Configuring IP SLAs UDP Echo Operations

This chapter describes how to configure an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Echo operation to monitor end-to-end response time between a Cisco switch and devices using IPv4. UDP echo accuracy is enhanced by using the IP SLAs Responder at the destination Cisco switch. This module also demonstrates how the results of the UDP echo operation can be displayed and analyzed to determine how a UDP application is performing.

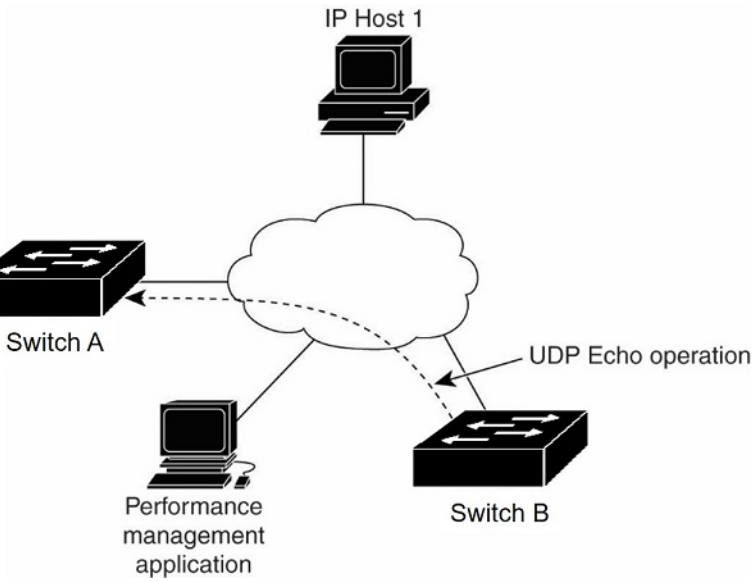
This chapter includes the following sections:

UDP Echo Operation

The UDP echo operation measures end-to-end response time between a Cisco switch and devices using IP. UDP is a transport layer (Layer 4) Internet protocol that is used for many IP services. UDP echo is used to measure response times and test end-to-end connectivity.

In the following figure, Switch A is configured as an IP SLAs Responder and Switch B is configured as the source IP SLAs device.

Figure 1: UDP Echo Operation



The response time (round-trip time) is computed by measuring the time taken between sending a UDP echo request message from Switch B to the destination switch--Switch A--and receiving a UDP echo reply from Switch A. UDP echo accuracy is enhanced by using the responder at Switch A, the destination Cisco device. If the destination switch is a Cisco switch, the IP SLAs Responder sends a UDP datagram to any port number that you specified. Using the IP SLAs Responder is optional for a UDP echo operation when using Cisco devices. The IP SLAs Responder cannot be configured on non-Cisco devices.

The results of a UDP echo operation can be useful in troubleshooting issues with business-critical applications by determining the round-trip delay times and testing connectivity to both Cisco and non-Cisco devices.

Guidelines and Limitations for UDP Echo Operations

Configuring CoPP for IP SLA Packets

When using IP SLA operations on a large scale, a specific CoPP configuration to allow the IP SLA packets to pass through might be needed. Since IP SLA uses user defined UDP ports, there is no way to allow all IP SLA packets to the control plane. However, you can specify each destination/source port that IP SLA can use.

For more information about the verified scalability of the number of IP SLA probes, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Verified Scalability Guide*.

The following shows an example of a CoPP configuration that allows IP SLA packets to pass through. It assumes destination ports and source ports in the range of 6500-7000.

```
ip access-list copp-system-sla-allow
  10 remark ### ALLOW SLA control packets from 1.1.1.0/24
```

```
  20 permit udp 1.1.1.0/24 any eq 1967
  30 remark ### ALLOW SLA data packets from 1.1.1.0/24 using ports 6500-7000
  40 permit udp 1.1.1.0/24 any range 6500 7000
  statistics per-entry
ip access-list copp-system-sla-deny
  10 remark ### this is a catch-all to match any other traffic
  20 permit ip any any
  statistics  per-entry
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-management-allow
  match access-group name copp-system-sla-allow
class-map type control-plane match-any copp-system-class-management-deny
  match access-group name copp-system-sla-deny
policy-map type control-plane copp-system-policy
    class copp-system-class-management-allow
    set cos 7
    police cir 4500 kbps bc 250 ms conform transmit violate drop
    class copp-system-class-management-deny
    police cir 4500 kbps bc 250 ms conform drop violate drop
control-plane
  service-policy input copp-system-policy
```

Configuring the IP SLAs Responder on the Destination Device

Before You Begin

If you are using the IP SLAs Responder, ensure that the networking device to be used as the responder is a Cisco device and that you have connectivity to that device through the network.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `switch> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3	Do one of the following:
	• **ip sla responder**
	Example:
	`switch(config)# ip sla responder`
	• **ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress** *ip-address* **port** *port*
	Example:
	`switch(config)# ip sla responder udp-echo ipaddress 172.29.139.132 port 5000`
		• Temporarily enables the IP SLAs Responder functionality on a Cisco device in response to control messages from the source.
		• Required only if the protocol control is disabled on the source. This command permanently enables the IP SLAs Responder functionality on a specified IP address and port.
		Control is enabled by default.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config)# exit`	Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a Basic UDP Echo Operation on the Source Device

This section describes how to configure a basic UDP echo operation on the source.

Note To add proactive threshold conditions and reactive triggering for generating traps, or for starting another operation, to an IP SLAs operation, see the "Configuring Proactive Threshold Monitoring" section.

Before You Begin

If you are using the IP SLAs Responder, ensure that you have completed the "Configuring the IP SLAs Responder on the Destination Device" section before you start this task.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `switch> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**ip sla** *operation-number* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip sla 10`	Begins configuration for an IP SLAs operation and enters IP SLA configuration mode.
Step 4	**udp-echo** {*destination-ip-address* | *destination-hostname*} *destination-port* [**source-ip** {*ip-address* | *hostname*} **sourceport** *port-number*] [**control** {**enable** | **disable**}] **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla)# udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000`	Defines a UDP echo operation and enters IP SLA UDP configuration mode. Use the **control disable** keyword combination only if you disable the IP SLAs control protocol on both the source and target switches.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**frequency** *seconds* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# frequency 30`	(Optional) Sets the rate at which a specified IP SLAs operation repeats.
Step 6	**end** **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a UDP Echo Operation with Optional Parameters on the Source Device

This section describes how to configure a UDP echo operation with optional parameters on the source device.

Note To add proactive threshold conditions and reactive triggering for generating traps, or for starting another operation, to an IP SLAs operation, see the "Configuring Proactive Threshold Monitoring" section.

Before You Begin

If you are using an IP SLAs Responder in this operation, the responder must be configured on the destination device. See the "Configuring the IP SLAs Responder on the Destination Device" section.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `switch> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**ip sla** *operation-number* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip sla 10`	Begins configuration for an IP SLAs operation and enters IP SLA configuration mode.
Step 4	**udp-echo** {destination-ip-address | destination-hostname} destination-port [**source-ip** {ip-address | hostname}	Defines a UDP echo operation and enters IP SLA UDP configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	source-port *port-number*] [**control** {**enable** | **disable**}] **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla)# udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000`	Use the control disable keyword combination only if you disable the IP SLAs control protocol on both the source and target switches.
Step 5	**history buckets-kept** *size* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history buckets-kept 25`	(Optional) Sets the number of history buckets that are kept during the lifetime of an IP SLAs operation.
Step 6	**data-pattern** *hex-pattern* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# data-pattern`	(Optional) Specifies the data pattern in an IP SLAs operation to test for data corruption.
Step 7	**history distributions-of-statistics-kept** *size* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history distributionsof- statistics-kept 5`	(Optional) Sets the number of statistics distributions kept per hop during an IP SLAs operation.
Step 8	**history enhanced** [**interval** *seconds*] [**buckets** *number-of-buckets*] **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history enhanced interval 900 buckets 100`	(Optional) Enables enhanced history gathering for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 9	**history filter** {**none** | **all** | **overThreshold** | **failures**} **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history filter failures`	(Optional) Defines the type of information kept in the history table for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 10	**frequency** *seconds* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# frequency 30`	(Optional) Sets the rate at which a specified IP SLAs operation repeats.
Step 11	**history hours-of-statistics-kept** *hours* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history hours-ofstatistics- kept 4`	(Optional) Sets the number of hours for which statistics are maintained for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 12	**history lives-kept** *lives* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history lives-kept 5`	(Optional) Sets the number of lives maintained in the history table for an IP SLAs operation.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 13	**owner** *owner-id* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# owner admin`	(Optional) Configures the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) owner of an IP SLAs operation.
Step 14	**request-data-size** *bytes* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# request-data-size 64`	(Optional) Sets the protocol data size in the payload of an IP SLAs operation's request packet.
Step 15	**history statistics-distribution-interval** *milliseconds* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# history statistics distribution- interval 10`	(Optional) Sets the time interval for each statistics distribution kept for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 16	**tag** *text* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# tag TelnetPollServer1`	(Optional) Creates a user-specified identifier for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 17	**threshold** *milliseconds* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# threshold 10000`	(Optional) Sets the upper threshold value for calculating network monitoring statistics created by an IP SLAs operation.
Step 18	**timeout** *milliseconds* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# timeout 10000`	(Optional) Sets the amount of time an IP SLAs operation waits for a response from its request packet.
Step 19	**tos** *number* **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-jitter)# tos 160`	(Optional) In an IPv4 network only, defines the ToS byte in the IPv4 header of an IP SLAs operation.
Step 20	**verify-data** **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# verify-data`	(Optional) Causes an IP SLAs operation to check each reply packet for data corruption.
Step 21	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-ip-sla-udp)# exit`	Exits UDP configuration submode and returns to global configuration mode.

Scheduling IP SLAs Operations

This section describes how to schedule IP SLAs operations.

Before You Begin

Note

- All IP SLAs operations to be scheduled must be already configured.
- The frequency of all operations scheduled in a multioperation group must be the same.
- The list of one or more operation ID numbers to be added to a multioperation group is limited to a maximum of 125 characters, including commas (,).

Tip

- If the IP SLAs operation is not running and generating statistics, add the **verify-data** command to the configuration of the operation (while configuring in IP SLA configuration mode) to enable data verification. When enabled, each operation response is checked for corruption. Use the **verify-data** command with caution during normal operations because it generates unnecessary overhead.
- Use the **debug ip sla trace** and **debug ip sla error**commands to help troubleshoot issues with an IP SLAs operation.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `switch> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Do one of the following: • **ip sla schedule** *operation-number* [**life forever** { | *seconds*}] [**starttime** {*hh : mm*[: *ss*] [*month day* | *day month*] | **pending** | **now** | **after** *hh : mm : ss*}] [**ageout** *seconds*] [**recurring**] **Example:** `ip sla schedule operation-number [life {forever | seconds}] [starttime {hh : mm[: ss] [month day | day month] | pending | now | after hh : mm : ss}] [ageout seconds] [recurring]`	- • For individual IP SLAs operations only: Configures the scheduling parameters for an individual IP SLAs operation. • For the multioperations scheduler only: Specifies an IP SLAs operation group number and the range of

	Command or Action	Purpose
	• **ip sla group schedule** *group-operation-number operation-id-numbers* **schedule-period** *schedule-period-range* [**ageout** *seconds*] [**frequency** *group-operation-frequency*] [**life**{**forever** | *seconds*}] [**starttime**{ *hh:mm*[*:ss*] [*month day* | *day month]* | **pending** | **now** | **after** *hh:mm:ss*}] **Example:** `switch(config)# ip sla group schedule 1 3,4,6-9`	operation numbers to be scheduled in global configuration mode.
Step 4	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config)# exit`	Exits to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**show ip sla group schedule** **Example:** `switch# show ip sla group schedule`	(Optional) Displays the IP SLAs group schedule details.
Step 6	**show ip sla configuration** **Example:** `switch# show ip sla configuration`	(Optional) Displays the IP SLAs configuration details.

What to Do Next

To add proactive threshold conditions and reactive triggering for generating traps or for starting another operation, see the Configuring Proactive Threshold Monitoring section.

To display statistics of an IP SLA operation over the last one hour and interpret the results, use the **show ip sla statistics** command. Checking the output for fields that correspond to criteria in your service level agreement helps you to determine whether the service metrics are acceptable. To display the aggregated IP SLA history, use the **show ip sla statistics aggregated** command.

Configuration Example for a UDP Echo Operation

This example shows how to configure an IP SLAs operation type of UDP echo that starts immediately and runs indefinitely:

```
ip sla 5
udp-echo 172.29.139.134 5000
frequency 30
request-data-size 160
tos 128
timeout 1000
tag FLL-RO
ip sla schedule 5 life forever start-time now
```

Feature History for UDP Echo

This table includes only the updates for those releases that have resulted in additions or changes to the feature.

Table 1: Feature History for UDP Echo

Feature Name	Release	Feature Information
UDP Echo	6.1(1)	This feature was introduced.