



# System-Level High Availability

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This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS HA system and application restart operations and includes the following sections:

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## Information About Cisco NX-OS System-Level High Availability

Cisco NX-OS system-level HA mitigates the impact of hardware or software failures and is supported by the following features:

- Redundant hardware components:
  - Supervisor
  - Switch fabric
  - Power supply
  - Fan trays

For details about physical requirements and redundant hardware components, respectively, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Site Preparation Guide* and the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Hardware Installation and Reference Guide*.

- HA software features:
  - For details about configuring and performing nondisruptive upgrades, see [ISSU and High Availability](#).

- Nonstop forwarding (NSF) — For details about nonstop forwarding, also known as graceful restart, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide*.
- Virtual device contexts (VDCs) — For details about VDCs and HA, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide*.
- Generic online diagnostics (GOLD) — For details about configuring GOLD, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide*.
- Embedded event manager (EEM) — For details about configuring EEM, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide*.
- Smart Call Home — For details about configuring Smart Call Home, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide*.

## Virtualization Support

For information about system-level high availability within a virtual device context (VDC), see, chapter *Network-level High Availability*.



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**Note** For complete information on VDCs, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide*.

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## Physical Redundancy

The Nexus 7000 series includes the following physical redundancies:

For additional details about physical redundancies, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Site Preparation Guide* and the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Hardware Installation and Reference Guide*.

## Power Supply Redundancy

The Nexus 7000 series supports up to three power supply modules on a Cisco Nexus 7010 switch and up to four power supplies on a Cisco Nexus 7018 switch. Each power supply module can deliver up to 7.5 KW, depending on the number of inputs and the input line voltage. By installing two or three modules, you can ensure that the failure of one module will not disrupt system operations. You can replace the failed module while the system is operating. For information on power supply module installation and replacement, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Hardware Installation and Reference Guide*.

For further redundancy, each power supply module includes two internalized isolated power units, which give it two power paths per modular power supply, and six paths in total, per chassis, when fully populated. In addition, the power subsystem allows the three power supplies to be configured in any one of four redundancy modes.

## Power Modes

Each of the four available power redundancy modes imposes different power budgeting and allocation models, which in turn deliver varying usable power yields and capacities. For more information regarding power

budgeting, usable capacity, planning requirements, and redundancy configuration, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Hardware Installation and Reference Guide*.

The redundancy modes are only for software allocation of power to the system. In all the modes, the power supplies will be load shared based on their input and functionality. The available power in the system is determined at the start by the number of supplies in the system.

The available power supply redundancy modes are described in the Table below.

**Table 1: Power Redundancy Modes**

Redundancy Mode	Description
Combined	This mode does not provide power redundancy. The available power is the total power capacity of all power supplies.
insrc-redundant	This mode utilizes two electrical grids, each one powering a half module within each power supply. If one power grid goes down, each power supply continues to draw power through its other half module. The available power is the amount of power by the lesser of the two grids through the power supplies.
ps-redundant	This mode reserves the power of one supply in case any power supply fails. The power from the supply that can provide highest power is reserved. The available power is the sum of the remaining power supply units.
redundant	This mode combines power supply redundancy and input source redundancy, which means that the chassis has an extra power supply and each half of each power supply is connected to one electrical grid while the other half of each power supply is connected to the other electrical grid. The available power is the lesser of the available power for power supply mode and input source mode.

## Fan Tray Redundancy

The Cisco Nexus 7000 series chassis contains two redundant system fan trays for I/O module cooling and two additional fan trays for switch fabric module cooling. Only one of each pair of fan trays is required to provide system cooling.

The fan speeds are variable and are automatically adjusted to one of 16 levels in order to optimize system cooling while minimizing overall system noise and power draw. A detected failure of a fan within a given fan tray will trigger an increase in the speed of the remaining fans to compensate for the failure. A detected removal of an entire fan tray, without replacement, will initiate a system shutdown after a three-minute warning period.

Starting with Cisco NX-OS Release 5.0(2a), the fan shutdown policy for the 10-slot chassis is as follows:

- If a system fan is removed: Earlier releases shut off the other fan in 3 minutes. The new policy is to increase the speed of the other fan based on the table mapping.
- If a fabric fan is removed: Earlier releases shut off the other fan in 3 minutes. The new policy is to increase the speed of the other fan to the maximum.




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**Caution** In the case of a fan tray failure, In the Nexus 7009 or the Nexus 7018 devices, you must leave the failed unit in place to ensure proper airflow until a replacement is made available. The fan trays are hot swappable, but you must complete the removal and replacement within three minutes to avoid an automatic system shutdown.

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## Switch Fabric Redundancy

Cisco NX-OS provides switching fabric availability through redundant switch fabric module implementation. You can configure a single Nexus 7000 series with one to five switch fabric cards for capacity and redundancy. Each I/O module installed in the system automatically connects to and uses all functionally installed switch fabric modules. A failure of a switch fabric module triggers an automatic reallocation and balancing of traffic across the remaining active switch fabric modules. Replacing the failed fabric module reverses this process. After you insert the replacement fabric module and bring it online, traffic is again redistributed across all installed fabric modules and redundancy is restored.

## Supervisor Module Redundancy

The Nexus 7000 series supports dual supervisor modules to provide 1+1 redundancy for the control and management plane. A dual supervisor configuration operates in an active or standby capacity in which only one of the supervisor modules is active at any given time, while the other acts as a standby backup. The state and configuration remain constantly synchronized between the two supervisor modules to provide stateful switchover in the event of a supervisor module failure.

Cisco NX-OS's Generic On-Line Diagnostics (GOLD) subsystem and additional monitoring processes on the supervisor trigger a stateful failover to the redundant supervisor when the processes detect unrecoverable critical failures, service restartability errors, kernel errors, or hardware failures.

If a supervisor-level unrecoverable failure occurs, the currently active, failed supervisor triggers a switchover. The standby supervisor becomes the new active supervisor and uses the synchronized state and configuration while the failed supervisor is reloaded. If the failed supervisor is able to reload and pass self-diagnostics, it initializes, becomes the new standby supervisor, and then synchronizes its operating state with the newly active unit.

## Supervisor Restarts and Switchovers

### Restarts on Single Supervisors

In a system with only one supervisor, when all HA policies have been unsuccessful in restarting a service, the supervisor restarts. The supervisor and all services reset and start with no prior state information.

## Restarts on Dual Supervisors

When a supervisor-level failure occurs in a system with dual supervisors, the System Manager will perform a switchover rather than a restart to maintain stateful operation. In some cases, however, a switchover may not be possible at the time of the failure. For example, if the standby supervisor module is not in a stable standby state, a restart rather than a switchover is performed.

## Switchovers on Dual Supervisors

A dual supervisor configuration allows nonstop forwarding (NSF) with stateful switchover (SSO) when a supervisor-level failure occurs. The two supervisors operate in an active/standby capacity in which only one of the supervisor modules is active at any given time, while the other acts as a standby backup. The two supervisors constantly synchronize the state and configuration in order to provide a seamless and stateful switchover of most services if the active supervisor module fails.

### Switchover Characteristics

An HA switchover has the following characteristics:

- It is stateful (nondisruptive) because control traffic is not affected.
- It does not disrupt data traffic because the switching modules are not affected.
- Switching modules are not reset.
- It does not reload the Connectivity Management Processor (CMP).

CMP is a Supervisor 1 only feature.

### Switchover Mechanisms

Switchovers occur by one of the following two mechanisms:

- The active supervisor module fails and the standby supervisor module automatically takes over.
- You manually initiate a switchover from an active supervisor module to a standby supervisor module.

When a switchover process begins, another switchover process cannot be started on the same switch until a stable standby supervisor module is available.

### Switchover Failures

If a switchover does not complete successfully within 28 seconds, the supervisors will reset. A reset prevents loops in the Layer 2 network if the network topology was changed during the switchover. For optimal performance of this recovery function, we recommend that you do not change the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) default timers.

If three system-initiated switchovers occur within 20 minutes, all nonsupervisor modules will shut down to prevent switchover cycling. The supervisors remain operational to allow you to collect system logs before resetting the switch.

## Manually Initiating a Switchover

To manually initiate a switchover from an active supervisor module to a standby supervisor module, use the **system switchover** command. After you run this command, you cannot start another switchover process on the same system until a stable standby supervisor module is available.



**Note** If the standby supervisor module is not in a stable state (ha-standby), a manually-initiated switchover is not performed.

To ensure that an HA switchover is possible, use the **show system redundancy status** command or the **show module** command. If the command output displays the ha-standby state for the standby supervisor module, you can manually initiate a switchover.

## Switchover Guidelines

Follow these guidelines when performing a switchover:

- When you manually initiate a switchover, it takes place immediately.
- A switchover can only be performed when two supervisor modules are functioning in the switch.
- The modules in the chassis must be functioning.

## Verifying Switchover Possibilities

This section describes how to verify the status of the switch and the modules before a switchover.

- Use the **show system redundancy status** command to ensure that the system is ready to accept a switchover.
- Use the **show module** command to verify the status (and presence) of a module at any time. A sample output of the **show module** command follows:

```
switch# show module
Mod  Ports  Module-Type                Model                Status
---  -
1    0      Supervisor module-1X      N7K-SUP1            active *
2    0      Supervisor module-1X      N7K-SUP1            ha-standby
3    32     1/10 Gbps Ethernet Module N7K-D132XP-15      ok
4    48     1/10 Gbps Ethernet Module N7K-F248XP-24      ok
5    48     10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet XL Module N7K-M148GT-11L    ok
6    32     1/10 Gbps Ethernet Module N7K-F132XP-15      ok
9    32     1/10 Gbps Ethernet Module N7K-F132XP-15      ok

Mod  Sw          Hw
---  -
1    6.0(1)     1.8
2    6.0(1)     1.1
3    6.0(1)     0.405
4    6.0(1)     0.500
5    6.0(1)     1.0
6    6.0(1)     0.617
9    6.0(1)     0.616

Mod  MAC-Address(es)                Serial-Num
---  -
```

```

1    f0-25-72-ab-a3-f8 to f0-25-72-ab-a4-00 JAF1446BMRR
2    00-22-55-77-bc-48 to 00-22-55-77-bc-50 JAB122901WK
3    00-24-f7-1b-69-70 to 00-24-f7-1b-69-b4 JAF1321ARLQ
4    40-55-39-25-c8-00 to 40-55-39-25-c8-34 JAF1530AAAF
5    e8-b7-48-00-03-60 to e8-b7-48-00-03-94 JAF1513BPCH
6    f8-66-f2-02-a1-f8 to f8-66-f2-02-a2-3c JAF1427DETN
9    a8-b1-d4-57-bc-bc to a8-b1-d4-57-bd-00 JAF1424CFMH

```

```
Mod Online Diag Status
```

```

---
1    Pass
2    Pass
3    Pass
4    Pass
5    Pass
6    Pass
9    Pass

```

```

Xbar Ports  Module-Type                Model                Status
-----
2    0        Fabric Module 2                N7K-C7009-FAB-2    ok
4    0        Fabric Module 2                N7K-C7009-FAB-2    ok
5    0        Fabric Module 2                N7K-C7009-FAB-2    ok

```

```

Xbar Sw      Hw
-----
2    NA        0.201
4    NA        0.203
5    NA        0.201

```

```

Xbar MAC-Address(es)                Serial-Num
-----
2    NA                            JAF1406ATRH
4    NA                            JAF1422AHCP
5    NA                            JAF1406ATRQ

```

```

* this terminal session
switch#

```

The Status column in the output should display an OK status for switching modules and an active or ha-standby status for supervisor modules.

- Use the **show boot auto-copy** command to verify the configuration of the auto-copy feature and if an auto-copy to the standby supervisor module is in progress. Sample outputs of the **show boot auto-copy** command are as follows:

```

switch# show boot auto-copy
Auto-copy feature is enabled
switch# show boot auto-copy list
No file currently being auto-copied

```

## Replacing the Active Supervisor Module in a Dual Supervisor System

You can nondisruptively replace the active supervisor module in a dual supervisor system.

To replace the active supervisor module, follow these steps:

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. switch # **system switchover**
2. switch# **out-of-service slot-number**
3. Remove the supervisor and insert the replacement.

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	switch # <b>system switchover</b>	Initiates a manual switchover to the standby supervisor.  <b>Note</b> Wait until the switchover completes and the standby supervisor becomes active.
<b>Step 2</b>	switch# <b>out-of-service slot-number</b>	Powers down the supervisor module you are replacing.
<b>Step 3</b>	Remove the supervisor and insert the replacement.	The new supervisor will automatically sync up the image and configuration from the currently active supervisor.

## Replacing the Standby Supervisor Module in a Dual Supervisor System

You can nondisruptively replace standby supervisor module in a dual supervisor system.

To replace the standby supervisor module, follow these steps:

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. switch# **out-of-service slot-number**
2. Remove the supervisor and insert the replacement.

**DETAILED STEPS**

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	switch# <b>out-of-service slot-number</b>	Powers down the standby supervisor module.
<b>Step 2</b>	Remove the supervisor and insert the replacement.	The new supervisor will automatically sync up the image and configuration from the currently active supervisor.

## Displaying HA Status Information

Use the **show system redundancy status** command to view the HA status of the system. The tables below explain the possible output values for the redundancy, supervisor, and internal states.

```
switch# show system redundancy status
Redundancy mode
-----
      administrative:  HA
      operational:    HA
This supervisor (sup-1)
```



```

-----
Redundancy state:  Active
Supervisor state:  Active
Internal state:    Active with HA standby
Other supervisor (sup-2)
-----
Redundancy state:  Standby
Supervisor state:  HA standby
Internal state:    HA standby

```

The following conditions identify when automatic synchronization is possible:

- If the internal state of one supervisor module is Active with HA standby and the other supervisor module is ha-standby, the system is operationally HA and can perform automatic synchronization.
- If the internal state of one of the supervisor modules is none, the system cannot perform automatic synchronization.

The Table below lists the possible values for the redundancy states.

**Table 2: Redundancy States**

State	Description
Not present	The supervisor module is not present or is not plugged into the chassis.
Initializing	The diagnostics have passed and the configuration is being downloaded.
Active	The active supervisor module and the switch are ready to be configured.
Standby	A switchover is possible.
Failed	The system detects a supervisor module failure on initialization and automatically attempts to power-cycle the module three times. After the third attempt, it continues to display a failed state.
Offline	The supervisor module is intentionally shut down for debugging purposes.
At BIOS	The system has established connection with the supervisor and the supervisor module is performing diagnostics.
Unknown	The system is in an invalid state. If it persists, call TAC.

This Table lists the possible values for the supervisor module states.

**Table 3: Supervisor States**

State	Description
Active	The active supervisor module in the switch is ready to be configured.
HA standby	A switchover is possible.
Offline	The system is intentionally shut down for debugging purposes.
Unknown	The system is in an invalid state and requires a support call to TAC.

This Table lists the possible values for the internal redundancy states.

**Table 4: Internal States**

State	Description
HA standby	The HA switchover mechanism in the standby supervisor module is enabled.
Active with no standby	A switchover is impossible.
Active with HA standby	The active supervisor module in the switch is ready to be configured. The standby supervisor module is in the ha-standby state.
Shutting down	The system is being shut down.
HA switchover in progress	The system is in the process of entering the active state.
Offline	The system is intentionally shut down for debugging purposes.
HA synchronization in progress	The standby supervisor module is in the process of synchronizing its state with the active supervisor modules.
Standby (failed)	The standby supervisor module is not functioning.
Active with failed standby	The active supervisor module and the second supervisor module are present but the second supervisor module is not functioning.
Other	The system is in a transient state. If it persists, call TAC.

# Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy

The Cisco Nexus 7000 Series switches provide two EOBC (Ethernet Out-of-Band) links for EOBC communication between the two supervisors. However, on switches running Cisco NX-OS Release 8.3(2) and older releases, only one EOBC link is utilized for EOBC communication. In case of an EOBC link failure, the active supervisor will try to reload the standby supervisor after a specific time. However, the standby supervisor will not come online leading to the loss of the high availability (HA) state.

Starting from Cisco NX-OS Release 8.4(1), the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature is introduced. This feature provides redundancy for EOBC communication between the active and standby supervisors by enabling the secondary redundant EOBC link in case the primary EOBC link fails and vice-versa. This feature is enabled by default.

Consider a scenario in which the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature is enabled and the primary EOBC link fails. This leads to the standby supervisor being reloaded by the active supervisor. While the standby supervisor is coming online, it will check if the primary supervisor-to-supervisor EOBC link is up by monitoring the EOBC heartbeat messages exchanged between the active and standby supervisors. In case the primary EOBC link is down, the standby supervisor will switch to the secondary redundant EOBC link. The standby supervisor will then come online. The active supervisor is also notified about the switch to the secondary redundant EOBC link and will use this link for any further EOBC communication.

Use the **show system internal redundancy status** command to display the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors.

```
switch# show system internal redundancy status
FSM state: RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Current SUP states:
this : RDN_ST_AC (cmd reg = 62)
other: RDN_ST_SB (sts reg = 2630263)
Sysmgr status:
this : RDN_ST_AC
other: RDN_ST_SB
Slot: 3
Active Sup2Sup EOBC Link: Redundant
```

## Syslog Generation

A syslog is generated by both the standby and active supervisors when the EOBC link is toggled to the secondary redundant EOBC link from the primary EOBC link or vice-versa.

### Standby supervisor syslog:

```
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
2017 Dec 30 16:11:54 %$ VDC-1 %$ %KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG: [ 365.924297] Not receiving EOBC
HB from active!!! Trying redundant sup2sup link - kernel //Indicates the toggle to
the
```

### secondary redundant EOBC link

```
2017 Dec 30 16:11:54 %$ VDC-1 %$ %KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG: [ 365.929695] sup2sup eobc using
redundant link - kernel
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
System is coming up ... Please wait ...
2017 Dec 30 16:12:23 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ %USBHSD-2-MOUNT: logflash: online
```

```
Active supervisor syslog:switch# 2017 Dec 30 16:11:53 switch %$ VDC-1 %$
%KERN-2-SYSTEM_MSG:
[23390.520159]sup2sup eobc using redundant link - kernel //Indicates that the
secondary
redundant EOBC link is in use after toggling from the primary EOBC link
```

## Disabling Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy

By default, the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature is enabled. To disable this feature, use the **no system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy** command in the global configuration mode.

Use the **show system internal redundancy status** command to verify that this feature is disabled.

```
switch# show system internal redundancy status
FSM state: RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Current SUP states:
this : RDN_ST_AC (cmd reg = 2)
other: RDN_ST_SB (sts reg = 2630263)
Sysmgr status:
this : RDN_ST_AC
other: RDN_ST_SB
Slot: 3
Active Sup2Sup EOBC Link: PRIMARY (Sup2Sup EOBC Link redundancy is disabled)
```

If the secondary redundant EOBC link is active when you disable the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature, the standby supervisor is reloaded and it will come back online using the primary EOBC link. If the primary EOBC link is active when you disable the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature, disabling the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature will not have any impact on the supervisor HA state. However, a failure of the primary EOBC link will then not result in a switch to the secondary redundant EOBC link.

You can re-enable the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature by using the **system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy** command in the global configuration mode. If the standby supervisor is online when this command is used, there will be no impact on the current supervisor HA state. If the standby supervisor is not online when this command is used, the standby supervisor is reloaded and it will come back online using the currently working EOBC link.

## Standby Supervisor Reload - Standby Supervisor in BIOS or Loader Prompt

When you reload the standby supervisor that is in BIOS or Loader prompt, there is no toggle from the primary EOBC link to the secondary redundant EOBC link or vice-versa. For example, if the secondary redundant EOBC link was active before reloading the standby supervisor, the same link will be active after the reload is complete and netboot will be initiated over the same link. In case you want to toggle from the secondary redundant EOBC link to the primary EOBC link, use the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command in the global configuration mode of the active supervisor.

```
switch(config)# system eobc sup2sup link-toggle
sup2sup primary link became active. standby supervisor can be inserted or powered up now
```




---

**Note** Power off or remove the standby supervisor before using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command.

---

After using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command, power-on or insert the standby supervisor into the switch. The standby supervisor will then use the primary EOBC link while netbooting from the active supervisor.

## Standby Supervisor Reload - Standby Supervisor not in BIOS or Loader Prompt

When you reload a standby supervisor that is not in BIOS or loader prompt, the standby supervisor comes back up with the system image and will then try to use the primary EOBC link. In case the primary EOBC link fails, it will toggle to the secondary redundant EOBC link. In case the secondary redundant EOBC link also fails, the standby supervisor will stop trying to toggle the EOBC links and it will fail to come online.

## Toggleing between the EOBC Links

After the standby supervisor is reloaded, by default, the BIOS will try to use the primary EOBC link if the standby supervisor attempts to perform a netboot from the BIOS. The netboot operation will fail if the primary EOBC link is down. In such a scenario, use the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command to toggle to the secondary redundant EOBC link from the primary EOBC link. You can also use the same command to toggle to the primary EOBC link from the secondary redundant EOBC link.

```
switch(config)# system eobc sup2sup link-toggle  
sup2sup redundant link became active. standby supervisor can be inserted or  
powered up now
```



---

**Note** Power off or remove the standby supervisor before using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command.

---

After using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command, power-on or insert the standby supervisor into the switch. The standby supervisor will then use the secondary redundant EOBC link while netbooting from the active supervisor. In case the secondary redundant EOBC link was active before using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command, the standby supervisor will use the primary EOBC link while netbooting from the active supervisor.

## System Switchover

Consider a scenario in which the previously active supervisor is coming up as the standby supervisor after reloading and the secondary redundant EOBC link is the active EOBC link. The standby supervisor will then try to use the primary EOBC link. If the primary EOBC link fails, it toggles to the secondary redundant EOBC link.

## ISSU from Non-Supported Release to Supported Release

During the ISSU, if the standby supervisor is coming up with a release on which the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC link redundancy feature is supported and the EOBC link fails, the standby supervisor attempts to toggle the EOBC link by notifying the active supervisor. However, the active supervisor does not respond as it is still running on a release image which does not support the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC link redundancy feature. This results in the standby supervisor failing to come online and the ISSU is not completed.

## Netbooting the Standby Supervisor during a Primary EOBC Link Failure

Consider a scenario in which the standby supervisor has to netboot over the EOBC from the active supervisor. By default, the standby supervisor uses the primary EOBC link to download the image. If the primary EOBC link is down, the netboot fails. You have to then toggle from the primary EOBC link to the secondary redundant EOBC link by using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command on the active supervisor.

```
switch(config)# system eobc sup2sup link-toggle
sup2sup redundant link became active. standby supervisor can be inserted or
powered up now
```




---

**Note** Power off or remove the standby supervisor before using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command.

---

After using the **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command, you can power-on or insert the standby supervisor. The standby supervisor will now use the secondary redundant EOBC link when it tries to netboot from the active supervisor.




---

**Note** The **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle** command will not toggle the EOBC link in case you have disabled the Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature by using the **no system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy** command.

---

## Enabling Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy

The Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy feature is enabled, by default, on Cisco NX-OS Release 8.4(1). Use this procedure to re-enable this feature in case you have disabled it.

- 
- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:
- ```
switch# configure terminal
```
- Step 2** Enable Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy:
- ```
switch(config)# system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy
```
- Step 3** Exit the global configuration mode:
- ```
switch(config)# exit
```
- Step 4** (Optional) Display the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors:
- ```
switch# show system internal redundancy status
```
- 

### Running Configuration

This example shows a running configuration, followed by a verification command that displays the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors.

```

configure terminal
  system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy
exit
.
.
.
switch# show system internal redundancy status
FSM state: RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Current SUP states:
this : RDN_ST_AC (cmd reg = 62)
other: RDN_ST_SB (sts reg = 2630263)
Sysmgr status:
this : RDN_ST_AC
other: RDN_ST_SB
Slot: 3
Active Sup2Sup EOBC Link: Redundant

```

## Disabling Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy

---

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:
- ```
switch# configure terminal
```
- Step 2** Disable Supervisor-to-Supervisor EOBC Link Redundancy:
- ```
switch(config)# no system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy
```
- Step 3** Exit the global configuration mode:
- ```
switch(config)# exit
```
- Step 4** (Optional) Display the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors:
- ```
switch# show system internal redundancy status
```
- 

### Running Configuration

This example shows a running configuration, followed by a verification command that displays the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors.

```

configure terminal
  no system eobc sup2sup link-redundancy
exit
.
.
.
switch# show system internal redundancy status
FSM state: RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Current SUP states:
this : RDN_ST_AC (cmd reg = 2)
other: RDN_ST_SB (sts reg = 2630263)
Sysmgr status:
this : RDN_ST_AC
other: RDN_ST_SB

```

```
Slot: 3
Active Sup2Sup EOBC Link: PRIMARY (Sup2Sup EOBC Link redundancy is disabled)
```

## Toggling between the EOBC Links

---

- Step 1** Enter global configuration mode:  
switch# **configure terminal**
- Step 2** Toggle from the primary EOBC link to the secondary redundant EOBC link or vice-versa:  
switch(config)# **system eobc sup2sup link-toggle**
- Step 3** Exit the global configuration mode:  
switch(config)# **exit**
- Step 4** (Optional) Display the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors:  
switch# **show system internal redundancy status**
- 

### Running Configuration

This example shows a running configuration for toggling from the secondary redundant EOBC link to the primary EOBC link, followed by a verification command that displays the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors.

```
configure terminal
system eobc sup2sup link-toggle
sup2sup primary link became active. standby supervisor can be inserted or
powered up now
exit
.
.
.
switch# show system internal redundancy status
FSM state: RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Current SUP states:
this : RDN_ST_AC (cmd reg = 2)
other: RDN_ST_SB (sts reg = 2630263)
Sysmgr status:
this : RDN_ST_AC
other: RDN_ST_SB
Slot: 3
Active Sup2Sup EOBC Link: PRIMARY
```

This example shows a running configuration for toggling from the primary EOBC link to the secondary redundant EOBC link, followed by a verification command that displays the currently operational EOBC link between the two supervisors.

```
configure terminal
system eobc sup2sup link-toggle
sup2sup redundant link became active. standby supervisor can be inserted
or powered up now
```



```

exit
.
.
.
switch# show system internal redundancy status
FSM state: RDN_DRV_ST_AC_SB
Current SUP states:
this : RDN_ST_AC (cmd reg = 62)
other: RDN_ST_SB (sts reg = 2630263)
Sysmgr status:
this : RDN_ST_AC
other: RDN_ST_SB
Slot: 3
Active Sup2Sup EOBC Link: Redundant

```

## VDC High Availability

The Cisco NX-OS software incorporates high availability (HA) features that minimize the impact on the data plane if the control plane fails or a switchover occurs. The different HA service levels provide data plane protection, including service restarts, stateful supervisor module switchovers, and in-service software upgrades (ISSUs). All of these high availability features support VDCs.

If unrecoverable errors occur in a VDC, the Cisco NX-OS software provides HA policies that you can specify for each VDC. These HA policies include the following:

- **Bringdown**—Puts the VDC in the failed state. To recover from the failed state, you must reload the physical device. This is the behavior for default VDC. For non-default VDC, there is no need to reload the physical device.
- **Reset**—Initiates a supervisor module switchover for a Cisco NX-OS device with two supervisor modules, or reloads a Cisco NX-OS device with one supervisor module.
- **Restart**—Deletes the VDC and recreates it by using the startup configuration.

For details about VDCs and HA, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide*.

## Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Virtual device context (VDC)	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide</i>
Redundant hardware	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Site Preparation Guide</i> and the <i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Hardware Installation and Reference Guide</i>
Power mode configuration and Cisco NX-OS fundamentals	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Fundamentals Configuration Guide</i>
Nonstop forwarding (NSF)	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide</i>

Related Topic	Document Title
In-service software upgrades (ISSU)	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide</i>
GOLD, EEM, and Smart Call Home	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide</i>
Licensing	<i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Licensing Guide</i>

## Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

## MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CISCO-SYSTEM-EXT-MIB: ciscoHaGroup, cseSwCoresTable, cseHaRestartNotify, cseShutDownNotify, cseFailSwCoreNotify, cseFailSwCoreNotifyExtended</li> <li>• CISCO-PROCESS-MIB</li> <li>• CISCO-RF-MIB</li> </ul>	<p>To locate and download MIBs, go to the following URL:</p> <p><a href="https://cfmng.cisco.com/mibs">https://cfmng.cisco.com/mibs</a></p>

## RFCs

RFCs	Title
No RFCs are supported by this feature	—

# Technical Assistance

Description	Link
Technical Assistance Center (TAC) home page, containing 30,000 pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	<a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a>

