



Configuring RMON

- [Finding Feature Information, on page 1](#)
- [Information About RMON, on page 1](#)
- [How to Configure RMON, on page 3](#)
- [Monitoring RMON Status, on page 8](#)
- [Additional References, on page 8](#)

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

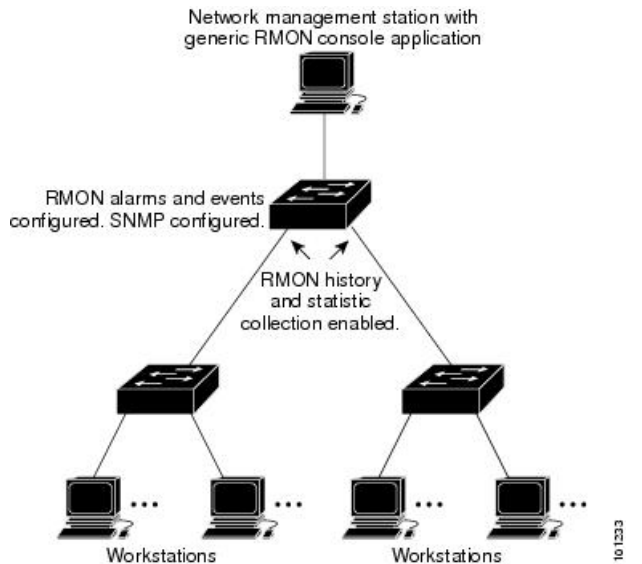
Information About RMON

Understanding RMON

RMON is an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standard monitoring specification that defines a set of statistics and functions that can be exchanged between RMON-compliant console systems and network probes. RMON provides comprehensive network-fault diagnosis, planning, and performance-tuning information.

The following figure shows a sample configuration of the RMON feature with the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent in the switch. This monitors all the traffic flowing among all the switches on all connected LAN segments.

Figure 1: Remote Monitoring Sample



The switch supports these RMON groups (defined in RFC 1757):

- Statistics (RMON group 1)—Collects Ethernet statistics (including Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet statistics, depending on the switch type and supported interfaces) on an interface.
- History (RMON group 2)—Collects a history group of statistics on Ethernet ports (including Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet statistics, depending on the switch type and supported interfaces) for a specified polling interval.
- Alarm (RMON group 3)—Monitors a specific management information base (MIB) object for a specified interval, triggers an alarm at a specified value (rising threshold), and resets the alarm at another value (falling threshold). Alarms can be used with events; the alarm triggers an event, which can generate a log entry or an SNMP trap.
- Event (RMON group 9)—Specifies the action to take when an event is triggered by an alarm. The action can be to generate a log entry or an SNMP trap.

Because switches supported by this software release use hardware counters for RMON data processing, the monitoring is more efficient, and little processing power is required.



Note 64-bit counters are not supported for RMON alarms.

Related Topics

- [Configuring RMON Alarms and Events](#), on page 3
- [Monitoring RMON Status](#), on page 8

How to Configure RMON

Default RMON Configuration

RMON is disabled by default. No alarms or events are configured.

Related Topics

[Configuring RMON Alarms and Events](#), on page 3

[Monitoring RMON Status](#), on page 8

Configuring RMON Alarms and Events

Before you begin

You can configure your switch for RMON by using the command-line interface (CLI) or an SNMP-compatible network management station.



Note 64-bit counters are not supported for RMON alarms.

Follow these steps to enable RMON alarms and events.

- It is recommended to use a generic RMON console application on the network management station (NMS) to take advantage of the RMON network management capabilities.
- You must also configure SNMP on the switch to access RMON MIB objects.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **rmon alarm** *{number variable interval absolute | delta }* **rising-threshold***value [event-number]* **falling-threshold** *value [event-number]* **[ownerstring]**
4. **rmon event** *number [description string] [log] [owner string] [trap community]*
5. **end**
6. **show running-config**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Switch> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Switch#configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	rmon alarm { <i>number variable interval absolute delta</i> } rising-threshold <i>value [event-number] falling-threshold</i> <i>value [event-number] [ownerstring]</i> Example: Switch(config)# rmon alarm 10 ifEntry.20.1 20 delta rising-threshold 15 1 falling-threshold 0 owner jjohnson	Sets an alarm on a MIB object. For <i>number</i> , specify the alarm number. The range is 1 to 65535. For <i>variable</i> , specify the MIB object to monitor For <i>interval</i> , specify the time in seconds the alarm monitors the MIB variable. The range is 1 to 4294967295 seconds. Specify the absolute keyword to test each MIB variable directly. Specify the delta keyword to test the change between samples of a MIB variable. For <i>value</i> , specify a number at which the alarm is triggered and one for when the alarm is reset. The range for the rising threshold and falling threshold values is -2147483648 to 2147483647. (Optional) For <i>event-number</i> , specify the event number to trigger when the rising or falling threshold exceeds its limit. (Optional) For owner string , specify the owner of the alarm.
Step 4	rmon event <i>number</i> [description string] [log] [owner string] [trap community] Example: Switch(config)# rmon event 1 log trap eventtrap description "High ifOutErrors" owner jjones	Adds an event in the RMON event table that is associated with an RMON event number. For <i>number</i> , assign an event number. The range is 1 to 65535. (Optional) For description string , specify a description of the event. (Optional) Use the log keyword to generate an RMON log entry when the event is triggered. (Optional) For owner string , specify the owner of this event. (Optional) For trap community , enter the SNMP community string used for this trap.
Step 5	end Example: Switch(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	show running-config Example:	Verifies your entries.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Switch# <code>show running-config</code>	
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: Switch# <code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

What to do next

To disable an alarm, use the **no rmon alarm *number*** global configuration command on each alarm you configured. You cannot disable at once all the alarms that you configured. To disable an event, use the **no rmon event *number*** global configuration command.

Related Topics

- [Understanding RMON](#), on page 1
- [Default RMON Configuration](#), on page 3
- [Monitoring RMON Status](#), on page 8

Collecting Group History Statistics on an Interface

Follow these steps to collect group history statistics on an interface. This procedure is optional.

Before you begin

You must first configure RMON alarms and events to display collection information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `interface interface-id`
4. `rmon collection history index [buckets bucket-number] [interval seconds] [owner ownername]`
5. `end`
6. `show running-config`
7. `copy running-config startup-config`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Switch> <code>enable</code>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Switch# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>interface-id</i> Example: Switch(config)# <code>interface gigabitethernet2/0/1</code>	Specifies the interface on which to collect history, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 4	rmon collection history <i>index</i> [buckets <i>bucket-number</i>] [interval <i>seconds</i>] [owner <i>ownername</i>] Example:	Enables history collection for the specified number of buckets and time period. For <i>index</i> , identify the RMON group of statistics. The range is 1 to 65535. (Optional) For buckets <i>bucket-number</i> , specify the maximum number of buckets desired for the RMON collection history group of statistics. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 50 buckets. (Optional) For interval <i>seconds</i> , specify the number of seconds in each polling cycle. The range is 1 to 3600. The default is 1800 seconds. (Optional) For owner <i>ownername</i> , enter the name of the owner of the RMON group of statistics.
Step 5	end Example: Switch(config)# <code>end</code>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	show running-config Example: Switch# <code>show running-config</code>	Verifies your entries.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: Switch# <code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

What to do next

To disable history collection, use the **no rmon collection history *index*** interface configuration command.

Collecting Group Ethernet Statistics on an Interface

Follow these steps to collect group Ethernet statistics on an interface. This procedure is optional.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *interface-id*
4. **rmon collection stats** *index* [**owner** *ownername*]
5. **end**
6. **show running-config**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	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 the global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>interface-id</i> Example: Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1	Specifies the interface on which to collect statistics, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 4	rmon collection stats <i>index</i> [owner <i>ownername</i>] Example: Switch(config-if)# rmon collection stats 2 owner root	Enables RMON statistic collection on the interface. For <i>index</i> , specify the RMON group of statistics. The range is from 1 to 65535. (Optional) For owner <i>ownername</i> , enter the name of the owner of the RMON group of statistics.
Step 5	end Example: Switch(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	show running-config Example: Switch# show running-config	Verifies your entries.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>Switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

What to do next

To disable the collection of group Ethernet statistics, use the **no rmon collection stats** *index* interface configuration command.

Monitoring RMON Status

Table 1: Commands for Displaying RMON Status

Command	Purpose
show rmon	Displays general RMON statistics.
show rmon alarms	Displays the RMON alarm table.
show rmon events	Displays the RMON event table.
show rmon history	Displays the RMON history table.
show rmon statistics	Displays the RMON statistics table.

Related Topics

[Configuring RMON Alarms and Events](#), on page 3

[Understanding RMON](#), on page 1

[Default RMON Configuration](#), on page 3

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
System Commands	<i>Command Reference, Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)E</i>

Error Message Decoder

Description	Link
To help you research and resolve system error messages in this release, use the Error Message Decoder tool.	https://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Errordecoder/index.cgi

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
None	-

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
All supported MIBs for this release.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/support

