



Release Notes for the Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP, Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE

August 28, 2008

Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE and later runs on the Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP, referred to as the *switch*. Unless otherwise noted, the term *switch* refers to a standalone switch.

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps8743/prod_release_notes_list.html



Note

If you wish to use Device Manager to upgrade the switch from Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE through Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE1 (the LAN Base image) to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE or later (the IP base image), you must first upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE2.

These release notes include important information about Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE and any limitations, restrictions, and caveats that apply to them. Verify that these release notes are correct for your switch:

- If you are installing a new switch, see the Cisco IOS release label on the switch packaging.
- If your switch is on, use the **show version** privileged EXEC command. See the “[Finding the Software Version and Feature Set](#)” section on page 3.
- If you are upgrading to a new release, see the software upgrade filename for the software version. See the “[Deciding Which Files to Use](#)” section on page 4.

For the complete list of Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP documentation, see the “[Updates to the Getting Started Guide](#)” section on page 18.

You can download the switch software from this site (registered Cisco.com users with a login password):

<http://tools.cisco.com/support/downloads/go/MDFTree.x?butype=switches>

This software release is part of a special release of Cisco IOS software that is not released on the same 8-week maintenance cycle that is used for other platforms. As maintenance releases and future software releases become available, they will be posted to Cisco.com in the Cisco IOS software area.



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System Requirements

The system requirements are described in these sections:

- [“Hardware Supported” section on page 2](#)
- [“Device Manager System Requirements” section on page 2](#)

Hardware Supported

[Table 1](#) lists the hardware supported on this release.

Table 1 *Supported Hardware*

Switch	Description	Supported by Minimum Cisco IOS Release
Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP	24-Gigabit Ethernet ports and 4 SFP module slots	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE
Small form factor pluggable (SFP) modules	1000BASE-LX, -SX, and -T	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE

Device Manager System Requirements

These sections describes the hardware and software requirements for using the device manager:

- [“Hardware Requirements” section on page 3](#)
- [“Software Requirements” section on page 3](#)

Hardware Requirements

Table 2 lists the minimum hardware requirements for running the device manager.

Table 2 Minimum Hardware Requirements

Processor Speed	DRAM	Number of Colors	Resolution	Font Size
233 MHz minimum ¹	512 MB ²	256	1024 x 768	Small

1. We recommend 1 GHz.
2. We recommend 1 GB DRAM.

Software Requirements

Table 3 lists the supported operating systems and browsers for using the device manager, which does not require a plug-in. The device manager verifies the browser version when starting a session to ensure that the browser is supported.



Note

Windows NT and Windows 98 are no longer supported.

Table 3 Supported Operating Systems and Browsers

Operating System	Minimum Service Pack or Patch	Microsoft Internet Explorer ¹	Netscape Navigator
Windows 2000	None	5.5 or 6.0	7.1
Windows XP	None	5.5 or 6.0	7.1

1. Service Pack 1 or higher is required for Internet Explorer 5.5.

Upgrading the Switch Software

These are the procedures for downloading software. Before downloading software, read this section for important information:

- [“Finding the Software Version and Feature Set”](#) section on page 3
- [“Deciding Which Files to Use”](#) section on page 4
- [“Upgrading a Switch by Using the Device Manager”](#) section on page 5
- [“Upgrading a Switch by Using the CLI”](#) section on page 5
- [“Recovering from a Software Failure”](#) section on page 6

Finding the Software Version and Feature Set

The Cisco IOS image is stored as a bin file in a directory that is named with the Cisco IOS release. A subdirectory contains the files needed for web management. The image is stored on the system board flash device (flash:).

You can use the **show version** privileged EXEC command to see the software version that is running on your switch. The second line of the display shows the version.

You can also use the **dir filesystem:** privileged EXEC command to see the directory names of other software images that you might have stored in flash memory.

Deciding Which Files to Use

The upgrade procedures in these release notes describe how to perform the upgrade by using a combined tar file. This file contains the Cisco IOS image file and the files needed for the embedded device manager. You must use the combined tar file to upgrade the switch through the device manager. To upgrade the switch through the command-line interface (CLI), use the tar file and the **archive download-sw** privileged EXEC command.



Note

If you wish to use Device Manager to upgrade the switch from Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE through Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE1 (the LAN Base image) to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE or later (the IP base image), you must first upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE2.

Table 4 lists the filenames for this software release.

Table 4 Cisco IOS Software Image Files

Filename	Description
cbs30x0-ipbase-tar.122-46.SE.tar	Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP image file and device manager files. This image has Layer 2+ features.
cbs30x0-ipbasek9-tar.122-46.SE.tar	Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP cryptographic image file and device manager files. This image has the Kerberos and SSH features.

Archiving Software Images

Before upgrading your switch software, make sure that you have archived copies of the current Cisco IOS release and the Cisco IOS release to which you are upgrading. You should keep these archived images until you have upgraded all devices in the network to the new Cisco IOS image and until you have verified that the new Cisco IOS image works properly in your network.

Cisco routinely removes old Cisco IOS versions from Cisco.com. See *Product Bulletin 2863* for more information:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps5187/prod_bulletin0900aecd80281c0e.html

You can copy the bin software image file on the flash memory to the appropriate TFTP directory on a host by using the **copy flash: tftp:** privileged EXEC command.



Note

Although you can copy any file on the flash memory to the TFTP server, it is time consuming to copy all of the HTML files in the tar file. We recommend that you download the tar file from Cisco.com and archive it on an internal host in your network.

You can also configure the switch as a TFTP server to copy files from one switch to another without using an external TFTP server by using the **tftp-server** global configuration command. For more information about the **tftp-server** command, see the “Basic File Transfer Services Commands” section of the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2* at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/products_command_reference_book09186a00800811e0.html

Upgrading a Switch by Using the Device Manager

You can upgrade switch software by using the device manager. For detailed instructions, click **Help**.



Note

When using the device manager to upgrade your switch, do not use or close your browser session after the upgrade process begins. Wait until after the upgrade process completes.

Upgrading a Switch by Using the CLI

This procedure is for copying the combined tar file to the switch. You copy the file to the switch from a TFTP server and extract the files. You can download an image file and replace or keep the current image.

To download software, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Use [Table 4 on page 4](#) to identify the file that you want to download.
- Step 2** Download the software image file. If you have a SmartNet support contract, go to this URL, and log in to download the appropriate files:

<http://www.cisco.com/kobayashi/sw-center/sw-lan.shtml>

- Step 3** Copy the image to the appropriate TFTP directory on the workstation, and make sure that the TFTP server is properly configured.

For more information, see Appendix B in the software configuration guide for this release.

- Step 4** Log into the switch through the console port or a Telnet session.
- Step 5** (Optional) Ensure that you have IP connectivity to the TFTP server by entering this privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# ping tftp-server-address
```

For more information about assigning an IP address and default gateway to the switch, see the software configuration guide for this release.

- Step 6** Download the image file from the TFTP server to the switch. If you are installing the same version of software that is currently on the switch, overwrite the current image by entering this privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite /reload
tftp: [[/location]/directory]/image-name.tar
```

The **/overwrite** option overwrites the software image in flash memory with the downloaded one.

The **/reload** option reloads the system after downloading the image unless the configuration has been changed and not saved.

For *//location*, specify the IP address of the TFTP server.

For `/directory/image-name.tar`, specify the directory (optional) and the image to download. Directory and image names are case sensitive.

This example shows how to download an image from a TFTP server at 198.30.20.19 and to overwrite the image on the switch:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite  
tftp://198.30.20.19/c3750-ipservices-tar.122-46.SE.tar
```

You can also download the image file from the TFTP server to the switch and keep the current image by replacing the `/overwrite` option with the `/leave-old-sw` option.

Recovering from a Software Failure

For additional recovery procedures, see the “Troubleshooting” chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Installation Notes

You can assign IP information to your switch by using these methods:

- The Express Setup program or the HP Onboard Administrator program described in the getting started guide.
- The CLI-based setup program, as described in the hardware installation guide.
- The DHCP-based autoconfiguration, as described in the software configuration guide.
- Manually assigning an IP address, as described in the software configuration guide.

New Software Features

These are the new software features for this release:

- Support for HSRP Version 2 (HSRPv2)
- Disabling MAC address learning on a VLAN
- PAgP Interaction with Virtual Switches and Dual-Active Detection, also referred to as enhanced PAgP
- DHCP server port-based address allocation for the preassignment of an IP address to a switch port.
- IPv6 default router preference (DRP) for improving the ability of a host to select an appropriate router
- Generic message authentication support with the SSH Protocol and compliance with RFC 4256

Limitations and Restrictions

You should review this section before you begin working with the switch. These are known limitations that will not be fixed, and there is not always a workaround. Some features might not work as documented, and some features could be affected by recent changes to the switch hardware or software.

This section contains these limitations:

- [“Cisco IOS Limitations” section on page 7](#)
- [“Device Manager Limitations” section on page 11](#)

Cisco IOS Limitations

These limitations apply to the switch:

- [“Configuration” section on page 7](#)
- [“Ethernet” section on page 8](#)
- [“IP” section on page 8](#)
- [“IP Telephony” section on page 8](#)
- [“Multicasting” section on page 8](#)
- [“Multicasting” section on page 10](#)
- [“QoS” section on page 10](#)
- [“SPAN and RSPAN” section on page 10](#)
- [“Trunking” section on page 10](#)
- [“VLAN” section on page 11](#)

Configuration

These are the configuration limitations:

- A static IP address might be removed when the previously acquired DHCP IP address lease expires.

This problem occurs under these conditions:

- When the switch is booted without a configuration (no config.text file in flash memory).
- When the switch is connected to a DHCP server that is configured to give an address to it (the dynamic IP address is assigned to VLAN 1).
- When an IP address is configured on VLAN 1 before the dynamic address lease assigned to VLAN 1 expires.

The workaround is to reconfigure the static IP address. (CSCea71176 and CSCdz11708)

- When connected to some third-party devices that send early preambles, a switch port operating at 100 Mp/s full duplex or 100 Mp/s half duplex might bounce the line protocol up and down. The problem is observed only when the switch is receiving frames.

The workaround is to configure the port for 10 Mp/s and half duplex or to connect a hub or a nonaffected device to the switch. (CSCed39091)

- When port security is enabled on an interface in restricted mode and the **switchport block unicast interface** command has been entered on that interface, MAC addresses are incorrectly forwarded when they should be blocked

The workaround is to enter the **no switchport block unicast** interface configuration command on that specific interface. (CSCee93822)

- A traceback error occurs if a crypto key is generated after an SSL client session.

There is no workaround. This is a cosmetic error and does not affect the functionality of the switch. (CSCef59331)

Ethernet

This is the Ethernet limitation:

Traffic on EtherChannel ports is not perfectly load-balanced. Egress traffic on EtherChannel ports are distributed to member ports on load balance configuration and traffic characteristics like MAC or IP address. More than one traffic stream might map to same member ports, based on hashing results calculated by the ASIC.

If this happens, traffic distribution is uneven on EtherChannel ports.

Changing the load balance distribution method or changing the number of ports in the EtherChannel can resolve this problem. Use any of these workarounds to improve EtherChannel load balancing:

- for random source-ip and dest-ip traffic, configure load balance method as **src-dst-ip**
- for incrementing source-ip traffic, configure load balance method as **src-ip**
- for incrementing dest-ip traffic, configure load balance method as **dst-ip**
- Configure the number of ports in the EtherChannel so that the number is equal to a power of 2 (for example, 2, 4, or 8)

For example, with load balance configured as **dst-ip** with 150 distinct incrementing destination IP addresses, and the number of ports in the EtherChannel set to either 2, 4, or 8, load distribution is optimal. (CSCeh81991)

IP

This is the IP limitation:

When the rate of received DHCP requests exceeds 2,000 packets per minute for a long time, the response time might be slow when you are using the console. The workaround is to use rate limiting on DHCP traffic to prevent a denial of service attack from occurring. (CSCeb59166)

IP Telephony

This is the IP telephony limitation:

After you change the access VLAN on a port that has IEEE 802.1x enabled, the IP phone address is removed. Because learning is restricted on IEEE 802.1x-capable ports, it takes approximately 30 seconds before the address is relearned. No workaround is necessary. (CSCea85312)

Multicasting

These are the multicasting limitations:

- If the number of multicast routes and Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) groups are more than the maximum number specified by the **show sdm prefer** global configuration command, the traffic received on unknown groups is flooded in the received VLAN even though the **show ip igmp snooping multicast-table** privileged EXEC command output shows otherwise. The workaround is to reduce the number of multicast routes and IGMP snooping groups to less than the maximum supported value. (CSCdy09008)
- IGMP filtering is applied to packets that are forwarded through hardware. It is not applied to packets that are forwarded through software. Hence, with multicast routing enabled, the first few packets are sent from a port even when IGMP filtering is set to deny those groups on that port. There is no workaround. (CSCdy82818)
- If an IGMP report packet has two multicast group records, the switch removes or adds interfaces depending on the order of the records in the packet:
 - If the **ALLOW_NEW_SOURCE** record is before the **BLOCK_OLD_SOURCE** record, the switch removes the port from the group.
 - If the **BLOCK_OLD_SOURCE** record is before the **ALLOW_NEW_SOURCE** record, the switch adds the port to the group.

There is no workaround. (CSCec20128)

- When IGMP snooping is disabled and you enter the **switchport block multicast** interface configuration command, IP multicast traffic is not blocked.

The **switchport block multicast** interface configuration command is only applicable to non-IP multicast traffic.

There is no workaround. (CSCee16865)

- Incomplete multicast traffic can be seen under either of these conditions:
 - You disable IP multicast routing or re-enable it globally on an interface.
 - A switch mroute table temporarily runs out of resources and recovers later.

The workaround is to enter the **clear ip mroute** privileged EXEC command on the interface. (CSCef42436)

After you configure a switch to join a multicast group by entering the **ip igmp join-group group-address** interface configuration command, the switch does not receive join packets from the client, and the switch port connected to the client is removed from the IGMP snooping forwarding table.

Use one of these workarounds:

- Cancel membership in the multicast group by using the **no ip igmp join-group group-address** interface configuration command on an SVI.
- Disable IGMP snooping on the VLAN interface by using the **no ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id** global configuration command. (CSCeh90425)
- A switch drops unicast traffic under these conditions:
 - The switch belongs to a Layer 2 ring.
 - More than 800 Mbps of multicast traffic is sent in both directions on the interface.

When multicast traffic is sent in one direction and unicast traffic is sent in another, unicast traffic is dropped at the multicast traffic source port.

The workaround is to apply a policy map so that the least significant traffic is discarded. (CSCsq83882)

QoS

These are the quality of service (QoS) limitations:

- Some switch queues are disabled if the buffer size or threshold level is set too low with the **mls qos queue-set output** global configuration command. The ratio of buffer size to threshold level should be greater than 10 to avoid disabling the queue. The workaround is to choose compatible buffer sizes and threshold levels. (CSCea76893)
- When auto-QoS is enabled on the switch, priority queuing is not enabled. Instead, the switch uses shaped round robin (SRR) as the queuing mechanism. The auto-QoS feature is designed on each platform based on the feature set and hardware limitations, and the queuing mechanism supported on each platform might be different. There is no workaround. (CSCee22591)
- A QoS service policy with a policy map containing more than 62 policers cannot be added to an interface by using the **service-policy** interface configuration command.
The workaround is to use policy maps with 62 or fewer policers. (CSCsc59418)

SPAN and RSPAN

These are the SPAN and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) limitations:

- Egress SPAN routed packets (both unicast and multicast) show the incorrect source MAC address. For remote SPAN packets, the source MAC address should be the MAC address of the egress VLAN, but instead the packet shows the MAC address of the RSPAN VLAN. For local SPAN packets with native encapsulation on the destination port, the packet shows the MAC address of VLAN 1. This problem does not appear with local SPAN when the **encapsulation replicate** option is used. This limitation does not apply to bridged packets. The workaround is to use the **encapsulate replicate** keywords in the **monitor session** global configuration command. Otherwise, there is no workaround. This is a hardware limitation. (CSCdy81521)
- During periods of very high traffic when two RSPAN source sessions are configured, the VLAN ID of packets in one RSPAN session might overwrite the VLAN ID of the other RSPAN session. If this occurs, packets intended for one RSPAN VLAN are incorrectly sent to the other RSPAN VLAN. This problem does not affect RSPAN destination sessions. The workaround is to configure only one RSPAN source session. This is a hardware limitation. (CSCea72326)
- Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP), and Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) packets received from a SPAN source are not sent to the destination interfaces of a local SPAN session. The workaround is to use the **monitor session session_number destination {interface interface-id encapsulation replicate}** global configuration command for local SPAN. (CSCed24036)

Trunking

These are the trunking limitations:

- The switch treats frames received with mixed encapsulation (IEEE 802.1Q and Inter-Switch Link [ISL]) as frames with FCS errors, increments the error counters, and the port LED blinks amber. This happens when an ISL-unaware device receives an ISL-encapsulated packet and forwards the frame to an IEEE 802.1Q trunk interface. There is no workaround. (CSCdz33708)
- IP traffic with IP options set is sometimes leaked on a trunk port. For example, a trunk port is a member of an IP multicast group in VLAN X but is not a member in VLAN Y. If VLAN Y is the output interface for the multicast route entry assigned to the multicast group and an interface in VLAN Y belongs to the same multicast group, the IP-option traffic received on an input VLAN

interface other than one in VLAN Y is sent on the trunk port in VLAN Y because the trunk port is forwarding in VLAN Y, even though the port has no group membership in VLAN Y. There is no workaround. (CSCdz42909).

- For trunk ports or access ports configured with IEEE 802.1Q tagging, inconsistent statistics might appear in the **show interfaces counters** privileged EXEC command output. Valid IEEE 802.1Q frames of 64 to 66 bytes are correctly forwarded even though the port LED blinks amber, and the frames are not counted on the interface statistics. There is no workaround. (CSCec35100).

VLAN

This is the VLAN limitation:

- If the number of VLANs times the number of trunk ports exceeds the recommended limit of 13,000, the switch can fail.

The workaround is to reduce the number of VLANs or trunks. (CSCeb31087)

Device Manager Limitations

This is the device manager limitation for this release:

- When you are prompted to accept the security certificate and you click *No*, you only see a blank screen, and the device manager does not start.

The workaround is to click *Yes* when you are prompted to accept the certificate. (CSCef45718)

- When the physical UID LED of the switch is on, it is blue. However, when the image of this LED on the device manager Front Panel view is on, it is green.

There is no workaround (CSCsd98457).

Important Notes

These sections describe the important notes related to this software release:

- [“Cisco IOS Notes” section on page 11](#)
- [“Device Manager Notes” section on page 12](#)

Cisco IOS Notes

These notes apply to Cisco IOS software:

- The behavior of the **no logging on** global configuration command changed in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SE and later. You can only use the **logging on** and then the **no logging console** global configuration commands to disable logging to the console. (CSCec71490)
- In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEC, the implementation for multiple spanning tree (MST) changed from the previous release. Multiple STP (MSTP) complies with the IEEE 802.1s standard. Previous MSTP implementations were based on a draft of the IEEE 802.1s standard.

- If the switch requests information from the Cisco Secure Access Control Server (ACS) and the message exchange times out because the server does not respond, a message similar to this appears:

```
00:02:57: %RADIUS-4-RADIUS_DEAD: RADIUS server 172.20.246.206:1645,1646 is not responding.
```

If this message appears, make sure that there is network connectivity between the switch and the ACS. You should also make sure that the switch has been properly configured as an AAA client on the ACS.

- Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE and later

If the switch has interfaces with automatic QoS for voice over IP (VoIP) configured and you upgrade the switch software to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE (or later), when you enter the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface configuration command on another interface, you might see this message:

```
AutoQoS Error: ciscophone input service policy was not properly applied
policy map AutoQoS-Police-CiscoPhone not configured
```

If this happens, enter the **no auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface command on all interface with this configuration to delete it. Then enter the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** command on each of these interfaces to reapply the configuration.

Device Manager Notes

These notes apply to the device manager:

- We recommend this browser setting to more quickly display the device manager from Microsoft Internet Explorer.

From Microsoft Internet Explorer:

1. Choose **Tools > Internet Options**.
 2. Click **Settings** in the Temporary Internet files area.
 3. From the Settings window, choose **Automatically**.
 4. Click **OK**.
 5. Click **OK** to exit the Internet Options window.
- The HTTP server interface must be enabled to display the device manager. By default, the HTTP server is enabled on the switch. Use the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command to see if the HTTP server is enabled or disabled.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure the HTTP server interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code>	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>ip http authentication {aaa enable local}</code>	Configure the HTTP server interface for the type of authentication that you want to use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aaa—Enable the authentication, authorization, and accounting feature. You must enter the aaa new-model interface configuration command for the aaa keyword to appear. • enable—Enable password, which is the default method of HTTP server user authentication, is used. • local—Local user database, as defined on the Cisco router or access server, is used.
Step 3	<code>end</code>	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 4	<code>show running-config</code>	Verify your entries.

- The device manager uses the HTTP protocol (the default is port 80) and the default method of authentication (the enable password) to communicate with the switch through any of its Ethernet ports and to allow switch management from a standard web browser.

If you change the HTTP port, you must include the new port number when you enter the IP address in the browser **Location** or **Address** field (for example, `http://10.1.126.45:184` where 184 is the new HTTP port number). You should write down the port number through which you are connected. Use care when changing the switch IP information.

If you are *not* using the default method of authentication (the enable password), you need to configure the HTTP server interface with the method of authentication used on the switch.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure the HTTP server interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code>	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>ip http authentication {enable local tacacs}</code>	Configure the HTTP server interface for the type of authentication that you want to use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable—Enable password, which is the default method of HTTP server user authentication, is used. • local—Local user database, as defined on the Cisco router or access server, is used. • tacacs—TACACS server is used.
Step 3	<code>end</code>	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 4	<code>show running-config</code>	Verify your entries.

- If you use Internet Explorer Version 5.5 and select a URL with a nonstandard port at the end of the address (for example, `www.cisco.com:84`), you must enter `http://` as the URL prefix. Otherwise, you cannot start the device manager.

Open Caveats

This section describes the open severity 3 Cisco IOS configuration caveats with possible unexpected activity in this software release:

- CSCsk65142

When you enter the **boot host retry timeout** global configuration command to specify the amount of time that the client should keep trying to download the configuration and you do not enter a timeout value, the default value is zero, which should mean that the client keeps trying indefinitely. However, the client does not keep trying to download the configuration.

The workaround is to always enter a non zero value for the timeout value when you enter the **boot host retry timeout** *timeout-value* command.

- CSCso96778

When you use the **ipv6 address dhcp** interface configuration command on an interface that is configured in router mode, other addresses on the prefix associated with the new address might not be accessible.

The workaround is to use the **ipv6 address dhcp** interface configuration command on an interface that is configured in host mode, or configure a static route to the prefix through the interface.

Resolved Caveats

This section describes the caveats that have been resolved in this release:

- CSCsc96474

These traceback messages such as these no longer appear when a large number of IEEE 802.1x supplicants repeatedly try to log in and log out.

```
Jan 3 17:54:32 L3A3 307: Jan 3 18:04:13.459: %SM-4-BADEVENT: Event 'eapReq' is invalid
for the current state 'auth_bend_idle': dot1x_auth_bend Fa9
Jan 3 17:54:32 L3A3 308: -Traceback= B37A84 18DAB0 2FF6C0 2FF260 8F2B64 8E912C Jan 3
19:06:13 L3A3 309: Jan 3 19:15:54.720: %SM-4-BADEVENT: Event 'eapReq_no_reAuthMax' is
invalid for the current ate 'auth_restart': dot1x_auth Fa4
```

- CSCsd03580

When IEEE 802.1x is globally disabled on the switch by using the **no dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command, interface level IEEE 802.1x configuration commands, including the **dot1x timeout** and **dot1x mac-auth-bypass** commands, are now available.

- CSCsi70454

The configuration file used for the configuration replacement feature no longer requires the character string *end* at the end of the file.

- CSCsj74022

The switch now correctly updates the entPhysicalChildIndex objects from the ENTITY-MIB, and all of the entPhysicalChildIndex entries appear in the table.

- CSCso23165

When the **ip pim sparse-mode** and **ip wccp web-cache redirect in** configuration commands are applied on a global table interface, traffic is now sent to multicast receivers.

- CSCso72052
An end host no longer remains in the guest VLAN after IEEE 802.1X authentication.
- CSCsr55949
When IEEE 802.1x is enabled on the switch, EAP notification packets are no longer dropped.
- CSCsa73179
A switch no longer fails under these conditions:
 - OSPF is in the switch image.
 - You enter the RIP **no default-information** router configuration command.
- CSCsk47893
A switch running the IP base image now supports full EIGRP stub routing.
- CSCin91851, CSCsh42013, and CSCsh42316
The SSH Protocol now supports generic message authentication and is compliant with RFC 4256.
- CSCso22855
If you specify the router ID before entering the **autonomous-system** *autonomous-system-number* address-family configuration command, the router ID is no longer lost when the switch reloads.
- CSCso22883
Any form of the **passive-interface** command entered in one instance propagates to all configured address-family instances for the same EIGRP routing process.

Documentation Updates

This section contains these documentation updates:

- [“Updates to the Software Configuration Guide” section on page 15](#)
- [“Updates to the System Message Guide” section on page 16](#)
- [“Updates to the Getting Started Guide” section on page 18](#)

Updates to the Software Configuration Guide

These are the updates to the software configuration guide:

- This information in the “Enabling BPDU Guard” section of the “Configuring Optional Spanning-Tree Features” chapter in the software configuration guide is incorrect:
When you globally enable BPDU guard on ports that are Port Fast-enabled (the ports are in a Port Fast-operational state), spanning tree shuts down Port Fast-enabled ports that receive BPDUs.
This is the correct information:
When you globally enable BPDU guard on ports that are Port Fast-enabled (the ports are in a Port Fast-operational state), spanning tree continues to run on the ports. They remain up unless they receive a BPDU.
- When routing is enabled on the switch, you can configure complete EIGRP routing. However, the configuration is not implemented because the software supports only EIGRP stub routing, as described in the “Configuring IP Unicast Routing” chapter of the software configuration guide.

After you have entered the **eigrp stub** router configuration command, only the **eigrp stub connected summary** command takes effect. Although the CLI help might show the **receive-only** and **static** keywords and you can enter these keywords, the switch always behaves as if the **connected** and **summary** keywords were configured.

Updates to the System Message Guide

These sections contains these updates to the system message guide:

New System Messages

These system messages were added:

Error Message %PAGP_DUAL_ACTIVE-3-OBJECT_CREATE_FAILED: Unable to create [chars]

Explanation The switch cannot create the specified managed object. [chars] is the object name.

Recommended Action No action is required.

Error Message %PAGP_DUAL_ACTIVE-3-RECOVERY_TRIGGER: PAgP running on [chars] informing virtual switches of dual-active: new active id [enet], old id [enet]

Explanation Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) received a new active ID on the specified interface, which means that all virtual switches are in a dual-active scenario. The interface is informing virtual switches of this, which causes one switch to go into recovery mode. [chars] is the interface. The first [enet] is the new active ID. The second [enet] is the ID that it replaces.

Recommended Action No action is required.

Error Message %PAGP_DUAL_ACTIVE-3-REGISTRY_ADD_ERR: Failure in adding to [chars] registry

Explanation The switch could not add a function to the registry. [chars] is the registry name.

Recommended Action No action is required.

Error Message %PM-6-EXT_VLAN_ADDITION: Extended VLAN is not allowed to be configured in VTP CLIENT mode.

Explanation The switch did not add a VLAN in VTP client mode.

Recommended Action Copy the message exactly as it appears on the console or in the system log. Research and attempt to resolve the error by using the Output Interpreter. Use the Bug Toolkit to look for similar reported problems. If you still require assistance, open a case with the TAC, or contact your Cisco technical support representative, and provide the representative with the gathered information. For more information about these online tools and about contacting Cisco, see the “Error Message Traceback Reports” section in the system message guides.

Error Message VQPCCLIENT-2-TOOMANY: Interface [chars] shutdown by active host limit.

Explanation The system has shut down the specified interface because too many hosts have requested access to that interface. [chars] is the interface name.

Recommended Action To enable the interface, remove the excess hosts, and enter the **no shutdown** interface configuration command.

Error Message VQPCCLIENT-3-VLANNAME: Invalid VLAN [chars] in response.

Explanation The VLAN membership policy server (VMPS) has specified a VLAN name that is unknown to the switch. [chars] is the VLAN name.

Recommended Action Ensure that the VLAN exists on the switch. Verify the VMPS configuration by entering the **show vmps** privileged EXEC command.

Error Message WCCP-5-CACHEFOUND: Web Cache [IP_address] acquired.

Explanation The switch has acquired the specified web cache. [IP_address] is the web cache IP address.

Recommended Action No action is required.

Error Message WCCP-1-CACHELOST: Web Cache [IP_address] lost.

Explanation The switch has lost contact with the specified web cache. [IP_address] is the web cache IP address.

Recommended Action Verify the operation of the web cache by entering the **show ip wccp web-cache** privileged EXEC command.

Deleted System Messages

These system messages were deleted:

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-2-INITFAIL: Platform-specific VQP initialization failed.
Quitting

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-2-IPSOCKET: Could not obtain IP socket

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-7-NEXTSERV: Trying next VMPS [IP_address]

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-7-PROBE: Probing primary server [IP_address]

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-2-PROCFAIL: Could not create process for VQP. Quitting

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-7-RECONF: Reconfirming VMPS responses

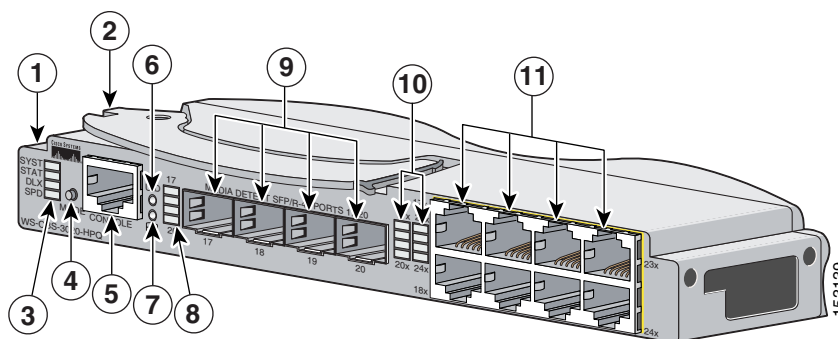
Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-2-SHUTDOWN: Interface [chars] shutdown by VMPS

Error Message %VQPCCLIENT-3-THROTTLE: Throttling VLAN change on [chars]

Updates to the Getting Started Guide

This illustration in the *Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP Getting Started Guide* has been updated:

Figure 1 The Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP



1	Switch module	7	Health LED
2	Release latch	8	SFP module port LEDs for ports 17 to 20
3	System status LEDs	9	SFP module ports 17 to 20
4	Mode button	10	Gigabit Ethernet ports LEDs for ports 17x to 24x
5	Console port	11	Gigabit Ethernet ports 17x to 24x
6	UID ¹ LED		

1. UID: unit identifier.

Related Documentation

These documents provide complete information about the Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP and are available at Cisco.com:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps8743/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

These documents provide complete information about the Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP:

- *Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP Getting Started Guide*
- *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP*
- *Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP Software Configuration Guide* (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)

- *Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP Command Reference*
- *Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP System Message Guide* (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)

Obtaining Documentation, Obtaining Support, and Security Guidelines

For information on obtaining documentation, obtaining support, providing documentation feedback, security guidelines, and also recommended aliases and general Cisco documents, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

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