Configuring Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

This section contains the following topics:

- Configuring PTP on the ESS3300 and IE3X00 Switches, on page 1
- Information About Precision Time Protocol, on page 1
- Information About NTP to PTP Time Conversion, on page 11
- Prerequisites, on page 14
- Guidelines and Limitations, on page 14
- Default Settings, on page 17
- Configuring PTP on the Switch, on page 17
- Configuring NTP to PTP Time Conversion, on page 27
- Related Documents, on page 31
- Feature History, on page 31

Configuring PTP on the ESS3300 and IE3X00 Switches

This document describes Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and how to configure it on the Cisco ESR3300 ESR and the Cisco IE-3200, IE-3300, and IE-3400 series switches. This document uses the term switch to refer to these platforms.

This document also describes the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to PTP conversion feature and how to configure it on these switches.

Information About Precision Time Protocol

Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is defined in IEEE 1588 as Precision Clock Synchronization for Networked Measurements and Control Systems, and was developed to synchronize the clocks in packet-based networks that include distributed device clocks of varying precision and stability. PTP is designed specifically for industrial, networked measurement and control systems, and is optimal for use in distributed systems because it requires minimal bandwidth and little processing overhead.

Note

Review the Guidelines and Limitations, on page 14 before configuring PTP on your device.
Why PTP?

Smart grid power automation applications such as peak-hour billing, virtual power generators, and outage monitoring and management, require extremely precise time accuracy and stability. Timing precision improves network monitoring accuracy and troubleshooting ability.

In addition to providing time accuracy and synchronization, the PTP message-based protocol can be implemented on packet-based networks, such as Ethernet networks. The benefits of using PTP in an Ethernet network include:

- Low cost and easy setup in existing Ethernet networks
- Limited bandwidth is required for PTP data packets

Ethernet Switches and Delays

In an Ethernet network, switches provide a full-duplex communication path between network devices. Switches send data packets to packet destinations using address information contained in the packets. When the switch attempts to send multiple packets simultaneously, some of the packets are buffered by the switch so that they are not lost before they are sent. When the buffer is full, the switch delays sending packets. This delay can cause device clocks on the network to lose synchronization with one another.

Additional delays can occur when packets entering a switch are stored in local memory while the switch searches the MAC address table to verify packet CRC fields. This process causes variations in packet forwarding time latency, and these variations can result in asymmetrical packet delay times.

Adding PTP to a network can compensate for these latency and delay problems by correctly adjusting device clocks so that they stay synchronized with one another. PTP enables network switches to function as PTP devices, including boundary clocks (BCs) and transparent clocks (TCs).

Message-Based Synchronization

To ensure clock synchronization, PTP requires an accurate measurement of the communication path delay between the time source (master) and the receiver (slave). PTP sends messages between the master and slave device to determine the delay measurement. Then, PTP measures the exact message transmit and receive times and uses these times to calculate the communication path delay. PTP then adjusts current time information contained in network data for the calculated delay, resulting in more accurate time information.

This delay measurement principle determines path delay between devices on the network, and the local clocks are adjusted for this delay using a series of messages sent between masters and slaves. The one-way delay time is calculated by averaging the path delay of the transmit and receive messages. This calculation assumes a symmetrical communication path; however, switched networks do not necessarily have symmetrical communication paths, due to the buffering process.

PTP provides a method, using transparent clocks, to measure and account for the delay in a time-interval field in network timing packets, making the switches temporarily transparent to the master and slave nodes on the network. An end-to-end transparent clock forwards all messages on the network in the same way that a switch does.
Cisco PTP supports multicast PTP messages only.

To read a detailed description of synchronization messages, refer to PTP Event Message Sequences, on page 3. To learn more about how transparent clocks calculate network delays, refer to Transparent Clock, on page 7.

The following figure shows a typical 1588 PTP network that includes grandmaster clocks, switches in boundary clock mode, and Intelligent Electronic Device (IEDs) such as a digital relays or protection devices. In this diagram, Master 1 is the grandmaster clock. If Master 1 becomes unavailable, the boundary clock slaves switch to Master 2 for synchronization.

Figure 1: PTP Network

PTP Event Message Sequences

This section describes the PTP event message sequences that occur during synchronization.

Synchronizing with Boundary Clocks

The ordinary and boundary clocks configured for the delay request-response mechanism use the following event messages to generate and communicate timing information:

- Sync
- Delay_Req
- Follow_Up
• Delay_Resp

These messages are sent in the following sequence:
1. The master sends a Sync message to the slave and notes the time (t1) at which it was sent.
2. The slave receives the Sync message and notes the time of reception (t2).
3. The master conveys to the slave the timestamp t1 by embedding the timestamp t1 in a Follow_Up message.
4. The slave sends a Delay_Req message to the master and notes the time (t3) at which it was sent.
5. The master receives the Delay_Req message and notes the time of reception (t4).
6. The master conveys to the slave the timestamp t4 by embedding it in a Delay_Resp message.

After this sequence, the slave possesses all four timestamps. These timestamps can be used to compute the offset of the slave clock relative to the master, and the mean propagation time of messages between the two clocks.

The offset calculation is based on the assumption that the time for the message to propagate from master to slave is the same as the time required from slave to master. This assumption is not always valid on an Ethernet network due to asymmetrical packet delay times.

Figure 2: Detailed Steps—Boundary Clock Synchronization

Synchronizing with Peer-to-Peer Transparent Clocks

When the network includes multiple levels of boundary clocks in the hierarchy, with non-PTP enabled devices between them, synchronization accuracy decreases.
The round-trip time is assumed to be equal to mean_path_delay/2, however this is not always valid for Ethernet networks. To improve accuracy, the resident time of each intermediary clock is added to the offset in the end-to-end transparent clock. Resident time, however, does not take into consideration the link delay between peers, which is handled by peer-to-peer transparent clocks.

Peer-to-peer transparent clocks measure the link delay between two clock ports implementing the peer delay mechanism. The link delay is used to correct timing information in Sync and Follow_Up messages.

Peer-to-peer transparent clocks use the following event messages:

- Pdelay_Req
- Pdelay_Resp
- Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up

These messages are sent in the following sequence:

1. Port 1 generates timestamp t1 for a Pdelay_Req message.
2. Port 2 receives and generates timestamp t2 for this message.
3. Port 2 returns and generates timestamp t3 for a Pdelay_Resp message.
   To minimize errors due to any frequency offset between the two ports, Port 2 returns the Pdelay_Resp message as quickly as possible after the receipt of the Pdelay_Req message.
4. Port 2 returns timestamps t2 and t3 in the Pdelay_Resp and Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up messages respectively.
5. Port 1 generates timestamp t4 after receiving the Pdelay_Resp message. Port 1 then uses the four timestamps (t1, t2, t3, and t4) to calculate the mean link delay.

Figure 3: Detailed Steps—Peer-to-Peer Transparent Clock Synchronization

\[
\text{Peer\_link\_delay} = \frac{1}{2} \left( (t_4 - t_1) - (t_3 - t_2) \right)
\]
Synchronizing the Local Clock

In an ideal PTP network, the master and slave clock operate at the same frequency. However, drift can occur on the network. Drift is the frequency difference between the master and slave clock. You can compensate for drift by using the time stamp information in the device hardware and follow-up messages (intercepted by the switch) to adjust the frequency of the local clock to match the frequency of the master clock.

Best Master Clock Algorithm

The Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA) is the basis of PTP functionality. The BMCA specifies how each clock on the network determines the best master clock in its subdomain of all the clocks it can see, including itself. The BMCA runs on the network continuously and quickly adjusts for changes in network configuration.

The BMCA uses the following criteria to determine the best master clock in the subdomain:

- Clock quality (for example, GPS is considered the highest quality)
- Clock accuracy of the clock’s time base
- Stability of the local oscillator
- Closest clock to the grandmaster

In addition to identifying the best master clock, the BMCA also ensures that clock conflicts do not occur on the PTP network by ensuring that:

- Clocks do not have to negotiate with one another
- There is no misconfiguration, such as two master clocks or no master clocks, as a result of the master clock identification process

PTP Clocks

A PTP network is made up of PTP-enabled devices and devices that are not using PTP. The PTP-enabled devices typically consist of the following clock types.

Grandmaster Clock

Within a PTP domain, the grandmaster clock is the primary source of time for clock synchronization using PTP. The grandmaster clock usually has a very precise time source, such as a GPS or atomic clock. When the network does not require any external time reference and only needs to be synchronized internally, the grandmaster clock can free run.

Ordinary Clock

An ordinary clock is a PTP clock with a single PTP port. It functions as a node in a PTP network and can be selected by the BMCA as a master or slave within a subdomain. Ordinary clocks are the most common clock type on a PTP network because they are used as end nodes on a network that is connected to devices requiring synchronization. Ordinary clocks have various interface to external devices.
Boundary Clock

A boundary clock in a PTP network operates in place of a standard network switch or router. Boundary clocks have more than one PTP port, and each port provides access to a separate PTP communication path. Boundary clocks provide an interface between PTP domains. They intercept and process all PTP messages, and pass all other network traffic. The boundary clock uses the BMCA to select the best clock seen by any port. The selected port is then set as a slave. The master port synchronizes the clocks connected downstream, while the slave port synchronizes with the upstream master clock.

Transparent Clock

The role of transparent clocks in a PTP network is to update the time-interval field that is part of the PTP event message. This update compensates for switch delay and has an accuracy of within one picosecond.

There are two types of transparent clocks:

**End-to-end (E2E) transparent clocks** measure the PTP event message transit time (also known as *resident time*) for SYNC and DELAY_REQUEST messages. This measured transit time is added to a data field (correction field) in the corresponding messages:

- The measured transit time of a SYNC message is added to the correction field of the corresponding SYNC or the FOLLOW_UP message.
- The measured transit time of a DELAY_REQUEST message is added to the correction field of the corresponding DELAY_RESPONSE message.

The slave uses this information when determining the offset between the slave’s and the master’s time. E2E transparent clocks do not provide correction for the propagation delay of the link itself.

**Peer-to-peer (P2P) transparent clocks** measure PTP event message transit time in the same way E2E transparent clocks do, as described above. In addition, P2P transparent clocks measure the upstream link delay. The upstream link delay is the estimated packet propagation delay between the upstream neighbor P2P transparent clock and the P2P transparent clock under consideration.

These two times (message transit time and upstream link delay time) are both added to the correction field of the PTP event message, and the correction field of the message received by the slave contains the sum of all link delays. In theory, this is the total end-to-end delay (from master to slave) of the SYNC packet.

The following figure illustrates PTP clocks in a master-slave hierarchy within a PTP network.

*Figure 4: PTP Clock Hierarchy*
PTP Profiles

This section describes the following PTP profiles available on the switch:

- Power Profile
- Default Profile

The Power Profile is defined in PC37.238 - IEEE Draft Standard Profile for Use of IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol in Power System Applications. This switch documentation uses the terms Power Profile mode and Default Profile mode when referring to this IEEE 1588 profile and its associated configuration values.

The IEEE 1588 definition of a PTP profile is the set of allowed PTP features applicable to a device. A PTP profile is usually specific to a particular type of application or environment and defines the following values:

- Best master clock algorithm options
- Configuration management options
- Path delay mechanisms (peer delay or delay request-response)
- Range and default values of all PTP configurable attributes and data set members
- Transport mechanisms that are required, permitted, or prohibited
- Node types that are required, permitted, or prohibited
- Options that are required, permitted, or prohibited

Default Profile Mode

The default PTP profile mode on the switch is Default Profile mode. In this mode:

- The PTP mode of transport is Layer 3.
- The supported transparent clock mode is end-to-end (E2E).

Table 1: Configuration Values for the IEEE PTP Power Profile and Switch Modes , on page 9 lists the configuration values for the switch in Default Profile mode.

Power Profile Mode

The IEEE Power Profile defines specific or allowed values for PTP networks used in power substations. The defined values include the optimum physical layer, the higher level protocol for PTP messages, and the preferred best master clock algorithm. The Power Profile values ensure consistent and reliable network time distribution within substations, between substations, and across wide geographic areas.

The switch is optimized for PTP in these ways:

- Hardware—The switch uses FPGA and PHY for the PTP function. The PHY time stamps the Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet ports.
- Software—In Power Profile mode, the switch uses the configuration values defined in the IEEE 1588 Power Profile standard.

The following table lists the configuration values defined by the IEEE 1588 Power Profile and the values that the switch uses for each PTP profile mode.
Table 1: Configuration Values for the IEEE PTP Power Profile and Switch Modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTP Field</th>
<th>Power Profile Value</th>
<th>Switch Configuration Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message transmission</td>
<td>Ethernet 802.3 with Ethertype 0X88F7. PTP messages are sent as 802.1Q tagged Ethernet frames with a default VLAN 0 and default priority 4.</td>
<td>Access Ports—Untagged Layer 2 packets. <strong>Trunk Ports</strong>—802.1Q tagged Layer 2 packets with native VLAN on the port and default priority value of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address—Non-peer delay</td>
<td>01-1B-19-00-00-00. 01-1B-19-00-00-00. 01-1B-19-00-00-00.</td>
<td>Layer 3 packets. By default, 802.1q tagging is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address—Peer delay</td>
<td>01-80-C2-00-00-0E. 01-80-C2-00-00-0E.</td>
<td>Not applicable to this mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain number</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path delay calculation</td>
<td>Peer-to-peer transparent clocks.</td>
<td>Peer-to-peer transparent clocks using the peer_delay mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMCA</td>
<td>Enabled.</td>
<td>Enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock type</td>
<td>Two-step clocks are supported.</td>
<td>Two-step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time scale</td>
<td>Epoch. ¹</td>
<td>Epoch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmaster ID and local time</td>
<td>PTP-specific TLV (type, length, value) to indicate Grandmaster ID.</td>
<td>PTP-specific TLV to indicate Grandmaster ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determination</td>
<td></td>
<td>PTP-specific type, length, and value to indicate Grandmaster ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time accuracy over network</td>
<td>Over 16 hops, slave device synchronization accuracy is within 1 usec (1 microsecond).</td>
<td>Over 16 hops, slave device synchronization accuracy is within 1 usec (1 microsecond).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hops</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable in this mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Epoch = Elapsed time since epoch start.

Tagging Behavior for PTP Packets

The following table describes the switch tagging behavior in Power Profile and Default Profile modes.

Table 2: Tagging Behavior for PTP Packets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch Port Mode</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Power Profile Mode</th>
<th>Default Profile Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Behavior</td>
<td>Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk Port</td>
<td><strong>vlan dot1q tag native</strong> enabled</td>
<td>Switch tags packets</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring Precision Time Protocol (PTP)
PTP Clock Modes Supported on the Switch

PTP synchronization behavior depends on the PTP clock mode that you configure on the switch. You can configure the switch for one of the following global modes. See Guidelines and Limitations, on page 14 for guidelines for configuring each of the clock modes.

### Boundary Clock Mode

A switch configured for boundary clock mode participates in selecting the best master clock on the subdomain, selecting from all clocks it can see, including itself. If the switch does not detect a more accurate clock than itself, then the switch becomes the master clock. If a more accurate clock is detected, then the switch synchronizes to that clock and becomes a slave clock.

After initial synchronization, the switch and the connected devices exchange PTP timing messages to correct the changes caused by clock offsets and network delays.

### Forward Mode

A switch configured for forward mode passes incoming PTP packets as normal multicast traffic.

### E2E Transparent Clock Mode

A switch configured for end-to-end transparent clock mode does not synchronize its clock with the master clock. A switch in this mode does not participate in master clock selection and uses the default PTP clock mode on all ports.

### P2P Transparent Clock Mode

A switch configured for peer-to-peer transparent clock mode does not synchronize its clock with the master clock. A switch in this mode does not participate in master clock selection and uses the default PTP clock mode on all ports.

### Configurable Boundary Clock Synchronization Algorithm

You can configure the BC synchronization algorithm to accommodate various PTP use cases, depending on whether you need to prioritize filtering of input time errors or faster convergence. A PTP algorithm that filters packet delay variation (PDV) converges more slowly than a PTP algorithm that does not.

By default, the BC uses a linear feedback controller (that is, a servo) to set the BC's time output to the next clock. The linear servo provides a small amount of PDV filtering and converges in an average amount of time. For improved convergence time, BCs can use the TC feedforward algorithm to measure the delay added by
the network elements forwarding plane (the disturbance) and use that measured delay to control the time output.

While the feedforward BC dramatically speeds up the boundary clock, the feedforward BC does not filter any PDV. The adaptive PDV filter provides high quality time synchronization in the presence of PDV over wireless access points (APs) and enterprise switches that do not support PTP and that add significant PDV.

Three options are available for BC synchronization (all are compliant with IEEE 1588-2008):

- **Feedforward**—For very fast and accurate convergence; no PDV filtering.
- **Adaptive**—Filters as much PDV as possible, given a set of assumptions about the PDV characteristics, the hardware configuration, and the environmental conditions.

![Note](image)

**Note** With the adaptive filter, the switch does not meet the time performance requirements specified in ITU-T G.8261.

- **Linear**—Provides simple linear filtering (the default).

Adaptive mode (*ptp transfer filter adaptive*) is not available in Power Profile mode.

For configuration information, see [Information About NTP to PTP Time Conversion](#).

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**Information About NTP to PTP Time Conversion**

NTP to PTP Time Conversion allows you to use Network Time Protocol (NTP) as a time source for PTP. Customers who use PTP for very precise synchronization within a site can use NTP across sites, where precise synchronization is not required.

NTP is the traditional method of synchronizing clocks across packet based networks. NTP uses a two-way time transfer mechanism, between a master and a slave. NTP is capable of synchronizing a device within a few 100 milliseconds across the Internet, and within a few milliseconds in a tightly controlled LAN. The ability to use NTP as a time source for PTP allows customers to correlate data generated in their PTP network with data in their enterprise data centers running NTP.

The following figure shows an example of an industrial network based on the Industrial Automation and Control System Reference Model. The enterprise zone and demilitarized zone run NTP, and the manufacturing zone and cell/area zone run PTP with NTP as the time source. The switch with the NTP to PTP conversion feature can be either the Layer 2 Switch or the Distribution Switch in the Cell/Area Zone.
Grandmaster Boundary Clock Hybrid

The NTP to PTP conversion feature adds grandmaster clock functionality to Cisco PTP, so the switch can be a time source as well as forward time. A new PTP clock type, grandmaster boundary clock (GMC-BC), provides the NTP time source for PTP. The GMC-BC acts like a BC, which is a multi-port device, with a
single-port GMC connected to a virtual port on the BC. The GMC-BC switches between acting like a GMC when the GMC-BC is the primary GMC, and acting like a BC when the GMC-BC is a backup. This ensures that all devices on the PTP network remain synchronized in a failover scenario. The following figure shows a PTP network with redundant GMC-BCs. GMC-BC 1 is the grandmaster clock, and GMC-BC 2 is both backup GMC and BC.

*Figure 6: Redundant GMC-BC Configuration*

In a network with two GMC-BCs, the secondary GMC-BC can synchronize to both the NTP reference and the PTP reference at the same time, so the secondary GMC-BC can immediately take over when the primary GMC-BC fails. The GMC-BC instantly updates the time during a switchover.

**Clock Manager**

The clock manager is the component in the Cisco NTP to PTP software architecture that keeps track of the various time services and selects the clock that actively provides time. The clock manager notifies the time services of important changes, such as state changes, leap seconds, or daylight saving time.

The clock manager selects the NTP or manually-set clock first, followed by PTP and the real-time clock if NTP is not active. The following table shows the results of the clock selection process.

*Table 3: Time Service Selection*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTP (Active) or Manually Set</th>
<th>PTP (Active)</th>
<th>Real-Time Clock</th>
<th>Selected Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Don’t care</td>
<td>Don’t care</td>
<td>NTP or Manually Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Don’t care</td>
<td>PTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Real-Time Clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, the clock manager ensures that the time displayed in the Cisco IOS commands `show ptp clock` and `show clock` match. The `show clock` command always follows this priority, but there are two corner cases where the `show ptp clock` time may differ:
• The switch is either a TC or a BC, and there is no other active reference on the network. To preserve backwards compatibility, the TC and BC never take their time from the clock manager, only from the network’s PTP GMC. If there is no active PTP GMC, then the time displayed in the `show clock` and the `show ptp clock` command output may differ.

• The switch is a syntonizing TC, a BC with a slave port, or a GMC-BC with slave port, and the time provided by the PTP GMC does not match the time provided by NTP or the user (that is, manually set). In this case, the PTP clock must forward the time from the PTP GMC. If the PTP clock does not follow the PTP GMC, then the PTP network will end up with two different time bases, which would break any control loops or sequence of event applications using PTP.

The following table shows how the Cisco IOS and PTP clocks behave given the various configurations. Most of the time, the two clocks match. Occasionally, the two clocks are different; those configurations are highlighted in the table.

Table 4: Expected Time Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOS Clock Configuration</th>
<th>PTP Clock Configuration</th>
<th>IOS Clock Source</th>
<th>PTP Clock Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>PTP BC, E2E TC, or GMC-BC in BC Mode</td>
<td>PTP</td>
<td>PTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>PTP BC, E2E TC, or GMC-BC in BC Mode</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>PTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>PTP BC, E2E TC, or GMC-BC in BC Mode</td>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>PTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>GMC-BC in GM Mode</td>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>Calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>GMC-BC in GM Mode</td>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>NTP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prerequisites**

• Review the Guidelines and Limitations, on page 14.

• The ESS3300 does not support PTP on the 10 GE Uplink ports.

• To use the NTP to PTP conversion feature, the switch must have an IP address for NTP to function.

• To use the NTP to PTP conversion feature, you must configure at least one NTP server. Configuring three or more NTP servers allows NTP to ignore bad clocks.

**Guidelines and Limitations**

**Hardware Limitation**

• The Cisco ESS3300 does not support PTP on the the 10 GE ports.
PTP Messages

- The Cisco PTP implementation supports only the two-step clock and not the one-step clock. If the switch receives a one-step message from the Grand Master Clock, it will convert it into a two-step message.
- Cisco PTP supports multicast PTP messages only.

PTP Mode and Profile

- The switch and the grandmaster clock must be in the same PTP domain.
- When Power Profile mode is enabled, the switch drops the PTP announce messages that do not include these two Type, Length, Value (TLV) message extensions: Organization_extension and Alternate_timescale.

  If the grandmaster clock is not compliant with PTP and sends announce messages without these TLVs, configure the switch to process the announce message by entering the **ptp allow-without-tlv** command.

- When the switch is in Power Profile mode, only the peer_delay mechanism is supported.

  To change to **Boundary Clock Mode, on page 10** and the peer_delay mechanism, enter the **ptp mode boundary pdelay-req** command.

  To disable Power Profile mode and return the switch to **E2E Transparent Clock Mode, on page 10**, enter the **no ptp profile power** command.

- In Default Profile mode, only the delay_request mechanism is supported.

  To change to **Boundary Clock Mode, on page 10** with the delay_request mechanism, enter the **ptp mode boundary delay-req** command.

Packet Format

- The packet format for PTP messages can be 802.1q tagged packets or untagged packets.
- The switch does not support 802.1q QinQ tunneling.
- In switch Power Profile mode:
  - When the PTP interface is configured as an access port, PTP messages are sent as untagged, Layer 2 packets.
  - When the PTP interface is configured as a trunk port, PTP packets are sent as 802.1q tagged Layer 2 packets over the port native VLAN.

- Slave IEDs must support tagged and untagged packets.

- When PTP packets are sent on the native VLAN in **E2E Transparent Clock Mode, on page 10**, they are sent as untagged packets. To configure the switch to send them as tagged packets, enter the global **vlan dot1q tag native** command.

VLAN Configuration

- Sets the PTP VLAN on a trunk port. The range is from 1 to 4094. The default is the native VLAN of the trunk port.
• In boundary mode, only PTP packets in PTP VLAN will be processed, PTP packets from other VLANs will be dropped.

• Before configuring the PTP VLAN on an interface, the PTP VLAN must be created and allowed on the trunk port.

• Most grandmaster clocks use the default VLAN 0. In Power Profile mode, the switch default VLAN is VLAN 1 and VLAN 0 is reserved. When you change the default grandmaster clock VLAN, it must be changed to a VLAN other than 0.

• When VLAN is disabled on the grandmaster clock, the PTP interface must be configured as an access port.

Clock Configuration

• All PHY PTP clocks are synchronized to the grandmaster clock. The switch system clock is not synchronized as part of PTP configuration and processes.

• When VLAN is enabled on the grandmaster clock, it must be in the same VLAN as the native VLAN of the PTP port on the switch.

• Grandmaster clocks can drop untagged PTP messages when a VLAN is configured on the grandmaster clock. To force the switch to send tagged packets to the grandmaster clock, enter the global \texttt{vlan dot1q tag native} command.

Clock Modes

• Boundary Clock Mode

  • You can enable this mode when the switch is in Power Profile Mode, on page 8 (Layer 2) or in Default Profile Mode, on page 8 (Layer 3).

• Forward Mode

  • You can enable this mode when the switch is in Power Profile Mode, on page 8 (Layer 2) or in Default Profile Mode, on page 8 (Layer 3).

  • When the switch is in Forward mode, the only global configuration available is the CLI command to switch to a different PTP mode (that is, boundary, e2etransparent, or p2ptransparent).

• E2E Transparent Clock Mode

  • You can enable this mode only when the switch is in Default Profile Mode, on page 8 (Layer 3).

  • When the switch is in E2E Transparent mode, the only global configuration available is the CLI command to switch to a different PTP mode (that is, boundary, p2ptransparent, or forward).

• P2P Transparent Clock Mode

  • You can enable this mode only when the switch is in Power Profile Mode, on page 8 (Layer 2).

  • When the switch is in P2P Transparent mode, the only global configuration available is the CLI command to switch to a different PTP mode (that is, boundary, e2etransparent, or forward).
PDV Filtering

Adaptive mode (ptp transfer filter adaptive) is not available in Power Profile mode.

PTP Interaction with Other Features

- The following PTP clock modes do not support EtherChannels:
  - e2etransparent
  - p2ptransparent
  - boundary

- The following PTP clock modes only operate on a single VLAN:
  - e2etransparent
  - p2ptransparent

Default Settings

- PTP is enabled on the switch by default.
- By default, the switch uses configuration values defined in the Default Profile (Default Profile mode is enabled).
- The switch default PTP clock mode is E2E Transparent Clock Mode, on page 10.
- The default BC synchronization algorithm is linear filter.

Configuring PTP on the Switch

Use one of the following procedures in this section to configure the switch for PTP.

Note

To configure the switch for grandmaster-boundary clock mode (gmc-bc), see Configuring NTP to PTP Time Conversion, on page 27.

Configuring PTP Power Profile Mode on the Switch

This section describes how to configure the switch to use the PTP Power Profile and operate in Power Profile mode.

Before you begin

These are some guidelines for configuring the Power Profile on the switch:
- When you enter no with PTP port configuration commands, the specified port property is set to the default value.
• To determine the value in seconds for the ptp global command `interval` variable, use a logarithmic scale. Below are examples of the `interval` variable value converted to seconds with a logarithmic scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value Entered</th>
<th>Logarithmic Calculation</th>
<th>Value in Seconds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2^{-1}</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2^{0}</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. Enter global configuration mode:

   ```
   configure terminal
   ```

2. Set the Power Profile:

   ```
   ptp profile power
   ```

3. Specify the synchronization clock mode:

   ```
   ptp mode {boundary pdelay-req | p2ptransparent | forward}
   ```

   - **mode boundary pdelay-req**—Configures the switch for boundary clock mode using the delay-request mechanism. In this mode, the switch participates in the selection of the most accurate master clock. Use this mode when overload or heavy load conditions produce significant delay jitter.

   - **mode p2ptransparent**—Configures the switch for peer-to-peer transparent clock mode and synchronizes all switch ports with the master clock. The link delay time between the participating PTP ports and the message transit time is added to the resident time. Use this mode to reduce jitter and error accumulation. This is the default in Power Profile mode.

   - **mode forward**—Configures the switch to pass incoming PTP packets as normal multicast traffic.
Step 4  (Optional, BC and TC mode) Specify TLV settings:

   ptp allow-without-tlv

Step 5  (Optional, BC and TC mode) Specify the PTP clock domain:

   ptp domain domain-number

   domain-number—A number from 0 to 255.

   The participating grandmaster clock, switches, and slave devices should be in the same domain.

Step 6  (Optional, BC and TC mode) Specify the packet priority:

   ptp packet priority

   The PTP packets have a default priority of 4. Lower values take precedence.

Step 7  (Optional, BC mode only) Specify the BMCA priority:

   ptp priority1 priority priority2 priority

   • priority1 priority—Overrides the default criteria (such as clock quality and clock class) for the most accurate master clock selection.

   • priority2 priority—Breaks the tie between two switches that match the default criteria. For example, enter 2 to give a switch priority over identical switches.priority —A priority number from 0 to 255. The default is 128.

Step 8  (Optional, BC mode only) Specify time-property preservation:

   ptp time-property persist {value | infinite}

   • value—Time duration, in seconds, from 0-100000. The default is 300.

   • infinite—Time properties are preserved indefinitely.

   Preserving the time properties prevents slave clocks from detecting a variance in the time values when the redundant GMC comes out of standby.

Step 9  (Optional, BC mode only) Specify the BC synchronization algorithm:

   ptp transfer {feedforward | filter linear}

   • feedforward—Very fast and accurate. No PDV filtering.

   • filter linear—Provides a simple linear filter (default).

Step 10 (Optional) Enter interface configuration mode:

   interface interface-id

Step 11 (Optional) Specify port settings:

   Boundary pdelay-req mode:

   ptp {announce {interval value | timeout value} | pdelay-req interval value | enable | sync {interval value | limit value} | vlan value}

   p2p transparent mode:

   ptp {pdelay-req interval value | enable | sync limit value | vlan value}
• **announce interval** `value`—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to send announce messages. The range is 0 to 4. The default is 1 (2 seconds).

• **announce timeout** `value`—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to announce timeout messages. The range is 2 to 10. The default is 3 (8 seconds).

• **pdelay-req interval** `value`—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds for slave devices to send pdelay request messages when the port is in the master clock state. The range is -3 to 5. The default is 0 (1 second).

• **enable**—Enables PTP on the port base module.

• **sync interval** `value`—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to send synchronization messages. The range is -2 to 1. The default is 1 second.

• **sync limit** `value`—Sets the maximum clock offset value before PTP attempts to resynchronize. The range is from 50 to 500000000 nanoseconds. The default is 10000 nanoseconds.

• **vlan** `value`—Sets the PTP VLAN on a trunk port. The range is from 1 to 4094. The default is the native VLAN of the trunk port. In boundary mode, only PTP packets in PTP VLAN will be processed, PTP packets from other VLANs will be dropped. Before configuring the PTP VLAN on an interface, the PTP VLAN must be created and allowed on the trunk port.

**Step 12** Return to privileged EXEC mode:
```
end
```

**Step 13** Verify your entries:
```
show running-config
```

**Step 14** (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file:
```
copy running-config startup-config
```

**Example**
The following example configures the switch for P2P transparent mode (the default in Power Profile mode), specifies **allow-without-tlv** PTP message processing, and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:
```bash
switch(config)# ptp allow-without-tlv
```
The following example configures the switch for boundary clock mode using the peer delay request (pdelay-req) mechanism and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:
```bash
switch(config)# ptp mode boundary pdelay-req
```

**Configuring Default Profile Mode on the Switch**
This section describes how to configure the switch to operate in Default Profile mode.
Before you begin

The switch sends untagged PTP packets on the native VLAN when the switch port connected to the grandmaster clock is configured as follows:

- Switch is in Default Profile mode.
- Switch is in trunk mode.
- VLAN X is configured as the native VLAN.

When the grandmaster clock requires tagged packets, make one of the following configuration changes:

- Force the switch to send tagged frames by entering the global `vlan dot1q tag native` command.
- Configure the grandmaster clock to send and receive untagged packets. If you make this configuration change on the grandmaster clock, you can configure the switch port as an access port.

These are some guidelines for configuring the Default Profile on the switch:

- When you enter `no` with PTP port configuration commands, the specified port property is set to the default value.
- To determine the value in seconds for the `ptp global` command `interval` variable, use a logarithmic scale. Below are examples of the `interval` variable value converted to seconds with a logarithmic scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value Entered</th>
<th>Logarithmic Calculation</th>
<th>Value in Seconds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>$2^{-1}$</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$2^{0}$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Enter global configuration mode:
2. Configure the switch for Default Profile mode when the switch is in Power Profile mode. If the switch is already in Default Profile mode, this command has no effect.
3. Specify the synchronization clock mode:
4. (Optional, BC and TC mode) Specify the PTP clock domain:
5. (Optional, BC mode only) Specify the BMCA priority:
6. (Optional, BC mode only) Specify time-property preservation:
7. (Optional, BC mode only) Specify the BC synchronization algorithm:
8. (Optional) Enter interface configuration mode:
9. (Optional) Specify port settings:
10. Return to privileged EXEC mode:
11. Verify your entries:
12. (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file:

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 Enter global configuration mode:
configure terminal

Step 2 Configure the switch for Default Profile mode when the switch is in Power Profile mode. If the switch is already in Default Profile mode, this command has no effect.

no ptp profile power

Step 3 Specify the synchronization clock mode:

ptp {mode boundary delay-req | e2etransparent | forward | gmc-bc}

• mode boundary delay-req—Configures the switch for boundary clock mode using the delay-request mechanism. In this mode, the switch participates in the selection of the most accurate master clock. Use this mode when overload or heavy load conditions produce significant delay jitter.

• mode e2etransparent—Configures the switch for end-to-end transparent clock mode. A switch clock in this mode synchronizes all switch ports with the master clock. This switch does not participate in master clock selection and uses the default PTP clock mode on all ports. This is the default clock mode. The message transit time is added to the resident time. Use this mode to reduce jitter and error accumulation.

• mode forward—Configures the switch to pass incoming PTP packets as normal multicast traffic.

• mode gmc-bc—Configures the switch for grandmaster-boundary clock mode. See Configuring NTP to PTP Time Conversion, on page 27 to configure the switch for this mode.

Step 4 (Optional, BC and TC mode) Specify the PTP clock domain:

ptp domain domain-number

domain-number — A number from 0 to 255.
The participating grandmaster clock, switches, and slave devices should be in the same domain.

Step 5 (Optional, BC mode only) Specify the BMCA priority:

ptp priority1 priority priority2 priority

• priority1 priority—Overrides the default criteria (such as clock quality and clock class) for the most accurate master clock selection.

• priority2 priority—Breaks the tie between two switches that match the default criteria. For example, enter 2 to give a switch priority over identical switches. priority — A priority number from 0 to 255. The default is 128.

Step 6 (Optional, BC mode only) Specify time-property preservation:

ptp time-property persist {value | infinite}

• value—Time duration, in seconds, from 0-100000. The default is 300.

• infinite—Time properties are preserved indefinitely.

Preserving the time properties prevents slave clocks from detecting a variance in the time values when the redundant GMC comes out of standby.

Step 7 (Optional, BC mode only) Specify the BC synchronization algorithm:

ptp transfer {feedforward | filter {adaptive | linear}}

• feedforward—Very fast and accurate. No PDV filtering.
• **filter adaptive**—Automatically filters as much PDV as possible.

• **filter linear**—Provides a simple linear filter (default).

**Step 8**
(Optional) Enter interface configuration mode:

```plaintext
interface interface-id
```

**Step 9**
(Optional) Specify port settings:

Boundary delay-req mode:

```plaintext
ptp {announce {interval value | timeout value} | delay-req interval value | enable | sync {interval value | limit value} | vlan value}
```

E2e transparent mode:

```plaintext
ptp {enable | sync {interval value | limit value}}
```

• **announce interval value**—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to send announce messages. The range is 0 to 4. The default is 1 (2 seconds).

• **announce timeout value**—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to announce timeout messages. The range is 2 to 10. The default is 3 (8 seconds).

• **delay-req interval value**—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds for slave devices to send delay request messages when the port is in the master clock state. The range is -2 to 6. The default is -5 (1 packet every 1/32 seconds, or 32 packets per second).

• **enable**—Enables PTP on the port base module.

• **sync interval value**—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to send synchronization messages. The range is -2 to 1. The default is 1 second.

• **sync limit value**—Sets the maximum clock offset value before PTP attempts to resynchronize. The range is from 50 to 500000000 nanoseconds. The default is 500000000 nanoseconds.

• **vlan value**—Sets the PTP VLAN on a trunk port. The range is from 1 to 4094. The default is the native VLAN of the trunk port. In boundary mode, only PTP packets in PTP VLAN will be processed, PTP packets from other VLANs will be dropped. Before configuring the PTP VLAN on an interface, the PTP VLAN must be created and allowed on the trunk port.

**Step 10**
Return to privileged EXEC mode:

```plaintext
end
```

**Step 11**
Verify your entries:

```plaintext
show running-config
```

**Step 12**
(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file:

```plaintext
copy running-config startup-config
```
Example

The following example configures the switch to operate in Default Profile mode and end-to-end transparent mode, and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:

```
switch(config)# no ptp profile
switch(config)# ptp mode e2etransparent
```

The following example configures the switch for Default Profile mode and boundary clock mode with the delay_request mechanism, and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:

```
switch(config)# no ptp profile
switch(config)# ptp mode boundary delay-req
```

Verifying Configuration

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ptp {clock</td>
<td>foreign-master-records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>Displays PTP clock information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign-master-records</td>
<td>Displays PTP foreign-master-records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent</td>
<td>Displays PTP parent properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port FastEthernet</td>
<td>Displays PTP properties for the FastEthernet IEEE 802.3 interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port GigabitEthernet</td>
<td>Displays PTP properties for the GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time-property</td>
<td>Displays PTP clock-time properties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Power Profile Example

```
switch# show ptp parent
PTP PARENT PROPERTIES
Parent Clock:
  Parent Clock Identity: 0xA4:C:C3:FF:BF:B4:0
  Parent Port Number: 23
  Observed Parent Offset (log variance): N/A
Grandmaster Clock:
  Grandmaster Clock Identity: 0xA4:C:C3:FF:BF:BF:2B:0
  Grandmaster Clock Quality:
    Class: 248
    Accuracy: Unknown
    Offset (log variance): N/A
    Priority1: 128
    Priority2: 128

switch# show ptp clock
PTP CLOCK INFO
  PTP Device Type: Boundary clock
```
PTP Device Profile: Power Profile
Clock Identity: 0xA4:C3:FF:BF:E0:80
Clock Domain: 0
Number of PTP ports: 26
PTP Packet priority: 4
Priority 1: 128
Priority 2: 128
Clock Quality:
   Class: 248
   Accuracy: Unknown
   Offset (log variance): N/A
Offset From Master(ns): 25
Mean Path Delay(ns): 705
Steps Removed: 4
Local clock time: 14:23:56 PST Apr 5 2013
switch# show ptp foreign-master-record
PTP FOREIGN MASTER RECORDS
Interface GigabitEthernet1/1
  Foreign master port identity: clock id: 0xF4:4E:5:FF:FE:E5:82:0
  Foreign master port identity: port num: 1
  Number of Announce messages: 4
  Message received port: 1
  Time stamps: 1999872004, 1999870997
Interface GigabitEthernet1/2
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/3
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/4
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/5
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/6
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/7
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/8
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/9
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/10
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/11
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/12
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/13
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/14
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/15
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/16
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/17
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/18
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/19
  Empty
Interface GigabitEthernet1/20
  Empty
switch# show ptp ?
   clock   show ptp clock information
```
foreign-master-record show PTP foreign master records
parent show PTP parent properties
port show PTP port properties
time-property show PTP clock time property

switch# show ptp time-property
PTP CLOCK TIME PROPERTY
Current UTC offset valid: 0
Current UTC offset: 35
Leap 59: 0
Leap 61: 0
Time Traceable: 16
Frequency Traceable: 32
PTP Timescale: 1
Time Source: Internal Osciliator
Time Property Persistence: 300 seconds

switch# show ptp port GigabitEthernet 1/1
PTP PORT DATASET: GigabitEthernet1/1
Port identity: port number: 1
PTP version: 2
Port state: UNCALIBRATED
Delay request interval(log mean): 5
Announce receipt time out: 3
Peer mean path delay(ns): 0
Announce interval(log mean): 0
Sync interval(log mean): 0
Delay Mechanism: Peer to Peer
Peer delay request interval(log mean): 0
Sync fault limit: 500000000

Configuration Example

The following example configures the switch for P2P transparent mode, specifies allow-without-tlv PTP message processing, and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:

switch(config)# ptp allow-without-tlv

The following example configures the switch for boundary clock mode using the peer delay request (pdelay-req) mechanism and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:

switch(config)# ptp mode boundary pdelay-req

The following example configures the switch to operate in Default Profile mode and end-to-end transparent mode and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:

switch(config)# no ptp profile
switch(config)# ptp mode e2etransparent

The following example configures the switch for Default Profile mode and boundary clock mode with the delay_request mechanism, and uses default values for all PTP interval settings:

switch(config)# no ptp profile
switch(config)# ptp mode boundary delay-req
```
Configuring NTP to PTP Time Conversion

Before you begin

- Review the Guidelines and Limitations, on page 14.
- To use the NTP to PTP conversion feature, the switch must have an IP address for NTP to function.
- To use the NTP to PTP conversion feature, you must configure at least one NTP server. Configuring three or more NTP servers allows NTP to ignore bad clocks.

For information about configuring NTP, see the section Configuring NTP in the Catalyst 3750-X and 3560-X Switch Software Configuration Guide, Release 12.2(55)SE.

Note

- When you enter no with PTP port configuration commands, the specified port property is set to the default value.
- To determine the value in seconds for the ptp global command interval variable, use a logarithmic scale. Below are examples of the interval variable value converted to seconds with a logarithmic scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value Entered</th>
<th>Logarithmic Calculation</th>
<th>Value in Seconds</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$2^0$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Enter global configuration mode:
2. Configure the switch for Default Profile mode when the switch is in Power Profile mode. If the switch is already in Default Profile mode, this command has no effect.
3. Specify GMC-BC as the synchronization clock:
4. (Optional) Specify the BMCA priority:
5. (Optional) Specify the BC synchronization algorithm:
6. Enter interface configuration mode:
7. (Optional) Specify port settings:
8. Return to privileged EXEC mode:
9. Verify your entries:
10. (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file:

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 Enter global configuration mode:

configure terminal
Step 2  Configure the switch for Default Profile mode when the switch is in Power Profile mode. If the switch is already in Default Profile mode, this command has no effect.

no ptp profile power

Step 3  Specify GMC-BC as the synchronization clock:

ptp mode gmc-bc delay-req

The GMC-BC automatically selects NTP as the time source if it is available.

Step 4  (Optional) Specify the BMCA priority:

ptp priority1 priority priority2 priority

- priority1 priority—Overrides the default criteria (such as clock quality and clock class) for the most accurate master clock selection.
- priority2 priority—Breaks the tie between two switches that match the default criteria. For example, enter 2 to give a switch priority over identical switches. priority — A priority number from 0 to 255. The default is 128.

Step 5  (Optional) Specify the BC synchronization algorithm:

ptp transfer {feedforward | filter {adaptive | linear}}

- feedforward—Very fast and accurate. No PDV filtering.
- filter adaptive—Automatically filters as much PDV as possible.
- filter linear—Provides a simple linear filter (default).

Step 6  Enter interface configuration mode:

interface interface-id

Step 7  (Optional) Specify port settings:

ptp {announce {interval value | timeout value} | delay-req interval value | enable | sync {interval value | limit value} | vlan value}

- announce interval value—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to send announce messages. The range is 0 to 4. The default is 1 (2 seconds).
- announce timeout value—Sets the time to announce timeout messages. The range is 2 to 10 seconds. The default is 3 (8 seconds).
- delay-req interval value—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds for slave devices to send delay request messages when the port is in the master clock state. The range is -2 to 6. The default is -5 (1 packet every 1/32 seconds, or 32 packets per second).
- enable—Enables PTP on the port base module.
- sync interval value—Sets the logarithmic mean interval in seconds to send synchronization messages. The range is -2 to 1. The default is 1 second.
- sync limit value—Sets the maximum clock offset value before PTP attempts to resynchronize. The range is from 50 to 500000000 nanoseconds. The default is 500000000 nanoseconds.
- vlan value—Sets the PTP VLAN on a trunk port. The range is from 1 to 4094. The default is the native VLAN of the trunk port. In boundary mode, only PTP packets in PTP VLAN will be processed, PTP packets from other
VLANs will be dropped. Before configuring the PTP VLAN on an interface, the PTP VLAN must be created and allowed on the trunk port.

**Step 8**
Return to privileged EXEC mode:
```
end
```

**Step 9**
Verify your entries:
```
show running-config
```

**Step 10**
(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file:
```
copy running-config startup-config
```

---

**Example**
The following example configures the switch to use the Default Profile, act as Grandmaster Clock with NTP as the time source, and use the feedforward BC synchronization algorithm:

```
switch(config)# no ptp profile power
switch(config)# ptp mode gmc-bc
switch(config)# ptp transfer feedforward
```

### Verifying Configuration
Perform these steps to verify that switch is running as GMC-BC, and that NTP and PTP are synchronized:

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. Monitor the status of NTP until NTP locks:
2. Display the status of each individual NTP server:
3. After NTP is up and running, verify that the NTP clock and the PTP clock are in sync.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**
Monitor the status of NTP until NTP locks:
```
show ntp status
```
Note especially the following fields:
- Clock is synchronized/unsynchronized.
- System poll interval—how often the NTP client sends messages in seconds.
- Last update—how many seconds since the last clock adjustment.

**Example:**
```
switch# show ntp status
```
Clock is synchronized, stratum 2, reference is 72.163.32.43
nominal freq is 286.1023 Hz, actual freq is 286.0738 Hz, precision is 2**21
ntp uptime is 58682700 (1/100 of seconds), resolution is 3496
clock offset is 0.0459 msec, root delay is 16.19 msec
root dispersion is 15.07 msec, peer dispersion is 0.10 msec
loopfilter state is 'CTRL' (Normal Controlled Loop), drift is 0.000099341 s/s
system poll interval is 1024, last update was 925 sec ago.

Step 2
Display the status of each individual NTP server:

show ntp association

- The sys.peer is the currently selected reference.
- Candidates are fallback references.
- Falsetickers are bad clocks that are ignored.

Note: There is a delay of several seconds from NTP picking an association to NTP declaring lock.

Example:

switch# show ntp association
address ref clock st when poll reach delay offset disp
+~171.68.38.65 .GPS. 1 706 1024 377 60.318 -0.255 0.166
+~171.68.38.66 .GPS. 1 450 1024 377 60.333 -0.096 0.121
-~10.81.254.202 .GPS. 1 555 1024 377 48.707 2.804 0.111
x~173.38.201.115 .GPS. 1 322 1024 377 293.19 74.409 0.107
*~72.163.32.43 .GPS. 1 37 1024 375 17.110 -0.410 0.081

Step 3
After NTP is up and running, verify that the NTP clock and the PTP clock are in sync.

- show clock detail shows the NTP time.
- show ptp clock shows the PTP time and the BMCA dataset details.
- show ptp clock Steps Removed field indicates whether the GMC-BC really is the GMC or if some other clock is running the PTP network. When the GMC wins the BMCA, the Steps Removed field should be 0.

Example:

show clock detail
Time source is NTP
show ptp clock

PTP CLOCK INFO

PTP Device Type: Grand Master clock - Boundary clock
PTP Device Profile: Default Profile
Clock Identity: 0xF4:4E:5:FF:FE:E5:95:0
Clock Domain: 0
Number of PTP ports: 20
Time Transfer: Linear Filter <<< Displayed when the clock is configured as a BC or a GMC-BC
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Clock Quality:
Class: 13
Accuracy: Within 1s
Offset (log variance): N/A
Configuration Example

```plaintext
switch# conf t
switch(config)# no ptp profile power
switch(config)# ptp mode gmc-bc
switch(config)# ptp transfer feedforward
switch(config)# end
```

Related Documents

- Cisco Industrial Ethernet 4000 switch product documentation
- Cisco Industrial Ethernet 5000 switch product documentation
- Converged Plantwide Ethernet (CPwE) Design and Implementation Guide

Feature History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precision Time Protocol</td>
<td>IOS-XE 16.10.1</td>
<td>Initial support of the feature on the ESS3300 and IE-3X00 Switches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>