secs
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 2: show vrrp detail Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TenGigE 0/3/0/0 - vrID 1	Interface type and number, and VRRP group number.
State is	Role this interface plays within VRRP (IP address owner router or backup router).
Virtual IP address is	Virtual IP address for this virtual router.
Virtual MAC address is	Virtual MAC address for this virtual router.
Master router is	Location of the IP address owner router.
Advertise time	Interval (in seconds) at which the router sends VRRP advertisements when it is the IP address owner virtual router. This value is configured with the vrrp timer command.
Master Down Timer	Time the backup router waits for the IP address owner router advertisements before assuming the role of IP address owner router.
Minimum delay	Time that the state machine start-up is delayed when an interface comes up, giving the network time to settle. The minimum delay is the delay that is applied after any subsequent interface up event (if the interface flaps) and the reload delay is the delay applied after the first interface up event.
Current priority	Priority of the virtual router.
Configured priority	Priority configured on the virtual router.
may preempt	Indication of whether preemption is enabled or disabled.
minimum delay	Delay time before preemption (default) occurs.
Tracked items	Section indicating the items being tracked by the VRRP router.
Interface	Interface being tracked.
State	State of the tracked interface.
Priority Decrement	Priority to decrement from the VRRP priority when the interface is down.

The following sample output is from the **show vrrp** command with the **interface** keyword for 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3/0/0:

```
Router# show vrrp interface HundredGigE 0/3/0/0

          A indicates IP address owner
          | P indicates configured to preempt
```

```
Interface      vrID Prio A P State   Master addr   VRouter addr
Te0/3/0/0      1   100 P Init   unknown       192.168.10.20
Te0/3/0/2      7   100 P Init   unknown       192.168.20.0
```

vrrp slave follow

To instruct the subordinate group to inherit its state from a specified group, use the **vrrp slave follow** command in VRRP slave submode.

follow *mgo-session-name*

Syntax Description	<i>mgo-session-name</i> Name of the MGO session from which the subordinate group will inherit the state.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	VRRP slave submode configuration
----------------------	----------------------------------

Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to instruct the subordinate group to inherit its state from a specified group.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# router vrrp
Router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 2 slave
Router(config-vrrp-slave)# follow m1
```



Note	Before configuring a subordinate group to inherit its state from a specified group, the group must be configured with the session name command on another vrrp group.
-------------	--

Related Commands

Command	Description
accept-mode , on page 3	Disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses.

subordinate primary virtual IPv4 address(vrrp)

To configure the primary virtual IPv4 address for the subordinate group, use the **subordinate primary virtual IPv4 address** command in the VRRP slave submode.

address *ip-address*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i> IP address of the Hot Standby router interface.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	VRRP slave submode configuration
----------------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.3	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to configure the primary virtual IPv4 address for the subordinate group.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# router vrrp
Router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 2 slave
Router(config-vrrp-slave)# address 192.168.10.4
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	accept-mode, on page 3	

subordinate secondary virtual IPv4 address(vrrp)

To configure the secondary virtual IPv4 address for the subordinate group, use the **subordinate secondary virtual IPv4 address** command in the VRRP slave submode.

address *ip-address* **secondary**

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i> IP address of the Hot Standby router interface.
	secondary Sets the secondary hot standby IP address.

Command Default None

Command Modes VRRP slave submode configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.3	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Before configuring secondary virtual IPv4 address, the primary virtual IPv4 address for the subordinate group must be configured.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to configure the secondary virtual IPv4 address for the subordinate group.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# router vrrp
Router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 2 slave
Router(config-vrrp-slave)# address 192.168.10.4 secondary
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
accept-mode, on page 3	Disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses.

snmp-server traps vrrp events

To enable the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server notifications (traps) available for VRRP, use the **snmp-server traps vrrp events command** in Global Configuration mode. To disable all available VRRP SNMP notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server traps vrrp events
no snmp-server traps vrrp events
```

Syntax Description	events Specifies all VRRP SNMP server traps.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	Global Configuration mode
----------------------	---------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
-------------------------	--

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	snmp	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to enable snmpserver notifications for VRRP:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:routerrouter(config)# snmp-server traps vrrp events
```

track object(vrrp)

To enable tracking of a named object with the specified decrement, use the **track object** command in VRRP virtual router submode. To remove the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track object name[priority-decrement]
no track object name[priority-decrement]
```

Syntax Description	object name	Object tracking. Name of the object to be tracked.
	priority-decrement	(Optional) Amount by which the VRRP priority for the router is decremented when the interface goes down (or comes back up). Range is 1 to 255.

Command Default The default priority-decrement is 10.

Command Modes VRRP virtual router configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.3	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operation
	vrrp	read, write

Example

This example shows how to configure object tracking under the VRRP virtual router submode.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-ipv4)# vrrp 1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# track object t1 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	accept-mode, on page 3	Disable the installation of routes for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual addresses.

vrrp

To enable Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router mode, use the **vrrp** command in address-family mode. To terminate VRRP virtual router mode, use the **no** form of this command.

vrrp *vrid* **version** *version-no*

novrrp *vrid* **version** *version-no*

Syntax Description	<p><i>vrid</i> (Optional) Virtual router identifier, which is the number identifying the virtual router for which status is displayed. The virtual router identifier is configured with the vrrp ipv4 command. Range is 1 to 255.</p> <hr/> <p>version <i>version-no</i> The VRRP version number. Range is 2-3.</p> <p>Note The version keyword is available only for the ipv4 address family. By default, version is set to 3 for IPv6 address families.</p> <hr/>				
Command Default	None.				
Command Modes	address-family				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <hr/>	Release	Modification	Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
Release 4.1.0	This command was introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.				
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>vrrp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <hr/>	Task ID	Operation	vrrp	read, write
Task ID	Operation				
vrrp	read, write				

Example

The following example shows how to enable VRRP virtual router mode:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 3 version 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface (VRRP), on page 20	Enables VRRP interface configuration mode.

vrrp assume-ownership disable

To disable the default configuration that causes a VRRP router to assume ownership of the virtual IP address when in the IP address owner router's state, use the **vrrp assume-ownership** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To restore the default setting (assumed ownership), use the **no** form of this command.

vrrp vrid assume-ownership disable

no vrrp vrid assume-ownership disable

Syntax Description	<p><i>vrid</i> Virtual router identifier, which is the number identifying the virtual router for which virtual IP address ownership is being configured.</p> <p>disable Does not accept VRRP packets.</p>						
Command Default	VRRP packets .						
Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.7.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the accept-mode, on page 3 command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.	Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the accept-mode, on page 3 command.
Release	Modification						
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.						
Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the accept-mode, on page 3 command.						
Usage Guidelines	<p>By default, the router assumes ownership of the virtual IP address if it is the IP address owner router regardless of whether it is the IP address owner, which means that it accepts packets sent to that IP address during verification of network configuration. If the vrrp assume-ownership default is in effect, a router that is not the IP address owner, but is the IP address owner router for another IP address, accepts and responds to pings and accepts a Telnet to that router. Accepting packets sent to the other IP address is a useful tool during verification of network configuration.</p> <p>This command is ignored (irrelevant) when the router is the IP address owner (section 6.4.3 of RFC 2338, <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i>).</p>						
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>vrrp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	vrrp	read, write		
Task ID	Operations						
vrrp	read, write						
Examples	<p>The following example shows how the configuration disables the vrrp assume-ownership command on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3/0/0:</p> <pre>Router(config)# router vrrp Router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0 Router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp 1 ipv4 10.0.0.101 Router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp 1 assume-ownership disable</pre>						

Related Commands

Command	Description
vrrp ipv4, on page 45	Enables VRRP on an interface and specifies the IP address of the virtual router.

vrrp bfd fast-detect

To enable bidirectional forwarding detection (BFD) fast detection on a VRRP interface, use the **vrrp bfd fast-detect** command in the interface configuration mode. This creates a BFD session between the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) router and its peer, and if the session goes down while the VRRP is in the backup state, a VRRP failover is initiated. To disable BFD fast-detection, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp vrid bfd fast-detect peer {ipv4 | ipv6} address
no vrrp vrid bfd fast-detect peer {ipv4 | ipv6} address
```

Syntax Description	<i>vrid</i>	Virtual Router Identifier.
	peer	VRRP peer for BFD monitoring.
	ipv4 <i>address</i>	IPv4 address of the BFD peer interface.
	ipv6 <i>address</i>	IPv6 address of the BFD peer interface.
Command Default	BFD is disabled.	
Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration VRRP virtual router	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.1.0	The IPv6 keyword was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	BFD is supported only on systems with exactly two redundant VRRP routers.	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable **bfd fast-detect** for an IPv4 address:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# config
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface gig 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp 1 bfd fast-detect peer ipv4 10.1.1.1
```

Examples

The following example shows how to enable **bfd fast-detect** for an IPv6 address:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface tenGigE 0/4/0/4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv6
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)#vrrp 3 version 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)#bfd fast-detect peer ipv6
fe80::211:bcff:fea5:28bb

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
vrrp bfd minimum-interval, on page 41	Configures the BFD minimum interval value for a given interface.
vrrp bfd multiplier, on page 42	Configures the BFD multiplier value for a given interface.

vrrp bfd minimum-interval

To configure the BFD minimum interval to be used for all VRRP BFD sessions on a given interface, use the **vrrp bfd minimum-interval** command in the interface configuration mode. To remove the configured minimum-interval period and set the minimum-interval period to the default period, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp bfd minimum-interval interval
no vrrp bfd minimum-interval interval
```

Syntax Description	<i>interval</i> Specify the minimum-interval in milliseconds. Range is 15 to 30000.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	Default minimum interval is 15 ms.
------------------------	------------------------------------

Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration
----------------------	------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the bfd minimum-interval (VRRP), on page 15 command.

Usage Guidelines	Minimum interval determines the frequency of sending BFD packets to BFD peers. It is the time between successive BFD packets sent for the session. Minimum interval is defined in milliseconds. The configured minimum interval applies to all BFD sessions on the interface.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples	The following example shows how to configure a minimum interval of 100 milliseconds:
-----------------	--

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface gig 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp bfd minimum-interval 100
```

vrrp bfd multiplier

To set the BFD multiplier value, use the **vrrp bfd multiplier** command in the interface configuration mode. To remove the configured multiplier value and set the multiplier to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp bfd multiplier multiplier
no vrrp bfd multiplier multiplier
```

Syntax Description	<i>multiplier</i> Specifies the BFD multiplier value. Range is 2 to 50.						
Command Default	Default value is 3.						
Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.9.0</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the bfd multiplier (VRRP), on page 16 command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.	Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the bfd multiplier (VRRP), on page 16 command.
Release	Modification						
Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.						
Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the bfd multiplier (VRRP), on page 16 command.						
Usage Guidelines	The multiplier value specifies the number of consecutive BFD packets that, if not received as expected, cause a BFD session to go down. The BFD multiplier applies to all configured BFD sessions on the interface.						
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>vrrp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	vrrp	read, write		
Task ID	Operations						
vrrp	read, write						

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a BFD multiplier with multiplier value of 10:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface gig 0/1/1/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp bfd multiplier 10
```

vrrp delay

To configure the activation delay for a VRRP router, use the **vrrp delay** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To delete the activation delay, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp delay minimum value reload value
no vrrp delay
```

Syntax Description	minimum <i>value</i>	Sets the minimum delay in seconds for every interface up event. Range is 0 to 10000.
	reload <i>value</i>	Sets the reload delay in seconds for first interface up event. Range is 0 to 10000.
Command Default	minimum <i>value</i> : 1	
	reload <i>value</i> : 5	
Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration	
Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
	Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the delay (VRRP) , on page 19 command.
Usage Guidelines	<p>The vrrp delay command delays the start of the VRRP finite state machine (FSM) on an interface up event to ensure that the interface is ready to pass traffic. This ensures that there are no mistaken state changes due to loss of hello packets. The minimum delay is applied on all interface up events and the reload delay is applied on the first interface up event.</p> <p>The values of zero must be explicitly configured to turn this feature off.</p>	
Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a minimum delay of 10 seconds with a reload delay of 100 seconds:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface mgmtEth 0/RSP0/CPU0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp delay minimum 10 reload 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vrrp, on page 25	Displays a brief or detailed status of one or all Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual routers.

vrrp ipv4

To enable the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) on an interface and specify the IP address of the virtual router, use the **vrrp ipv4** command in VRRP interface configuration mode. To disable VRRP on the interface and remove the IP address of the virtual router, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp vrid ipv4 ip-address [secondary]
no vrrp vrid ipv4 ip-address [secondary]
```

Syntax Description	<p><i>vrid</i> Virtual router identifier, which is the number identifying the virtual router. Range is 1 to 255.</p> <p><i>ip-address</i> IP address of the virtual router.</p> <p>secondary (Optional) Indicates additional IP addresses supported by this group.</p>						
Command Default	VRRP is not configured on the interface.						
Command Modes	VRRP interface configuration						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Release 3.7.2</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release 4.1.0</td> <td>This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the address (VRRP), on page 7 command.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.	Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the address (VRRP), on page 7 command.
Release	Modification						
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.						
Release 4.1.0	This command has been deprecated. This command was replaced with the address (VRRP), on page 7 command.						
Usage Guidelines	<p>Configure the vrrp ipv4 command once without the secondary keyword to indicate the virtual router IP address. If you want to indicate additional IP addresses supported by the virtual router, include the secondary keyword.</p> <p>Removing the VRRP configuration from the IP address owner and leaving the IP address of the interface active is considered a misconfiguration because this results in duplicate IP addresses on the LAN.</p>						
Task ID	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Task ID</th> <th>Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>vrrp</td> <td>read, write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Task ID	Operations	vrrp	read, write		
Task ID	Operations						
vrrp	read, write						

Examples

The following example shows how to enable VRRP on 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3/0/0. The VRRP virtual router identifier is 1, and 10.0.1.10 is the IP address of the virtual router. The secondary IP address is 10.0.1.20.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp 1 ipv4 10.0.1.20 secondary
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# vrrp ipv4 10.0.1.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vrrp, on page 25	Displays a brief or detailed status of one or all Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual routers.

vrrp preempt

VRRP preempt is enabled by default. This means, a VRRP router with higher priority than the current IP address owner router will take over as new IP address owner router. To disable this feature, use the **preempt disable** command. To delay preemption, so that the higher priority router waits for a period of time before taking over, use the **preempt delay** command. To restore the default behavior (preempt enabled with no delay), use the **no** form of the command.

```
preempt {delay seconds | disable}
no preempt {delay seconds | disable}
```

Syntax Description	delay seconds	Specifies the number of seconds the router delays before issuing an advertisement claiming virtual IP address ownership to be the IP address owner router. Range is 1 to 3600 seconds (1 hour).
	disable	Disables preemption.

Command Default VRRP preempt is enabled.
seconds : 0 (no delay)

Command Modes VRRP virtual router

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines By default, the router being configured with this command takes over as new IP address owner router for the virtual router if it has a higher priority than the current IP address owner router. You can configure a delay, which causes the VRRP router to wait the specified number of seconds before issuing an advertisement claiming virtual IP address ownership to be the IP address owner router.



Note The router that is the virtual IP address owner preempts, regardless of the setting of this command.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router to preempt the current IP address owner router when its priority of 200 is higher than that of the current IP address owner router. If the router preempts the current IP address owner router, it waits 15 seconds before issuing an advertisement claiming that it is the new IP address owner router.

```
Router(config)# router vrrp  
Router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0  
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4  
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 1 version 3  
Router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# preempt delay 15  
Router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# priority 200
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
vrrp priority, on page 49	Sets the priority of the virtual router.

vrrp priority

To set the priority of the virtual router, use the **priority** command in VRRP virtual router submode. To remove the priority of the virtual router, use the **no** form of this command.

priority *priority*
nopriority *priority*

Syntax Description	<i>priority</i> Priority of the virtual router. Range is 1 to 254.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	<i>priority</i> : 100
------------------------	-----------------------

Command Modes	VRRP virtual router
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to control which router becomes the IP address owner router. This command is ignored while the router is the virtual IP address owner.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the router with a priority of 254:

```
Router(config)# router vrrp
Router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 1 version 3
Router(config-vrrp-virtual router)# priority 254
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	vrrp preempt, on page 47	Controls which router becomes the IP address owner router.

vrrp text-authentication

To configure the simple text authentication used for Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) packets received from other routers running VRRP, use the **text-authentication** command in VRRP virtual router submode. To disable VRRP authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

text-authentication *string*
no text-authentication [*string*]

Syntax Description	<i>string</i> Authentication string (up to eight alphanumeric characters) used to validate incoming VRRP packets.
---------------------------	---

Command Default	No authentication of VRRP messages occurs.
------------------------	--

Command Modes	VRRP virtual router
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	When a VRRP packet arrives from another router in the VRRP group, its authentication string is compared to the string configured on the local system. If the strings match, the message is accepted. If they do not match, the packet is discarded.
-------------------------	---

All routers within the group must be configured with the same authentication string.



Note	Plain text authentication is not meant to be used for security. It simply provides a way to prevent a misconfigured router from participating in VRRP.
-------------	--

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an authentication string of x30dn78k:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 1 version 2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# text-authentication x30dn78k
```



Note	Text authentication is only valid for VRRP version 2 routers.
-------------	---

vrrp timer

To configure the interval between successive advertisements by the IP address owner router in a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router, use the **timer** command in VRRP virtual router submode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

```
timer [msec] interval [force]
no timer [msec] interval [force]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	msec	(Optional) Changes the unit of the advertisement time from seconds to milliseconds. Without this keyword, the advertisement interval is in seconds. Range is 20 to 3000 milliseconds.
	<i>interval</i>	Time interval between successive advertisements by the IP address owner router. The unit of the interval is in seconds, unless the msec keyword is specified. Range is 1 to 255 seconds.
	force	(Optional) Forces the configured value to be used. This keyword is required if milliseconds is specified.

Command Default	<i>interval</i> :1 second
-----------------	---------------------------

Command Modes	VRRP virtual router
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	No specific guidelines impact the use of this command.
------------------	--

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	vrrp	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IP address owner router to send advertisements every 4 seconds:

```
Router(config)# router vrrp
Router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
Router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
Router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 1 version 3
Router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# timer 4
```

vrrp track interface

To configure the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) to track an interface, use the **track interface** command in VRRP virtual router submode. To disable the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

track interface *type interface-path-id* [*priority-decrement*]

no track interface *type interface-path-id* [*priority-decrement*]

Syntax Description

<i>vrid</i>	Virtual router identifier, which is the number identifying the virtual router to which tracking applies.
<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>priority-decrement</i>	(Optional) Amount by which the priority for the router is decremented (or incremented) when the tracked interface goes down (or comes back up). Decrements can be set to any value between 1 and 254. Default value is 10.

Command Default

The default decrement value is 10. Range is 1 to 254.

Command Modes

VRRP virtual router

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **vrrp track interface** command ties the priority of the router to the availability of its interfaces. It is useful for tracking interfaces that are not configured for VRRP. Only IP interfaces are tracked. A tracked interface is up if IP on that interface is up. Otherwise, the tracked interface is down.

You can configure VRRP to track an interface that can alter the priority level of a virtual router for a VRRP virtual router. When the IP protocol state of an interface goes down or the interface has been removed from the router, the priority of the backup virtual router is decremented by the value specified in the *priority-decrement* argument. When the IP protocol state on the interface returns to the up state, the priority is restored.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
vrrp	read, write

Examples

In the following example, 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3/0/0 tracks interface 0/3/0/3 and 0/3/0/2. If one or both of these two interfaces go down, the priority of the router decreases by 10 (default priority decrement) for each interface. The default priority decrement is changed using the *priority-decrement* argument. In this example, because the default priority of the virtual router is 100, the priority becomes 90 when one of the tracked interfaces goes down and the priority becomes 80 when both go down. See the **priority** command for details on setting the priority of the virtual router.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router vrrp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-if)# address-family ipv4
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-address-family)# vrrp 1 version 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# track interface TenGigE 0/3/0/3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrrp-virtual-router)# track interface TenGigE 0/3/0/2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
vrrp priority, on page 49	Sets the priority of the virtual router.

