



## IP Addressing Services Commands

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# clear ip nhrp

To clear all dynamic entries from the Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) cache, use the **clear ip nhrp** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

**clear ip nhrp** [{vrf {vrf-name | global}}] [{dest-ip-address [{dest-mask}] | tunnel number | counters [ {interface tunnel number} ] | stats [ {tunnel number [ {vrf {vrf-name | global}} ] } ] }

## Syntax Description

<b>vrf</b>	(Optional) Deletes entries from the NHRP cache for the specified virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the VRF address family to which the command is applied.
<b>global</b>	(Optional) Specifies the global VRF instance.
<i>dest-ip-address</i>	(Optional) Destination IP address. Specifying this argument clears NHRP mapping entries for the specified destination IP address.
<i>dest-mask</i>	(Optional) Destination network mask.
<b>counters</b>	(Optional) Clears the NHRP counters.
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Clears the NHRP mapping entries for all interfaces.
<b>tunnel number</b>	(Optional) Removes the specified interface from the NHRP cache.
<b>stats</b>	(Optional) Clears all IPv4 statistic information for all interfaces.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **clear ip nhrp** command does not clear any static (configured) IP-to-NBMA address mappings from the NHRP cache.

## Examples

The following example shows how to clear all dynamic entries from the NHRP cache for an interface:

```
Switch# clear ip nhrp
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show ip nhrp</b>	Displays NHRP mapping information.

## debug nhrp

To enable Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) debugging, use the **debug nhrp** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug nhrp** [{**attribute** | **cache** | **condition** {**interface tunnel number** | **peer** {**nbma** {*ipv4-nbma-address nbma-name ipv6-nbma-address*} } | **unmatched** | **vrf vrf-name**} | **detail** | **error** | **extension** | **group** | **packet** | **rate**}]

**no debug nhrp** [{**attribute** | **cache** | **condition** {**interface tunnel number** | **peer** {**nbma** {*ipv4-nbma-address nbma-name ipv6-nbma-address*} } | **unmatched** | **vrf vrf-name**} | **detail** | **error** | **extension** | **group** | **packet** | **rate**}]

### Syntax Description

<b>attribute</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP attribute debugging operations.
<b>cache</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP cache debugging operations.
<b>condition</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP conditional debugging operations.
<b>interface tunnel number</b>	(Optional) Enables debugging operations for the tunnel interface.
<b>nbma</b>	(Optional) Enables debugging operations for the non-broadcast multiple access (NBMA) network.
<i>ipv4-nbma-address</i>	(Optional) Enables debugging operations based on the IPv4 address of the NBMA network.
<i>nbma-name</i>	(Optional) NBMA network name.
<i>IPv6-address</i>	(Optional) Enables debugging operations based on the IPv6 address of the NBMA network.  <b>Note</b> The <i>IPv6-address</i> argument is not supported in Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1.
<b>vrf vrf-name</b>	(Optional) Enables debugging operations for the virtual routing and forwarding instance.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed logs of NHRP debugs.
<b>error</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP error debugging operations.
<b>extension</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP extension processing debugging operations.
<b>group</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP group debugging operations.
<b>packet</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP activity debugging.
<b>rate</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP rate limiting.
<b>routing</b>	(Optional) Enables NHRP routing debugging operations.

### Command Default

NHRP debugging is not enabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**



**Note** In Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1, this command supports only IPv4; the *IPv6-nbma-address* argument although available on the switch, will not work if configured.

Use the **debug nhrp detail** command to view the NHRP attribute logs.

The **Virtual-Access number** keyword-argument pair is visible only if the virtual access interface is available on the device.

**Examples**

The following sample output from the **debug nhrp** command displays NHRP debugging output for IPv4:

```
Switch# debug nhrp

Aug  9 13:13:41.486: NHRP: Attempting to send packet via DEST 10.1.1.99
Aug  9 13:13:41.486: NHRP: Encapsulation succeeded. Tunnel IP addr 10.11.11.99
Aug  9 13:13:41.486: NHRP: Send Registration Request via Tunnel0 vrf 0, packet size: 105
Aug  9 13:13:41.486:      src: 10.1.1.11, dst: 10.1.1.99
Aug  9 13:13:41.486: NHRP: 105 bytes out Tunnel0
Aug  9 13:13:41.486: NHRP: Receive Registration Reply via Tunnel0 vrf 0, packet size: 125
Aug  9 13:13:41.486: NHRP: netid_in = 0, to_us = 1
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show ip nhrp</b>	Displays NHRP mapping information.

# fhrp delay

To specify the delay period for the initialization of First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) clients, use the **fhrp delay** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the delay period specified, use the **no** form of this command.

```
fhrp delay {[minimum] [reload] seconds}
no fhrp delay {[minimum] [reload] seconds}
```

Syntax Description	minimum	(Optional) Configures the delay period after an interface becomes available.
	reload	(Optional) Configures the delay period after the device reloads.
	seconds	Delay period in seconds. The range is from 0 to 3600.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

**Examples** This example shows how to specify the delay period for the initialization of FHRP clients:

```
Device(config-if)# fhrp delay minimum 90
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show fhrp</b>	Displays First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) information.

## fhrp version vrrp v3

To enable Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) and Virtual Router Redundancy Service (VRRS) configuration on a device, use the **fhrp version vrrp v3** command in global configuration mode. To disable the ability to configure VRRPv3 and VRRS on a device, use the **no** form of this command.

```
fhrp version vrrp v3
no fhrp version vrrp v3
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no keywords or arguments.
<b>Command Default</b>	VRRPv3 and VRRS configuration on a device is not enabled.
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration (config)
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When VRRPv3 is in use, VRRP version 2 (VRRPv2) is unavailable.

### Examples

In the following example, a tracking process is configured to track the state of an IPv6 object using a VRRPv3 group. VRRP on GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/0 then registers with the tracking process to be informed of any changes to the IPv6 object on the VRRPv3 group. If the IPv6 object state on serial interface VRRPv3 goes down, then the priority of the VRRP group is reduced by 20:

```
Device(config)# fhrp version vrrp v3
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
Device(config-if)# vrrp 1 address-family ipv6
Device(config-if-vrrp)# track 1 decrement 20
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>track (VRRP)</b>	Enables an object to be tracked using a VRRPv3 group.

# ip address

To set a primary or secondary IP address for an interface, use the **ip address** command in interface configuration mode. To remove an IP address or disable IP processing, use the no form of this command.

```
ip address ip-address mask [secondary [vrf vrf-name]]
no ip address ip-address mask [secondary [vrf vrf-name]]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
<i>mask</i>	Mask for the associated IP subnet.
<b>secondary</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the configured address is a secondary IP address. If this keyword is omitted, the configured address is the primary IP address.  <b>Note</b> If the secondary address is used for a VRF table configuration with the <b>vrf</b> keyword, the <b>vrf</b> keyword must be specified also.
<b>vrf</b>	(Optional) Name of the VRF table. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument specifies the VRF name of the ingress interface.

## Command Default

No IP address is defined for the interface.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An interface can have one primary IP address and multiple secondary IP addresses. Packets generated by the Cisco IOS software always use the primary IP address. Therefore, all devices and access servers on a segment should share the same primary network number.

Hosts can determine subnet masks using the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) mask request message. Devices respond to this request with an ICMP mask reply message.

You can disable IP processing on a particular interface by removing its IP address with the **no ip address** command. If the software detects another host using one of its IP addresses, it will print an error message on the console.

The optional **secondary** keyword allows you to specify an unlimited number of secondary addresses. Secondary addresses are treated like primary addresses, except the system never generates datagrams other than routing updates with secondary source addresses. IP broadcasts and Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests are handled properly, as are interface routes in the IP routing table.

Secondary IP addresses can be used in a variety of situations. The following are the most common applications:

- There may not be enough host addresses for a particular network segment. For example, your subnetting allows up to 254 hosts per logical subnet, but on one physical subnet you need 300 host addresses. Using

secondary IP addresses on the devices or access servers allows you to have two logical subnets using one physical subnet.

- Many older networks were built using Level 2 bridges. The judicious use of secondary addresses can aid in the transition to a subnetted, device-based network. Devices on an older, bridged segment can be easily made aware that many subnets are on that segment.
- Two subnets of a single network might otherwise be separated by another network. This situation is not permitted when subnets are in use. In these instances, the first network is *extended*, or layered on top of the second network using secondary addresses.



#### Note

- If any device on a network segment uses a secondary address, all other devices on that same segment must also use a secondary address from the same network or subnet. Inconsistent use of secondary addresses on a network segment can very quickly cause routing loops.
- When you are routing using the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) algorithm, ensure that all secondary addresses of an interface fall into the same OSPF area as the primary addresses.
- If you configure a secondary IP address, you must disable sending ICMP redirect messages by entering the **no ip redirects** command, to avoid high CPU utilization.

#### Examples

In the following example, 192.108.1.27 is the primary address and 192.31.7.17 is the secondary address for GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/1:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.108.1.27 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.31.7.17 255.255.255.0 secondary
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>match ip route-source</b>	Specifies a source IP address to match to required route maps that have been set up based on VRF connected routes.
<b>route-map</b>	Defines the conditions for redistributing routes from one routing protocol into another, or to enable policy routing.
<b>set vrf</b>	Enables VPN VRF selection within a route map for policy-based routing VRF selection.
<b>show ip arp</b>	Displays the ARP cache, in which SLIP addresses appear as permanent ARP table entries.
<b>show ip interface</b>	Displays the usability status of interfaces configured for IP.
<b>show route-map</b>	Displays static and dynamic route maps.



## ip address dhcp

To acquire an IP address on an interface from the DHCP, use the **ip address dhcp** command in interface configuration mode. To remove any address that was acquired, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip address dhcp [client-id interface-type number] [hostname hostname]  
no ip address dhcp [client-id interface-type number] [hostname hostname]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>client-id</b>	(Optional) Specifies the client identifier. By default, the client identifier is an ASCII value. The <b>client-id</b> <i>interface-type number</i> option sets the client identifier to the hexadecimal MAC address of the named interface.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface or subinterface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<b>hostname</b>	(Optional) Specifies the hostname.
<i>hostname</i>	(Optional) Name of the host to be placed in the DHCP option 12 field. This name need not be the same as the hostname entered in global configuration mode.

### Command Default

The hostname is the globally configured hostname of the device. The client identifier is an ASCII value.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

### Usage Guidelines

The **ip address dhcp** command allows any interface to dynamically learn its IP address by using the DHCP protocol. It is especially useful on Ethernet interfaces that dynamically connect to an Internet service provider (ISP). Once assigned a dynamic address, the interface can be used with the Port Address Translation (PAT) of Cisco IOS Network Address Translation (NAT) to provide Internet access to a privately addressed network attached to the device.

The **ip address dhcp** command also works with ATM point-to-point interfaces and will accept any encapsulation type. However, for ATM multipoint interfaces you must specify Inverse ARP via the **protocol ip inarp** interface configuration command and use only the aa15snap encapsulation type.

Some ISPs require that the DHCPDISCOVER message have a specific hostname and client identifier that is the MAC address of the interface. The most typical usage of the **ip address dhcp client-id interface-type number hostname hostname** command is when *interface-type* is the Ethernet interface where the command is configured and *interface-type number* is the hostname provided by the ISP.

A client identifier (DHCP option 61) can be a hexadecimal or an ASCII value. By default, the client identifier is an ASCII value. The **client-id interface-type number** option overrides the default and forces the use of the hexadecimal MAC address of the named interface.

If a Cisco device is configured to obtain its IP address from a DHCP server, it sends a DHCPDISCOVER message to provide information about itself to the DHCP server on the network.

If you use the **ip address dhcp** command with or without any of the optional keywords, the DHCP option 12 field (hostname option) is included in the DISCOVER message. By default, the hostname specified in option 12 will be the globally configured hostname of the device. However, you can use the **ip address dhcp hostname**

*hostname* command to place a different name in the DHCP option 12 field than the globally configured hostname of the device.

The **no ip address dhcp** command removes any IP address that was acquired, thus sending a DHCPRELEASE message.

You might need to experiment with different configurations to determine the one required by your DHCP server. The table below shows the possible configuration methods and the information placed in the DISCOVER message for each method.

**Table 1: Configuration Method and Resulting Contents of the DISCOVER Message**

Configuration Method	Contents of DISCOVER Messages
<b>ip address dhcp</b>	The DISCOVER message contains “cisco- <i>mac-address</i> -Eth1” in the client ID field. The <i>mac-address</i> is the MAC address of the Ethernet 1 interface and contains the default hostname of the device in the option 12 field.
<b>ip address dhcp hostname</b> <i>hostname</i>	The DISCOVER message contains “cisco- <i>mac-address</i> -Eth1” in the client ID field. The <i>mac-address</i> is the MAC address of the Ethernet 1 interface, and contains <i>hostname</i> in the option 12 field.
<b>ip address dhcp client-id ethernet 1</b>	The DISCOVER message contains the MAC address of the Ethernet 1 interface in the client ID field and contains the default hostname of the device in the option 12 field.
<b>ip address dhcp client-id ethernet 1 hostname</b> <i>hostname</i>	The DISCOVER message contains the MAC address of the Ethernet 1 interface in the client ID field and contains <i>hostname</i> in the option 12 field.

## Examples

In the examples that follow, the command **ip address dhcp** is entered for Ethernet interface 1. The DISCOVER message sent by a device configured as shown in the following example would contain “cisco- *mac-address* -Eth1” in the client-ID field, and the value abc in the option 12 field.

```
hostname abc
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
 ip address dhcp
```

The DISCOVER message sent by a device configured as shown in the following example would contain “cisco- *mac-address* -Eth1” in the client-ID field, and the value def in the option 12 field.

```
hostname abc
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
 ip address dhcp hostname def
```

The DISCOVER message sent by a device configured as shown in the following example would contain the MAC address of Ethernet interface 1 in the client-id field, and the value abc in the option 12 field.

```
hostname abc
!
```

```
interface Ethernet 1
 ip address dhcp client-id GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
```

The DISCOVER message sent by a device configured as shown in the following example would contain the MAC address of Ethernet interface 1 in the client-id field, and the value def in the option 12 field.

```
hostname abc
!
interface Ethernet 1
 ip address dhcp client-id GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 hostname def
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip dhcp pool</b>	Configures a DHCP address pool on a Cisco IOS DHCP server and enters DHCP pool configuration mode.

## ip address pool (DHCP)

To enable the IP address of an interface to be automatically configured when a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) pool is populated with a subnet from IP Control Protocol (IPCP) negotiation, use the **ip address pool** command in interface configuration mode. To disable autoconfiguring of the IP address of the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip address pool** *name*

**no ip address pool**

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the DHCP pool. The IP address of the interface will be automatically configured from the DHCP pool specified in <i>name</i> .
-------------	---

### Command Default

IP address pooling is disabled.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to automatically configure the IP address of a LAN interface when there are DHCP clients on the attached LAN that should be serviced by the DHCP pool on the device. The DHCP pool obtains its subnet dynamically through IPCP subnet negotiation.

### Examples

The following example specifies that the IP address of GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/1 will be automatically configured from the address pool named abc:

```
ip dhcp pool abc
  import all
  origin ipcp
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  ip address pool abc
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show ip interface</b>	Displays the usability status of interfaces configured for IP.

## ip nhrp map

To statically configure the IP-to-nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) address mapping of IP destinations connected to an NBMA network, use the **ip nhrp map** interface configuration command. To remove the static entry from Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) cache, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip nhrp map** {*ip-address* [*nbma-ip-address*][*dest-mask*][*nbma-ipv6-address*] | **multicast** {*nbma-ip-address* *nbma-ipv6-address* | **dynamic**}}

**no ip nhrp map** {*ip-address* [*nbma-ip-address*][*dest-mask*][*nbma-ipv6-address*] | **multicast** {*nbma-ip-address* *nbma-ipv6-address* | **dynamic**}}

### Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the destinations reachable through the Nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) network. This address is mapped to the NBMA address.
<i>nbma-ip-address</i>	NBMA IP address.
<i>dest-mask</i>	Destination network address for which a mask is required.
<i>nbma-ipv6-address</i>	NBMA IPv6 address.
<b>dynamic</b>	Dynamically learns destinations from client registrations on hub.
<b>multicast</b>	NBMA address that is directly reachable through the NBMA network. The address format varies depending on the medium you are using. For example, ATM has a Network Service Access Point (NSAP) address, Ethernet has a MAC address, and Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS) has an E.164 address. This address is mapped to the IP address.

### Command Default

No static IP-to-NBMA cache entries exist.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You will probably need to configure at least one static mapping in order to reach the next-hop server. Repeat this command to statically configure multiple IP-to-NBMA address mappings.

### Examples

In the following example, this station in a multipoint tunnel network is statically configured to be served by two next-hop servers 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.1.3. The NBMA address for 10.0.0.1 is statically configured to be 192.0.0.1 and the NBMA address for 10.0.1.3 is 192.2.7.8.

```
Device(config)# interface tunnel 0
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.0.0.1
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 10.0.1.3
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.0.0.1 192.0.0.1
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp map 10.0.1.3 192.2.7.8
```

---

**Examples**

In the following example, if a packet is sent to 10.255.255.255, it is replicated to destinations 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2. Addresses 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2 are the IP addresses of two other routers that are part of the tunnel network, but those addresses are their addresses in the underlying network, not the tunnel network. They would have tunnel addresses that are in network 10.0.0.0.

```
Device(config)# interface tunnel 0
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.3 255.0.0.0
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp map multicast 10.0.0.1
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp map multicast 10.0.0.2
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear ip nhrp</b>	Clears all dynamic entries from the NHRP cache.

## ip nhrp map multicast

To configure nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) addresses used as destinations for broadcast or multicast packets to be sent over a tunnel network, use the **ip nhrp map multicast** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the destinations, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip nhrp map multicast {ip-nbma-address ipv6-nbma-address | dynamic}
no ip nhrp map multicast {ip-nbma-address ipv6-nbma-address | dynamic}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>ip-nbma-address</i>		NBMA address that is directly reachable through the NBMA network. The address format varies depending on the medium that you are using.
<i>ipv6-nbma-address</i>		IPv6 NBMA address. <b>Note</b> This argument is not supported in Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1.
<b>dynamic</b>		Dynamically learns destinations from client registrations on the hub.

**Command Default** No NBMA addresses are configured as destinations for broadcast or multicast packets.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines



**Note** In Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1, this command supports only IPv4; the *ipv6-nbma-address* argument although available on the switch, will not work if configured.

This command applies only to tunnel interfaces. This command is useful for supporting broadcasts over a tunnel network when the underlying network does not support IP multicast. If the underlying network does support IP multicast, you should use the **tunnel destination** command to configure a multicast destination for transmission of tunnel broadcasts or multicasts.

When multiple NBMA addresses are configured, the system replicates the broadcast packet for each address.

### Examples

In the following example, if a packet is sent to 10.255.255.255, it is replicated to destinations 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2:

```
Switch(config)# interface tunnel 0
Switch(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.3 255.0.0.0
Switch(config-if)# ip nhrp map multicast 10.0.0.1
Switch(config-if)# ip nhrp map multicast 10.0.0.2
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>debug nhrp</b>	Enables NHRP debugging.
<b>interface</b>	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
<b>tunnel destination</b>	Specifies the destination for a tunnel interface.



## ip nhrp network-id

To enable the Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) on an interface, use the **ip nhrp network-id** command in interface configuration mode. To disable NHRP on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ip nhrp network-id** *number*  
**no ip nhrp network-id** [*number*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Globally unique, 32-bit network identifier from a nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) network. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
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**Command Default** NHRP is disabled on the interface.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** In general, all NHRP stations within one logical NBMA network must be configured with the same network identifier.

### Examples

The following example enables NHRP on the interface:

```
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp network-id 1
```

## ip nhrp nhs

To specify the address of one or more Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) servers, use the **ip nhrp nhs** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the address, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip nhrp nhs {nhs-address [nbma {nbma-addressFQDN-string}] [multicast] [priority value] [cluster value] | cluster value max-connections value | dynamic nbma {nbma-addressFQDN-string} [multicast] [priority value] [cluster value]}
```

```
no ip nhrp nhs {nhs-address [nbma {nbma-addressFQDN-string}] [multicast] [priority value] [cluster value] | cluster value max-connections value | dynamic nbma {nbma-addressFQDN-string} [multicast] [priority value] [cluster value]}
```

### Syntax Description

<i>nhs-address</i>	Address of the next-hop server being specified.
<i>net-address</i>	(Optional) IP address of a network served by the next-hop server.
<i>netmask</i>	(Optional) IP network mask to be associated with the IP address. The IP address is logically ANDed with the mask.
<b>nbma</b>	(Optional) Specifies the nonbroadcast multiple access (NBMA) address or FQDN.
<i>nbma-address</i>	NBMA address.
<i>FQDN-string</i>	Next hop server (NHS) fully qualified domain name (FQDN) string.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Specifies to use NBMA mapping for broadcasts and multicasts.
<b>priority value</b>	(Optional) Assigns a priority to hubs to control the order in which spokes select hubs to establish tunnels. The range is from 0 to 255; 0 is the highest and 255 is the lowest priority.
<b>cluster value</b>	(Optional) Specifies NHS groups. The range is from 0 to 10; 0 is the highest and 10 is the lowest. The default value is 0.
<b>max-connections value</b>	Specifies the number of NHS elements from each NHS group that needs to be active. The range is from 0 to 255.
<b>dynamic</b>	Configures the spoke to learn the NHS protocol address dynamically.

### Command Default

No next-hop servers are explicitly configured, so normal network layer routing decisions are used to forward NHRP traffic.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **ip nhrp nhs** command to specify the address of a next hop server and the networks it serves. Normally, NHRP consults the network layer forwarding table to determine how to forward NHRP packets. When next

hop servers are configured, these next hop addresses override the forwarding path that would otherwise be used for NHRP traffic.

When the **ip nhrp nhs dynamic** command is configured on a DMVPN tunnel and the **shut** command is issued to the tunnel interface, the crypto socket does not receive shut message, thereby not bringing up a DMVPN session with the hub.

For any next hop server that is configured, you can specify multiple networks by repeating this command with the same *nhs-address* argument, but with different IP network addresses.

## Examples

The following example shows how to register a hub to a spoke using NBMA and FQDN:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 192.0.2.1 nbma examplehub.example1.com
```

The following example shows how to configure the desired **max-connections** value:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs cluster 5 max-connections 100
```

The following example shows how to configure NHS priority and group values:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface tunnel 1
Device(config-if)# ip nhrp nhs 192.0.2.1 priority 1 cluster 2
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip nhrp map</b>	Statically configures the IP-to-NBMA address mapping of IP destinations connected to an NBMA network.
<b>show ip nhrp</b>	Displays NHRP mapping information.

## ip tcp adjust-mss

To adjust the maximum segment size (MSS) value of TCP synchronize/start (SYN) packets that go through a router, use the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command in interface configuration mode. To return the MSS value to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip tcp adjust-mss max-segment-size
no ip tcp adjust-mss max-segment-size
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max-segment-size</i>	Maximum segment size, in bytes. The range is from 500 to 1460.
---------------------------	-------------------------	--

**Command Default** The MSS is determined by the originating host.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1a	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When a host (usually a PC) initiates a TCP session with a server, the host negotiates the IP segment size by using the MSS option field in the TCP SYN packet. The value of the MSS field is determined by the maximum transmission unit (MTU) configuration on the host. The default MSS size is 1460 bytes, when the default MTU of the containing IP datagram is 1500 bytes.

The PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) standard supports an MTU of only 1492 bytes. The disparity between the host and PPPoE MTU size can cause the router in between the host and the server to drop 1500-byte packets and terminate TCP sessions over the PPPoE network. Even if path MTU (which detects the correct MTU across the path) is enabled on the host, sessions may be dropped because system administrators sometimes disable the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) error messages that must be relayed from the host for path MTU to work.

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** command helps prevent TCP sessions from being dropped by adjusting the MSS value of the TCP SYN packets.

The **ip tcp adjust-mss** command is effective only for TCP connections that pass through the router.

In most cases, the optimum value for the *max-segment-size* argument is 1452 bytes. This value and the 20-byte IP header, the 20-byte TCP header, and the 8-byte PPPoE header add up to a 1500-byte IP datagram that matches the MTU size of the Ethernet link.

If you are configuring the **ip mtu** command on the same interface as the **ip tcp adjust-mss** command, we recommend that you use the following commands and values:

- **ip tcp adjust-mss 1452**
- **ip mtu 1492**

### Examples

The following example shows the configuration of a PPPoE client with the MSS value set to 1452:

```
vpdn enable
no vpdn logging
```

```

!
vpdn-group 1
request-dialin
protocol pppoe
!
interface Ethernet0
 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1452
 ip nat inside
!
interface ATM0
 no ip address
 no atm ilmi-keepalive
 pvc 8/35
 pppoe client dial-pool-number 1
!
dsl equipment-type CPE
dsl operating-mode GSHDSL symmetric annex B
dsl linerate AUTO
!
interface Dialer1
 ip address negotiated
 ip mtu 1492
 ip nat outside
 encapsulation ppp
 dialer pool 1
 dialer-group 1
 ppp authentication pap callin
 ppp pap sent-username sohodyn password 7 141B1309000528
!
ip nat inside source list 101 interface Dialer1 overload
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Dialer1
access-list 101 permit ip 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.255 any

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip mtu</b>	Sets the MTU size of IP packets sent on an interface.

## ipv6 nd cache expire

To configure the duration of time before an IPv6 neighbor discovery cache entry expires, use the **ipv6 nd cache expire** command in the interface configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 nd cache expire expire-time-in-seconds [refresh]
no ipv6 nd cache expire expire-time-in-seconds [refresh]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>expire-time-in-seconds</i>	The time range is from 1 through 65536 seconds. The default is 14,400 seconds or 4 hours.
	<b>refresh</b>	(Optional) Automatically refreshes the neighbor discovery cache entry.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

By default, a neighbor discovery cache entry is expired and deleted if it remains in the STALE state for 14,400 seconds or 4 hours. The **ipv6 nd cache expire** command allows the expiry time to vary and to trigger auto refresh of an expired entry before the entry is deleted.

When the **refresh** keyword is used, a neighbor discovery cache entry is auto refreshed. The entry moves into the DELAY state and the neighbor unreachability detection process occurs, in which the entry transitions from the DELAY state to the PROBE state after 5 seconds. When the entry reaches the PROBE state, a neighbor solicitation is sent and then retransmitted as per the configuration.

### Examples

The following example shows that the neighbor discovery cache entry is configured to expire in 7200 seconds or 2 hours:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd cache expire 7200
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ipv6 nd na glean</b>	Configures neighbor discovery to glean an entry from an unsolicited neighbor advertisement.
<b>ipv6 nd nud retry</b>	Configures the number of times neighbor unreachability detection resends neighbor solicitations.
<b>show ipv6 interface</b>	Displays the usability status of interfaces that are configured for IPv6.

# ipv6 nd na glean

To configure the neighbor discovery to glean an entry from an unsolicited neighbor advertisement, use the **ipv6 nd na glean** command in the interface configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**ipv6 nd na glean**  
**no ipv6 nd na glean**

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** IPv6 nodes may emit a multicast unsolicited neighbor advertisement packet following the successful completion of duplicate address detection (DAD). By default, other IPv6 nodes ignore these unsolicited neighbor advertisement packets. The **ipv6 nd na glean** command configures the router to create a neighbor advertisement entry on receipt of an unsolicited neighbor advertisement packet (assuming no such entry already exists and the neighbor advertisement has the link-layer address option). Use of this command allows a device to populate its neighbor advertisement cache with an entry for a neighbor before data traffic exchange with the neighbor.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure neighbor discovery to glean an entry from an unsolicited neighbor advertisement:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd na glean
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ipv6 nd cache expire</b>	Configures the duration of time before an IPv6 neighbor discovery cache entry expires.
<b>ipv6 nd nud retry</b>	Configures the number of times neighbor unreachability detection resends neighbor solicitations.
<b>show ipv6 interface</b>	Displays the usability status of interfaces that are configured for IPv6.

## ipv6 nd nud retry

To configure the number of times the neighbor unreachability detection process resends neighbor solicitations, use the **ipv6 nd nud retry** command in the interface configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 nd nud retry base interval max-attempts {final-wait-time}
no ipv6 nd nud retry base interval max-attempts {final-wait-time}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>base</i>	The neighbor unreachability detection process base value.
	<i>interval</i>	The time interval, in milliseconds, between retries. The range is from 1000 to 32000.
	<i>max-attempts</i>	The maximum number of retry attempts, depending on the base value. The range is from 1 to 128.
	<i>final-wait-time</i>	The waiting time, in milliseconds, on the last probe. The range is from 1000 to 32000.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When a device runs neighbor unreachability detection to resolve the neighbor detection entry for a neighbor again, it sends three neighbor solicitation packets 1 second apart. In certain situations, for example, spanning-tree events, or high-traffic events, or end-host reloads), three neighbor solicitation packets that are sent at an interval of 1 second may not be sufficient. To help maintain the neighbor cache in such situations, use the **ipv6 nd nud retry** command to configure exponential timers for neighbor solicitation retransmits.

The maximum number of retry attempts is configured using the *max-attempts* argument. The retransmit interval is calculated with the following formula:

$$tm^n$$

here,

- t = Time interval
- m = Base (1, 2, or 3)
- n = Current neighbor solicitation number (where the first neighbor solicitation is 0).

Therefore, **ipv6 nd nud retry 3 1000 5** command retransmits at intervals of 1,3,9,27,81 seconds. If the final wait time is not configured, the entry remains for 243 seconds before it is deleted.

The **ipv6 nd nud retry** command affects only the retransmit rate for the neighbor unreachability detection process, and not for the initial resolution, which uses the default of three neighbor solicitation packets sent 1 second apart.



## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a fixed interval of 1 second and three retransmits:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd nud retry 1 1000 3
```

The following example shows how to configure a retransmit interval of 1, 2, 4, and 8:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd nud retry 2 1000 4
```

The following example shows how to configure the retransmit intervals of 1, 3, 9, 27, 81:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/1/4
Device(config-if)# ipv6 nd nud retry 3 1000 5
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ipv6 nd cache expire</b>	Configures the duration of time before an IPv6 neighbor discovery (ND) cache entry expires.
<b>ipv6 nd na glean</b>	Configures neighbor discovery to glean an entry from an unsolicited neighbor advertisement.
<b>show ipv6 interface</b>	Displays the usability status of interfaces that are configured for IPv6.

## ipv6 tcp adjust-mss

To adjust the maximum segment size (MSS) value of TCP packets that go through a router, use the **ipv6 tcp adjust-mss** command in interface configuration mode. To return the MSS value to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ipv6 tcp adjust-mss max-segment-size
no ipv6 tcp adjust-mss max-segment-size
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max-segment-size</i>	Maximum segment size, in bytes. The range is from 40 to 1940.
---------------------------	-------------------------	---

**Command Default** The MSS is determined by the originating host.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1a	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When a host (usually a PC) initiates a TCP session with a server, the host negotiates the IP segment size by using the MSS option field in the TCP packet. The value of the MSS field is determined by the maximum transmission unit (MTU) configuration on the host. The default MSS size is 1940 bytes, when the default MTU of the containing IP datagram is 2000 bytes.

The **ipv6 tcp adjust-mss** command helps prevent TCP sessions from being dropped by adjusting the MSS value of the TCP packets.

The **ipv6 tcp adjust-mss** command is effective only for TCP connections that pass through the router.

### Examples

The following example shows the configuration of a PPPoE client with the MSS value set to 1432:

```
vpdn enable
no vpdn logging
!
vpdn-group 1
request-dialin
protocol pppoe
!
interface Ethernet0/1
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:ABCD::1
  ipv6 tcp adjust-mss 1432
  ipv6 nat
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>ip mtu</b>	Sets the MTU size of IP packets sent on an interface.
	<b>ip tcp adjust-mss</b>	Sets the MSS size of IP packets sent on an interface on IPv4 traffic.

# key chain

To define an authentication key chain needed to enable authentication for routing protocols and enter key-chain configuration mode, use the **key chain** command in global configuration mode. To remove the key chain, use the **no** form of this command.

**key chain** *name-of-chain*

**no key chain** *name-of-chain*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name-of-chain</i>	Name of a key chain. A key chain must have at least one key and can have up to 2147483647 keys.
---------------------------	----------------------	---

**Command Default** No key chain exists.

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

**Usage Guidelines** You must configure a key chain with keys to enable authentication.

Although you can identify multiple key chains, we recommend using one key chain per interface per routing protocol. Upon specifying the **key chain** command, you enter key chain configuration mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to specify key chain:

```
Device(config-keychain-key) # key-string chestnut
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Sets the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain is received as valid.
	<b>key</b>	Identifies an authentication key on a key chain.
	<b>key-string (authentication)</b>	Specifies the authentication string for a key.
	<b>send-lifetime</b>	Sets the time period during which an authentication key on a key chain is valid to be sent.
	<b>show key chain</b>	Displays authentication key information.

## key-string (authentication)

To specify the authentication string for a key, use the **key-string**(authentication) command in key chain key configuration mode. To remove the authentication string, use the **no** form of this command.

**key-string** **key-string** *text*

**no key-string** *text*

### Syntax Description

<i>text</i>	Authentication string that must be sent and received in the packets using the routing protocol being authenticated. The string can contain from 1 to 80 uppercase and lowercase alphanumeric characters.
-------------	--

### Command Default

No authentication string for a key exists.

### Command Modes

Key chain key configuration (config-keychain-key)

### Examples

The following example shows how to specify the authentication string for a key:

```
Device (config-keychain-key) # key-string key1
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Sets the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain is received as valid.
<b>key</b>	Identifies an authentication key on a key chain.
<b>key chain</b>	Defines an authentication key-chain needed to enable authentication for routing protocols.
<b>send-lifetime</b>	Sets the time period during which an authentication key on a key chain is valid to be sent.
<b>show key chain</b>	Displays authentication key information.

# key

To identify an authentication key on a key chain, use the **key** command in key-chain configuration mode. To remove the key from the key chain, use the **no** form of this command.

**key** *key-id*  
**no key** *key-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>key-id</i>	Identification number of an authentication key on a key chain. The range of keys is from 0 to 2147483647. The key identification numbers need not be consecutive.
---------------	---

## Command Default

No key exists on the key chain.

## Command Modes

Command Modes Key-chain configuration (config-keychain)

## Usage Guidelines

It is useful to have multiple keys on a key chain so that the software can sequence through the keys as they become invalid after time, based on the **accept-lifetime** and **send-lifetime** key chain key command settings.

Each key has its own key identifier, which is stored locally. The combination of the key identifier and the interface associated with the message uniquely identifies the authentication algorithm and Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication key in use. Only one authentication packet is sent, regardless of the number of valid keys. The software starts looking at the lowest key identifier number and uses the first valid key.

If the last key expires, authentication will continue and an error message will be generated. To disable authentication, you must manually delete the last valid key.

To remove all keys, remove the key chain by using the **no key chain** command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to specify a key to identify authentication on a key-chain:

```
Device(config-keychain)#key 1
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>accept-lifetime</b>	Sets the time period during which the authentication key on a key chain is received as valid.
<b>key chain</b>	Defines an authentication key chain needed to enable authentication for routing protocols.
<b>key-string (authentication)</b>	Specifies the authentication string for a key.
<b>show key chain</b>	Displays authentication key information.

# show ip nhrp nhs

To display Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) next hop server (NHS) information, use the **show ip nhrp nhs** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

**show ip nhrp nhs** [{*interface*}] [**detail**] [{**redundancy** [{*cluster number* | **preempted** | **running** | **waiting**}]}]

## Syntax Description

<i>interface</i>	(Optional) Displays NHS information currently configured on the interface. See the table below for types, number ranges, and descriptions.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed NHS information.
<b>redundancy</b>	(Optional) Displays information about NHS redundancy stacks.
<i>cluster number</i>	(Optional) Displays redundancy cluster information.
<b>preempted</b>	(Optional) Displays information about NHS that failed to become active and is preempted.
<b>running</b>	(Optional) Displays NHSs that are currently in Responding or Expecting replies states.
<b>waiting</b>	(Optional) Displays NHSs awaiting to be scheduled.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Denali 16.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The table below lists the valid types, number ranges, and descriptions for the optional *interface* argument.



**Note** The valid types can vary according to the platform and interfaces on the platform.

**Table 2: Valid Types, Number Ranges, and Interface Descriptions**

Valid Types	Number Ranges	Interface Descriptions
<b>ANI</b>	0 to 1000	Autonomic-Networking virtual interface
<b>Auto-Template</b>	1 to 999	Auto-Template interface
<b>GMPLS</b>	0 to 1000	Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) interface
<b>GigabitEthernet</b>	0 to 9	GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z
<b>InternalInterface</b>	0 to 9	Internal interface

Valid Types	Number Ranges	Interface Descriptions
<b>LISP</b>	0 to 65520	Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) virtual interface
<b>loopback</b>	0 to 2147483647	Loopback interface
<b>Null</b>	0 to 0	Null interface
<b>PROTECTION_GROUP</b>	0 to 0	Protection-group controller
<b>Port-channel</b>	1 to 128	Port channel interface
<b>TenGigabitEthernet</b>	0 to 9	TenGigabitEthernet interface
<b>Tunnel</b>	0 to 2147483647	Tunnel interface
<b>Tunnel-tp</b>	0 to 65535	MPLS Transport Profile interface
<b>Vlan</b>	1 to 4094	VLAN interface

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip nhrp nhs detail** command:

```
Switch# show ip nhrp nhs detail

Legend:
  E=Expecting replies
  R=Responding
Tunnell:
  10.1.1.1          E req-sent 128 req-failed 1 repl-recv 0
Pending Registration Requests:
Registration Request: Reqid 1, Ret 64 NHS 10.1.1.1
```

The table below describes the significant field shown in the display.

**Table 3: show ip nhrp nhs Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Tunnell	Interface through which the target network is reached.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ip nhrp map</b>	Statically configures the IP-to-NBMA address mapping of IP destinations connected to an NBMA network.
<b>show ip nhrp</b>	Displays NHRP mapping information.

# show ip ports all

To display all the open ports on a device, use the **show ip ports all** in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

## show ip ports all

### Syntax Description

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values.

### Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

### Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command provides a list of all open TCP/IP ports on the system including the ports opened using Cisco networking stack.

To close open ports, you can use one of the following methods:

- Use Access Control List (ACL).
- To close the UDP 2228 port, use the **no l2 traceroute** command.
- To close TCP 80, TCP 443, TCP 6970, TCP 8090 ports, use the **no ip http server** and **no ip http secure-server** commands.

### Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ip ports all** command:

```
Device#
show ip ports all
Proto Local Address Foreign Address State PID/Program Name
TCB Local Address Foreign Address (state)
tcp *:4786 *:* LISTEN 224/[IOS]SMI IBC server process
tcp *:443 *:* LISTEN 286/[IOS]HTTP CORE
tcp *:443 *:* LISTEN 286/[IOS]HTTP CORE
tcp *:80 *:* LISTEN 286/[IOS]HTTP CORE
tcp *:80 *:* LISTEN 286/[IOS]HTTP CORE
udp *:10002 *:* 0/[IOS] Unknown
udp *:2228 10.0.0.0:0 318/[IOS]L2TRACE SERVER
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display

**Table 4: Field Descriptions of show ip ports all**

Field	Description
Protocol	Transport protocol used.



Field	Description
Local Address.	Device IP Address.
Foreign Address	Remote or peer address.
State	State of the connection. It can be listen, established or connected.
PID/Program Name	Process ID or name

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show tcp brief all</b>	Displays information about TCP connection endpoints.
<b>show ip sockets</b>	Displays IP sockets information.

# show key chain

To display the keychain, use the **show key chain** command.

**show key chain** [*name-of-chain*]

## Syntax Description

<i>name-of-chain</i>	(Optional) Name of the key chain to display, as named in the key chain command.
----------------------	---

## Command Default

If the command is used without any parameters, then it lists out all the key chains.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show key chain** command:

```

show key chain
Device# show key chain

Key-chain AuthenticationGLBP:
  key 1 -- text "Thisisasecretkey"
    accept lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
    send lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
Key-chain glbp2:
  key 100 -- text "abc123"
    accept lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
    send lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>key-string</b>	Specifies the authentication string for a key.
<b>send-lifetime</b>	Sets the time period during which an authentication key on a key chain is valid to be sent.

# show track

To display information about objects that are tracked by the tracking process, use the **show track** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show track [{object-number [brief] | application [brief] | interface [brief] | ip[route [brief] | [sla [brief]] | ipv6 [route [brief]] | list [route [brief]] | resolution [ip | ipv6] | stub-object [brief] | summary | timers}]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>object-number</i>	(Optional) Object number that represents the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 1000.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a single line of information related to the preceding argument or keyword.
<b>application</b>	(Optional) Displays tracked application objects.
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Displays tracked interface objects.
<b>ip route</b>	(Optional) Displays tracked IP route objects.
<b>ip sla</b>	(Optional) Displays tracked IP SLA objects.
<b>ipv6 route</b>	(Optional) Displays tracked IPv6 route objects.
<b>list</b>	(Optional) Displays the list of boolean objects.
<b>resolution</b>	(Optional) Displays resolution of tracked parameters.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Displays the summary of the specified object.
<b>timers</b>	(Optional) Displays polling interval timers.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about objects that are tracked by the tracking process. When no arguments or keywords are specified, information for all objects is displayed.

A maximum of 1000 objects can be tracked. Although 1000 tracked objects can be configured, each tracked object uses CPU resources. The amount of available CPU resources on a device is dependent upon variables such as traffic load and how other protocols are configured and run. The ability to use 1000 tracked objects is dependent upon the available CPU. Testing should be conducted on site to ensure that the service works under the specific site traffic conditions.

## Examples

The following example shows information about the state of IP routing on the interface that is being tracked:

```
Device# show track 1

Track 1
  Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 ip routing
  IP routing is Down (no IP addr)
  1 change, last change 00:01:08
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

**Table 5: show track Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Track	Object number that is being tracked.
Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 ip routing	Interface type, interface number, and object that is being tracked.
IP routing is	State value of the object, displayed as Up or Down. If the object is down, the reason is displayed.
1 change, last change	Number of times that the state of a tracked object has changed and the time (in <i>hh:mm:ss</i> ) since the last change.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show track resolution</b>	Displays the resolution of tracked parameters.
<b>track interface</b>	Configures an interface to be tracked and enters tracking configuration mode.
<b>track ip route</b>	Tracks the state of an IP route and enters tracking configuration mode.

# track

To configure an interface to be tracked where the Gateway Load Balancing Protocol (GLBP) weighting changes based on the state of the interface, use the **track** command in global configuration mode. To remove the tracking, use the **no** form of this command.

```
track object-number interface type number {line-protocol | ip routing | ipv6 routing}
no track object-number interface type number {line-protocol | ip routing | ipv6 routing}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>object-number</i>	Object number in the range from 1 to 1000 representing the interface to be tracked.
	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>	Interface type and number to be tracked.
	<b>line-protocol</b>	Tracks whether the interface is up.
	<b>ip routing</b>	Tracks whether IP routing is enabled, an IP address is configured on the interface, and the interface state is up, before reporting to GLBP that the interface is up.
	<b>ipv6 routing</b>	Tracks whether IPv6 routing is enabled, an IP address is configured on the interface, and the interface state is up, before reporting to GLBP that the interface is up.

**Command Default** The state of the interfaces is not tracked.

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced..

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **track** command in conjunction with the **glbp weighting** and **glbp weighting track** commands to configure parameters for an interface to be tracked. If a tracked interface on a GLBP device goes down, the weighting for that device is reduced. If the weighting falls below a specified minimum, the device will lose its ability to act as an active GLBP virtual forwarder.

A maximum of 1000 objects can be tracked. Although 1000 tracked objects can be configured, each tracked object uses CPU resources. The amount of available CPU resources on a device is dependent upon variables such as traffic load and how other protocols are configured and run. The ability to use 1000 tracked objects is dependent upon the available CPU. Testing should be conducted on site to ensure that the service works under the specific site traffic conditions.

## Examples

In the following example, TenGigabitEthernet interface 0/0/1 tracks whether GigabitEthernet interfaces 1/0/1 and 1/0/3 are up. If either of the GigabitEthernet interface goes down, the GLBP weighting is reduced by the default value of 10. If both GigabitEthernet interfaces go down, the GLBP weighting will fall below the lower threshold and the device will no longer be an active forwarder. To resume its role as an active forwarder, the device must have both tracked interfaces back up, and the weighting must rise above the upper threshold.

```
Device(config)# track 1 interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 line-protocol
```

```

Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# track 2 interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/3 line-protocol
Device(config-track)# exit
Device(config)# interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/0/1
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.21.8.32 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# glbp 10 weighting 110 lower 95 upper 105
Device(config-if)# glbp 10 weighting track 1
Device(config-if)# glbp 10 weighting track 2

```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>glbp weighting</b>	Specifies the initial weighting value of a GLBP gateway.
<b>glbp weighting track</b>	Specifies an object to be tracked that affects the weighting of a GLBP gateway.

## vrrp

To create a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) group and enter VRRPv3 group configuration mode, use the **vrrp**. To remove the VRRPv3 group, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vrrp group-id address-family {ipv4 | ipv6}
no vrrp group-id address-family {ipv4 | ipv6}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>group-id</i>	Virtual router group number. The range is from 1 to 255.
	<b>address-family</b>	Specifies the address-family for this VRRP group.
	<b>ipv4</b>	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 address.
	<b>ipv6</b>	(Optional) Specifies IPv6 address.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced..

### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

The following example shows how to create a VRRPv3 group and enter VRRP configuration mode:

```
Device(config-if)# vrrp 3 address-family ipv4
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>timers advertise</b>	Sets the advertisement timer in milliseconds.

## vrrp description

To assign a description to the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) group, use the **vrrp description** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

**description** *text*

**no description**

### Syntax Description

<i>text</i>	Text (up to 80 characters) that describes the purpose or use of the group.
-------------	--

### Command Default

There is no description of the VRRP group.

### Command Modes

VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

### Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example enables VRRP. VRRP group 1 is described as Building A – Marketing and Administration.

```
Device(config-if-vrrp)# description Building A - Marketing and Administration
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>vrrp</b>	Creates a VRRPv3 group and enters VRRPv3 group configuration mode.



## vrrp preempt

To configure the device to take over as the current primary virtual router for a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) group if it has higher priority than the current primary virtual router, use the **preempt** command in VRRP configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

**preempt** [**delay minimum** *seconds*]  
**no preempt**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>delay minimum</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Number of seconds that the device will delay before issuing an advertisement claiming primary ownership. The default delay is 0 seconds.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------	---

**Command Default** This command is enabled.

**Command Modes** VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, the device being configured with this command will take over as primary virtual router for the group if it has a higher priority than the current primary virtual router. You can configure a delay, which will cause the VRRP device to wait the specified number of seconds before issuing an advertisement claiming primary ownership.



**Note** The device that is the IP address owner will preempt, regardless of the setting of this command.

### Examples

The following example configures the device to preempt the current primary virtual router when its priority of 200 is higher than that of the current primary virtual router. If the device preempts the current primary virtual router, it waits 15 seconds before issuing an advertisement claiming it is the primary virtual router.

```
Device(config-if-vrrp)#preempt delay minimum 15
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>vrrp</b>	Creates a VRRPv3 group and enters VRRPv3 group configuration mode.
	<b>priority</b>	Sets the priority level of the device within a VRRP group.

## vrrp priority

To set the priority level of the device within a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) group, use the **priority** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the priority level of the device, use the **no** form of this command.

**priority** *level*  
**no priority** *level*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>level</i> Priority of the device within the VRRP group. The range is from 1 to 254. The default is 100.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** The priority level is set to the default value of 100.

**Command Modes** VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to control which device becomes the primary virtual router.

**Examples** The following example configures the device with a priority of 254:

```
Device(config-if-vrrp)# priority 254
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>vrrp</b>	Creates a VRRPv3 group and enters VRRPv3 group configuration mode.
	<b>vrrp preempt</b>	Configures the device to take over as primary virtual router for a VRRP group if it has higher priority than the current primary virtual router.

## vrrp timers advertise

To configure the interval between successive advertisements by the primary virtual router in a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) group, use the **timers advertise** command in VRRP configuration mode. To restore the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**timers advertise** [*msec*] *interval*  
**no timers advertise** [*msec*] *interval*

Syntax Description	
<i>group</i>	Virtual router group number. The group number range is from 1 to 255.
<b>msec</b>	(Optional) Changes the unit of the advertisement time from seconds to milliseconds. Without this keyword, the advertisement interval is in seconds.
<i>interval</i>	Time interval between successive advertisements by the primary virtual router. The unit of the interval is in seconds, unless the <b>msec</b> keyword is specified. The default is 1 second. The valid range is 1 to 255 seconds. When the <b>msec</b> keyword is specified, the valid range is 50 to 999 milliseconds.

**Command Default** The default interval of 1 second is configured.

**Command Modes** VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The advertisements being sent by the primary virtual router communicate the state and priority of the current primary virtual router.

The **vrrp timers advertise** command configures the time between successive advertisement packets and the time before other routers declare the primary router to be down. Routers or access servers on which timer values are not configured can learn timer values from the primary router. The timers configured on the primary router always override any other timer settings. All routers in a VRRP group must use the same timer values. If the same timer values are not set, the devices in the VRRP group will not communicate with each other and any misconfigured device will change its state to primary.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure the primary virtual router to send advertisements every 4 seconds:

```
Device(config-if-vrrp)# timers advertise 4
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>vrrp</b>	Creates a VRRPv3 group and enters VRRPv3 group configuration mode.

Command	Description
<b>timers learn</b>	Configures the device, when it is acting as backup virtual router for a VRRP group, to learn the advertisement interval used by the primary virtual router.

## vrrs leader

To specify a leader's name to be registered with Virtual Router Redundancy Service (VRRS), use the **vrrs leader** command. To remove the specified VRRS leader, use the **no** form of this command.

**vrrs leader** *vrrs-leader-name*

**no vrrs leader** *vrrs-leader-name*

### Syntax Description

<i>vrrs-leader-name</i>	Name of VRRS Tag to lead.
-------------------------	---------------------------

### Command Default

A registered VRRS name is unavailable by default.

### Command Modes

VRRP configuration (config-if-vrrp)

### Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.5.1a	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example specifies a leader's name to be registered with VRRS:

```
Device(config-if-vrrp)# vrrs leader leader-1
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>vrrp</b>	Creates a VRRP group and enters VRRP configuration mode.

