



Packet Trace

The Packet-Trace feature provides a detailed understanding of how data packets are processed by the Cisco IOS XE platform, and thus helps customers to diagnose issues and troubleshoot them more efficiently. This module provides information about how to use the Packet-Trace feature.

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Information About Packet Trace

The Packet-Trace feature provides three levels of inspection for packets: accounting, summary, and path data. Each level provides a detailed view of packet processing at the cost of some packet processing capability. However, Packet Trace limits inspection to packets that match the debug platform condition statements, and is a viable option even under heavy-traffic situations in customer environments.

The following table explains the three levels of inspection provided by packet trace.

Table 1: Packet-Trace Level

Packet-Trace Level	Description
Accounting	Packet-Trace accounting provides a count of packets that enter and leave the network processor. Packet-Trace accounting is a lightweight performance activity, and runs continuously until it is disabled.
Summary	At the summary level of packet trace, data is collected for a finite number of packets. Packet-Trace summary tracks the input and output interfaces, the final packet state, and punt, drop, or inject packets, if any. Collecting summary data adds to additional performance compared to normal packet processing, and can help to isolate a troublesome interface.

Packet-Trace Level	Description
Path data	The packet-trace path data level provides the greatest level of detail in packet trace. Data is collected for a finite number of packets. Packet-Trace path data captures data, including a conditional debugging ID that is useful to correlate with feature debugs, a timestamp, and also feature-specific path-trace data. Path data also has two optional capabilities: packet copy and Feature Invocation Array (FIA) trace. The packet-copy option enables you to copy input and output packets at various layers of the packet (layer 2, layer 3 or layer 4). The FIA- trace option tracks every feature entry invoked during packet processing and helps you to know what is happening during packet processing. Note Collecting path data consumes more packet-processing resources, and the optional capabilities incrementally affect packet performance. Therefore, path-data level should be used in limited capacity or in situations where packet performance change is acceptable.

Usage Guidelines for Configuring Packet Trace

Consider the following best practices while configuring the Packet-Trace feature:

- Use of ingress conditions when using the Packet-Trace feature is recommended for a more comprehensive view of packets.
- Packet-trace configuration requires data-plane memory. On systems where data-plane memory is constrained, carefully consider how you will select the packet-trace values. A close approximation of the amount of memory consumed by packet trace is provided by the following equation:

memory required = (statistics overhead) + number of packets * (summary size + data size + packet copy size).

When the Packet-Trace feature is enabled, a small, fixed amount of memory is allocated for statistics. Similarly, when per-packet data is captured, a small, fixed amount of memory is required for each packet for summary data. However, as shown by the equation, you can significantly influence the amount of memory consumed by the number of packets you select to trace, and whether you collect path data and copies of packets.

Configuring Packet Trace

Perform the following steps to configure the Packet Trace feature.



Note

The amount of memory consumed by the Packet-Trace feature is affected by the packet-trace configuration. You should carefully select the size of per-packet path data and copy buffers and the number of packets to be traced in order to avoid interrupting normal services. You can check the current data-plane DRAM memory consumption by using the **show platform hardware qfp active infrastructure exmem statistics** command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. debug platform packet-trace packet *pkt-num* [*fia-trace* | *summary-only*] [*circular*] [*data-size data-size*]
3. debug platform packet-trace {*punt* | *inject*|*copy*|*drop*|*packet*|*statistics*}
4. debug platform condition [*ipv4* | *ipv6*] [*interface interface*][*access-list access-list -name* | *ipv4-address* / *subnet-mask* | *ipv6-address* / *subnet-mask*] [*ingress* | *egress* | *both*]
5. debug platform condition start
6. debug platform condition stop
7. show platform packet-trace {*configuration* | *statistics* | *summary* | *packet {all | pkt-num}*}
8. clear platform condition all
9. exit

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure		
	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables the privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	debug platform packet-trace packet <i>pkt-num</i> [<i>fia-trace</i> <i>summary-only</i>] [<i>circular</i>] [<i>data-size data-size</i>] Example: Router# debug platform packet-trace packets 2048 summary-only	Collects summary data for a specified number of packets. Captures feature path data by default, and optionally performs FIA trace. <i>pkt-num</i> —Specifies the maximum number of packets maintained at a given time. fia-trace —Provides detailed level of data capture, including summary data, feature-specific data. Also displays each feature entry visited during packet processing. summary-only —Enables the capture of summary data with minimal details. circular —Saves the data of the most recently traced packets. <i>data-size</i> —Specifies the size of data buffers for storing feature and FIA trace data for each packet in bytes. When very heavy packet processing is performed on packets, users can increase the size of the data buffers if necessary. The default value is 2048.
Step 3	debug platform packet-trace {<i>punt</i> <i>inject</i> <i>copy</i> <i>drop</i> <i>packet</i> <i>statistics</i>} Example: Router# debug platform packet-trace punt	Enables tracing of punted packets from data to control plane.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	debug platform condition [ipv4 ipv6] [interface interface][access-list access-list -name ipv4-address / subnet-mask ipv6-address / subnet-mask] [ingress egress both] Example: Router# debug platform condition interface g0/0/0 ingress	Specifies the matching criteria for tracing packets. Provides the ability to filter by protocol, IP address and subnet mask, access control list (ACL), interface, and direction.
Step 5	debug platform condition start Example: Router# debug platform condition start	Enables the specified matching criteria and starts packet tracing.
Step 6	debug platform condition stop Example: Router# debug platform condition start	Deactivates the condition and stops packet tracing.
Step 7	show platform packet-trace {configuration statistics summary packet {all pkt-num}} Example: Router# show platform packet-trace 14	Displays packet-trace data according to the specified option. See {start cross reference} Table 21-1 {end cross reference} for detailed information about the show command options.
Step 8	clear platform condition all Example: Router(config)# clear platform condition all	Removes the configurations provided by the debug platform condition and debug platform packet-trace commands.
Step 9	exit Example: Router# exit	Exits the privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Packet Tracer with UDF Offset

Perform the following steps to configure the Packet-Trace UDF with offset:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **udf udf name header {inner | outer} {13|14} offset offset-in-bytes length length-in-bytes**
4. **udf udf name {header | packet-start} offset-base offset length**
5. **ip access-list extended {acl-name | acl-num}**

6. **ip access-list extended** { deny | permit } udf udf-name value mask
7. **debug platform condition** [ipv4 | ipv6] [interface interface] [access-list access-list-name | ipv4-address / subnet-mask | ipv6-address / subnet-mask] [ingress | egress |both]
8. **debug platform condition start**
9. **debug platform packet-trace packet** pkt-num [fia-trace | summary-only] [circular] [data-size data-size]
10. **debug platform packet-trace** {punt | inject|copy | drop |packet | statistics}
11. **debug platform condition stop**
12. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	udf udf name header {inner outer} {13 14} offset offset-in-bytes length length-in-bytes Example: <pre>Router(config)# udf TEST_UDF_NAME_1 header inner 13 64 1 Router(config)# udf TEST_UDF_NAME_2 header inner 14 77 2 Router(config)# udf TEST_UDF_NAME_3 header outer 13 65 1 Router(config)# udf TEST_UDF_NAME_4 header outer 14 67 1</pre>	Configures individual UDF definitions. You can specify the name of the UDF, the networking header from which offset, and the length of data to be extracted. The inner or outer keywords indicate the start of the offset from the unencapsulated Layer 3 or Layer 4 headers, or if there is an encapsulated packet, they indicate the start of offset from the inner L3/L4. The length keyword specifies, in bytes, the length from the offset. The range is from 1 to 2.
Step 4	udf udf name {header packet-start} offset-base offset length Example: <pre>Router(config)# udf TEST_UDF_NAME_5 packet-start 120 1</pre>	• header—Specifies the offset base configuration. • packet-start—Specifies the offset base from packet-start. packet-start” can vary depending on if packet-trace is for an inbound packet or outbound packet. If the packet-trace is for an inbound packet then the packet-start will be layer2. For outbound, he packet-start will be layer3.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• offset—Specifies the number of bytes offset from the offset base. To match the first byte from the offset base (Layer 3/Layer 4 header), configure the offset as 0. • length—Specifies the number of bytes from the offset. Only 1 or 2 bytes are supported. To match additional bytes, you must define multiple UDFs.
Step 5	ip access-list extended {acl-name acl-num} Example: <pre>Router(config)# ip access-list extended acl2</pre>	Enables extended ACL configuration mode. The CLI enters the extended ACL configuration mode in which all subsequent commands apply to the current extended access list. Extended ACLs control traffic by the comparison of the source and destination addresses of the IP packets to the addresses configured in the ACL.
Step 6	ip access-list extended { deny permit } udf udf-name value mask Example: <pre>Router(config-acl)# permit ip any any udf TEST_UDF_NAME_5 0xD3 0xFF</pre>	Configures the ACL to match on UDFs along with the current access control entries (ACEs). The bytes defined in ACL is 0xD3. Masks are used with IP addresses in IP ACLs to specify what should be permitted and denied.
Step 7	debug platform condition [ipv4 ipv6] [interface interface] [access-list access-list -name ipv4-address / subnet-mask ipv6-address / subnet-mask] [ingress egress both] Example: <pre>Router# debug platform condition interface gi0/0/0 ipv4 access-list acl2 both</pre>	Specifies the matching criteria for tracing packets. Provides the ability to filter by protocol, IP address and subnet mask, access control list (ACL), interface, and direction.
Step 8	debug platform condition start Example: <pre>Router# debug platform condition start</pre>	Enables the specified matching criteria and starts packet tracing.
Step 9	debug platform packet-trace packet pkt-num [fia-trace summary-only] [circular] [data-size data-size] Example: <pre>Router# debug platform packet-trace packet 1024 fia-trace data-size 2048</pre>	Collects summary data for a specified number of packets. Captures feature path data by default, and optionally performs FIA trace. pkt-num—Specifies the maximum number of packets maintained at a given time. fia-trace—Provides detailed level of data capture, including summary data, feature-specific data. Also displays each feature entry visited during packet processing. summary-only—Enables the capture of summary data with minimal details.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		circular —Saves the data of the most recently traced packets. data-size —Specifies the size of data buffers for storing feature and FIA trace data for each packet in bytes. When very heavy packet processing is performed on packets, users can increase the size of the data buffers if necessary. The default value is 2048.
Step 10	debug platform packet-trace {punt inject copy drop packet statistics} Example: Router# debug platform packet-trace punt	Enables tracing of punted packets from data to control plane.
Step 11	debug platform condition stop Example: Router# debug platform condition start	Deactivates the condition and stops packet tracing.
Step 12	exit Example: Router# exit	Exits the privileged EXEC mode.

Displaying Packet-Trace Information

Use these **show** commands to display packet-trace information.

Table 2: show Commands

Command	Description
show platform packet-trace configuration	Displays packet trace configuration, including any defaults.
show platform packet-trace statistics	Displays accounting data for all the traced packets.
show platform packet-trace summary	Displays summary data for the number of packets specified.
show platform packet-trace {all pkt-num} [decode]	Displays the path data for all the packets or the packet specified. The decode option attempts to decode the binary packet into a more human- readable form.

Removing Packet Trace Data

Use these commands to clear packet-trace data.

Table 3: clear Commands

Command	Description
clear platform packet-trace statistics	Clears the collected packet-trace data and statistics.
clear platform packet-trace configuration	Clears the packet-trace configuration and the statistics.

Configuration Examples for Packet Trace

This section provides the following configuration examples:

Example: Configuring Packet Trace

This example describes how to configure packet trace and display the results. In this example, incoming packets to Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/1 are traced, and FIA-trace data is captured for the first 128 packets. Also, the input packets are copied. The **show platform packet-trace packet 0** command displays the summary data and each feature entry visited during packet processing for packet 0.

```

Router>
enable
Router# debug platform packet-trace packet 128 fia-trace
Router# debug platform packet-trace punt
Router# debug platform condition interface g0/0/1 ingress
Router# debug platform condition start
Router#! ping to UUT
Router# debug platform condition stop
Router# show platform packet-trace packet 0
Packet: 0          CBUG ID: 9
Summary
  Input       : GigabitEthernet0/0/1
  Output      : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  State       : FWD
  Timestamp
    Start     : 1819281992118 ns (05/17/2014 06:42:01.207240 UTC)
    Stop      : 1819282095121 ns (05/17/2014 06:42:01.207343 UTC)
Path Trace
Feature: IPV4
  Source      : 198.51.100.2
  Destination : 198.51.100.2
  Protocol    : 1 (ICMP)
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry       : 0x8059dbe8 - DEBUG_COND_INPUT_PKT
  Timestamp   : 3685243309297
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry       : 0x82011a00 - IPV4_INPUT_DST_LOOKUP_CONSUME
  Timestamp   : 3685243311450
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry       : 0x82000170 - IPV4_INPUT_FOR_US_MARTIAN
  Timestamp   : 3685243312427
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry       : 0x82004b68 - IPV4_OUTPUT_LOOKUP_PROCESS
  Timestamp   : 3685243313230
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry       : 0x8034f210 - IPV4_INPUT_IPOPTIONS_PROCESS
  Timestamp   : 3685243315033

```

```

Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x82013200 - IPV4_OUTPUT_GOTO_OUTPUT_FEATURE
  Timestamp  : 3685243315787
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x80321450 - IPV4_VFR_REFRAG
  Timestamp  : 3685243316980
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x82014700 - IPV6_INPUT_L2_REWRITE
  Timestamp  : 3685243317713
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x82000080 - IPV4_OUTPUT_FRAG
  Timestamp  : 3685243319223
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x8200e500 - IPV4_OUTPUT_DROP_POLICY
  Timestamp  : 3685243319950
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x8059aff4 - PACTRAC_OUTPUT_STATS
  Timestamp  : 3685243323603
Feature: FIA_TRACE
  Entry      : 0x82016100 - MARMOT_SPA_D_TRANSMIT_PKT
  Timestamp  : 3685243326183

```

```

Router# clear platform condition all
Router# exit

```

Linux Forwarding Transport Service (LFTS) is a transport mechanism to forward packets punted from the CPP into applications other than IOSd. This example displays the LFTS-based intercepted packet destined for binos application.

```

Router# show platform packet-trace packet 10
Packet: 10      CBUG ID: 52
Summary
  Input   : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  Output  : internal0/0/rp:1
  State   : PUNT 55 (For-us control)
  Timestamp
    Start  : 597718358383 ns (06/06/2016 09:00:13.643341 UTC)
    Stop   : 597718409650 ns (06/06/2016 09:00:13.643392 UTC)
Path Trace
  Feature: IPV4
    Input   : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    Output  : <unknown>
    Source  : 10.64.68.2
    Destination : 224.0.0.102
    Protocol : 17 (UDP)
    SrcPort  : 1985
    DstPort  : 1985
  Feature: FIA_TRACE
    Input   : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    Output  : <unknown>
    Entry   : 0x8a0177bc - DEBUG_COND_INPUT_PKT
    Lapsed time : 426 ns
  Feature: FIA_TRACE
    Input   : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    Output  : <unknown>
    Entry   : 0x8a017788 - IPV4_INPUT_DST_LOOKUP_CONSUME
    Lapsed time : 386 ns
  Feature: FIA_TRACE
    Input   : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    Output  : <unknown>
    Entry   : 0x8a01778c - IPV4_INPUT_FOR_US_MARTIAN
    Lapsed time : 13653 ns
  Feature: FIA_TRACE
    Input   : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

```

Example: Using Packet Trace

```

Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017730 - IPV4_INPUT_LOOKUP_PROCESS_EXT
Lapsed time : 2360 ns
Feature: FIA_TRACE
Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017be0 - IPV4_INPUT_IPOPTIONS_PROCESS_EXT
Lapsed time : 66 ns
Feature: FIA_TRACE
Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017bfc - IPV4_INPUT_GOTO_OUTPUT_FEATURE_EXT
Lapsed time : 680 ns
Feature: FIA_TRACE
Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017d60 - IPV4_INTERNAL_ARL_SANITY_EXT
Lapsed time : 320 ns
Feature: FIA_TRACE
Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017a40 - IPV4_VFR_REFRAG_EXT
Lapsed time : 106 ns
Feature: FIA_TRACE
Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017d2c - IPV4_OUTPUT_DROP_POLICY_EXT
Lapsed time : 1173 ns
Feature: FIA_TRACE
Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Output : internal0/0/rp:1
Entry : 0x8a017940 - INTERNAL_TRANSMIT_PKT_EXT
Lapsed time : 20173 ns
LFTS Path Flow: Packet: 10      CBUG ID: 52
Feature: LFTS
Pkt Direction: IN
Punt Cause : 55
subCause : 0

```

Example: Using Packet Trace

This example provides a scenario in which packet trace is used to troubleshoot packet drops for a NAT configuration. This example shows how you can effectively utilize the level of detail provided by the Packet-Trace feature to gather information about an issue, isolate the issue, and then find a solution.

In this scenario, you can detect that there are issues, but are not sure where to start troubleshooting. You should, therefore, consider accessing the Packet-Trace summary for a number of incoming packets.

```

Router# debug platform condition ingress
Router# debug platform packet-trace packet 2048 summary-only
Router# debug platform condition start
Router# debug platform condition stop
Router# show platform packet-trace summary

```

Pkt	Input	Output	State	Reason
0	Gi0/0/0	Gi0/0/0	DROP	402 (NoStatsUpdate)
1	internal0/0/rp:0	internal0/0/rp:0	PUNT	21 (RP<->QFP keepalive)
2	internal0/0/recycle:0	Gi0/0/0	FWD	

The output shows that packets are dropped due to NAT configuration on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/0/0, which enables you to understand that an issue is occurring on a specific interface. Using this information, you

can limit which packets to trace, reduce the number of packets for data capture, and increase the level of inspection.

```
Router# debug platform packet-trace packet 256
Router# debug platform packet-trace punt
Router# debug platform condition interface Gi0/0/0
Router# debug platform condition start
Router# debug platform condition stop
Router# show platform packet-trace summary
Router# show platform packet-trace 15
Packet: 15          CBUG ID: 238
Summary
  Input       : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  Output      : internal0/0/rp:1
  State       : PUNT 55 (For-us control)
  Timestamp
    Start     : 1166288346725 ns (06/06/2016 09:09:42.202734 UTC)
    Stop      : 1166288383210 ns (06/06/2016 09:09:42.202770 UTC)
Path Trace
  Feature: IPv4
    Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    Output     : <unknown>
    Source     : 10.64.68.3
    Destination : 224.0.0.102
    Protocol   : 17 (UDP)
    SrcPort    : 1985
    DstPort    : 1985
IOSd Path Flow: Packet: 15    CBUG ID: 238
  Feature: INFRA
    Pkt Direction: IN
    Packet Rcvd From CPP
  Feature: IP
    Pkt Direction: IN
    Source       : 10.64.68.122
    Destination  : 10.64.68.255
  Feature: IP
    Pkt Direction: IN
    Packet Enqueued in IP layer
    Source       : 10.64.68.122
    Destination  : 10.64.68.255
    Interface    : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  Feature: UDP
    Pkt Direction: IN
    src          : 10.64.68.122(1053)
    dst          : 10.64.68.255(1947)
    length       : 48
```

```
Router#show platform packet-trace packet 10
Packet: 10          CBUG ID: 10
Summary
  Input       : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  Output      : internal0/0/rp:0
  State       : PUNT 55 (For-us control)
  Timestamp
    Start     : 274777907351 ns (01/10/2020 10:56:47.918494 UTC)
    Stop      : 274777922664 ns (01/10/2020 10:56:47.918509 UTC)
Path Trace
  Feature: IPv4 (Input)
    Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    Output     : <unknown>
    Source     : 10.78.106.2
    Destination : 224.0.0.102
    Protocol   : 17 (UDP)
```

Example: Using Packet Trace

```

        SrcPort   : 1985
        DstPort   : 1985

IOSd Path Flow: Packet: 10      CBUG ID: 10
Feature: INFRA
  Pkt Direction: IN
Packet Rcvd From DATAPLANE
Feature: IP
  Pkt Direction: IN
  Packet Enqueued in IP layer
  Source       : 10.78.106.2
  Destination  : 224.0.0.102
  Interface    : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

Feature: UDP
  Pkt Direction: IN DROP
  Pkt : DROPPED
  UDP: Discarding silently
  src      : 881 10.78.106.2(1985)
  dst      : 224.0.0.102(1985)
  length   : 60

Router#show platform packet-trace packet 12
Packet: 12      CBUG ID: 767
Summary
  Input       : GigabitEthernet3
  Output      : internal0/0/rp:0
  State       : PUNT 11 (For-us data)
  Timestamp
    Start     : 16120990774814 ns (01/20/2020 12:38:02.816435 UTC)
    Stop      : 16120990801840 ns (01/20/2020 12:38:02.816462 UTC)
Path Trace
Feature: IPV4(Input)
  Input       : GigabitEthernet3
  Output      : <unknown>
  Source      : 12.1.1.1
  Destination : 12.1.1.2
  Protocol    : 6 (TCP)
  SrcPort     : 46593
  DstPort     : 23
IOSd Path Flow: Packet: 12      CBUG ID: 767
Feature: INFRA
  Pkt Direction: IN
  Packet Rcvd From DATAPLANE

Feature: IP
  Pkt Direction: IN
  Packet Enqueued in IP layer
  Source       : 12.1.1.1
  Destination  : 12.1.1.2
  Interface    : GigabitEthernet3

Feature: IP
  Pkt Direction: IN
  FORWARDEDTo transport layer
  Source       : 12.1.1.1
  Destination  : 12.1.1.2
  Interface    : GigabitEthernet3

Feature: TCP
  Pkt Direction: IN
  tcp0: I NoTCB 12.1.1.1:46593 12.1.1.2:23 seq 1925377975 OPTS 4 SYN WIN 4128

Router# show platform packet-trace summary
Pkt   Input                               Output                               State Reason

```

```

0      INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
1      Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
2      INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
3      Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
4      INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
5      INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
6      Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
7      Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
8      Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
9      Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
10     INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
11     INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
12     INJ.2      Gi1      FWD
13     Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
14     Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
15     Gi1      internal0/0/rp:0      PUNT  11  (For-us data)
16     INJ.2      Gi1      FWD

```

The following example displays the packet trace data statistics.

```

Router#show platform packet-trace statistics
Packets Summary
  Matched  3
  Traced   3
Packets Received
  Ingress  0
  Inject   0
Packets Processed
  Forward  0
  Punt     3
    Count      Code  Cause
    3          56    RP injected for-us control
  Drop      0
  Consume   0

```

	PKT_DIR_IN Dropped	Consumed	Forwarded
INFRA	0	0	0
TCP	0	0	0
UDP	0	0	0
IP	0	0	0
IPV6	0	0	0
ARP	0	0	0

	PKT_DIR_OUT Dropped	Consumed	Forwarded
INFRA	0	0	0
TCP	0	0	0
UDP	0	0	0
IP	0	0	0
IPV6	0	0	0
ARP	0	0	0

The following example displays packets that are injected and punted to the forwarding processor from the control plane.

```

Router#debug platform condition ipv4 10.118.74.53/32 both
Router#Router#debug platform condition start
Router#debug platform packet-trace packet 200
Packet count rounded up from 200 to 256

Router#show platform packet-tracer packet 0
show plat pack pa 0
Packet: 0      CBUG ID: 674
Summary

```

Example: Using Packet Trace

```

Input      : GigabitEthernet1
Output     : internal0/0/rp:0
State      : PUNT 11 (For-us data)
Timestamp
  Start    : 17756544435656 ns (06/29/2020 18:19:17.326313 UTC)
  Stop     : 17756544469451 ns (06/29/2020 18:19:17.326346 UTC)

```

Path Trace

Feature: IPV4 (Input)

```

Input      : GigabitEthernet1
Output     : <unknown>
Source     : 10.118.74.53
Destination : 198.51.100.38
Protocol   : 17 (UDP)
  SrcPort  : 2640
  DstPort  : 500

```

IOSd Path Flow: Packet: 0 CBUG ID: 674

Feature: INFRA

Pkt Direction: IN

Packet Rcvd From DATAPLANE

Feature: IP

Pkt Direction: IN

Packet Enqueued in IP layer

```

Source     : 10.118.74.53
Destination : 198.51.100.38
Interface  : GigabitEthernet1

```

Feature: IP

Pkt Direction: IN

FORWARDED To transport layer

```

Source     : 10.118.74.53
Destination : 198.51.100.38
Interface  : GigabitEthernet1

```

Feature: UDP

Pkt Direction: IN

DROPPED

UDP: Checksum error: dropping

Source : 10.118.74.53(2640)

Destination : 198.51.100.38(500)

Router#show platform packet-tracer packet 2

Packet: 2 CBUG ID: 2

IOSd Path Flow:

Feature: TCP

Pkt Direction: OUTtcp0: O SYNRCVD 198.51.100.38:22 198.51.100.55:52774 seq 3052140910

OPTS 4 ACK 2346709419 SYN WIN 4128

Feature: TCP

Pkt Direction: OUT

FORWARDED

TCP: Connection is in SYNRCVD state

ACK : 2346709419

SEQ : 3052140910

Source : 198.51.100.38(22)

Destination : 198.51.100.55(52774)

Feature: IP

Pkt Direction: OUTRoute out the generated packet.srcaddr: 198.51.100.38, dstaddr: 198.51.100.55

```

Feature: IP
Pkt Direction: OUTInject and forward successful srcaddr: 198.51.100.38, dstaddr:
198.51.100.55

Feature: TCP
Pkt Direction: OUTtcp0: O SYNRCVD 198.51.100.38:22 198.51.100.55:52774 seq 3052140910
OPTS 4 ACK 2346709419 SYN WIN 4128
Summary
  Input      : INJ.2
  Output     : GigabitEthernet1
  State      : FWD
  Timestamp
    Start    : 490928006866 ns (06/29/2020 13:31:30.807879 UTC)
    Stop     : 490928038567 ns (06/29/2020 13:31:30.807911 UTC)
Path Trace
Feature: IPv4(Input)
  Input      : internal0/0/rp:0
  Output     : <unknown>
  Source     : 172.18.124.38
  Destination : 172.18.124.55
  Protocol   : 6 (TCP)
  SrcPort    : 22
  DstPort    : 52774
Feature: IPSec
  Result     : IPSEC_RESULT_DENY
  Action     : SEND_CLEAR
  SA Handle  : 0
  Peer Addr  : 55.124.18.172
  Local Addr : 38.124.18.172

```

Router#

Feature Information for Packet Trace

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to {start hypertext} <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn> {end hypertext}. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 4: Feature Information for Packet Trace

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Packet Trace	Cisco IOS XE	The Packet Trace feature was introduced.

