Release Notes for the Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switches, Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SE

Revised November 13, 2009

Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SE runs on the Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 Series Ethernet Access switches.

These release notes include important information about Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SE and any limitations, restrictions, and caveats that apply to the release. Verify that these release notes are correct for your switch:

- If you are installing a new switch, see the Cisco IOS release label on the rear panel of your switch.
- If your switch is on, use the **show version** privileged EXEC command. See the "Finding the Software Version and Feature Set" section on page 3.
- If you are upgrading to a new release or different image, see the software upgrade filename for the software version. See the "Deciding Which Files to Use" section on page 4.

For the complete list of Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 switch documentation, see the "Related Documentation" section on page 26.

You can download the switch software from this site (registered Cisco.com users with a login password):

http://tools.cisco.com/support/downloads/go/MDFTree.x?butype=switches

This software release is part of a special release of Cisco IOS software that is not released on the same 8-week maintenance cycle that is used for other platforms. As maintenance releases and future software releases become available, they will be posted to Cisco.com in the Cisco IOS software area.

Contents

This information is in the release notes:

Americas Headquarters:
Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA

Hardware Supported

Table 1 lists the hardware supported on Cisco IOS Release 12.2(50)SE.

Table 1 Supported Hardware

Device	Description	Supported by Minimum Cisco IOS Release
ME 3400E-24TS-M	24 10/100 ports and 2 dual-purpose ports; supports removable AC- and DC-power supplies.	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)EY
ME 3400EG-12CS-M	12 dual-purpose ports and 4 SFP module slots; supports removable AC- and DC-power supplies.	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)EY
ME 3400EG-2CS-A	2 dual-purpose ports and 2 SFP module slots, AC-power input.	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)EY
ME 3400-24FS-A	24 100BASE-FX SFP module ports and 2 Gigabit Ethernet SFP module ports, AC power	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(40)SE
ME 3400G-2CS	2 dual-purpose ports and 2 SFP-only module ports, AC power	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE1
ME-3400G-12CS-A	12 dual-purpose ports and 4 SFP-only module ports	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG1
ME-3400G-12CS-D	12 dual-purpose ports and 4 SFP-only module ports	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG1
ME-3400-24TS-A	24 10/100 ports and 2 SFP module slots, AC power	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)EX
ME-3400-24TS-D	24 10/100 ports and 2 SFP module slots, DC power	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)EX
SFP modules ME 3400	1000BASE-T, -BX, -SX, -LX/LH, -ZX 100BASE-BX, FX, -LX Coarse wavelength-division multiplexing (CWDM)	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)EX
	Digital optical monitoring (DOM) support for GLC-BX, CWDM and DWDM SFPs	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)SE
	100BASE-EX, 100BASE-ZX 1000BASE-LX/LH MMF and SMF 1000BASE-SX MMF DOM support for GLC-ZX-SM SFP, 1000BASE-LX/LH, and 1000BASE-SX	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE
	DOM support for 1000BASE-BX Additional DWDM SFPs qualification	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(50)SE

Table 1 Supported Hardware (continued)

Device	Description	Supported by Minimum Cisco IOS Release
For a complete list of ME 3400 supported SFPs and part numbers, see the ME 3400 data sheet at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/switches/ps6568/ps6580/product_data_sheet0900aecd8034fef3.html		
SFP modules ME 3400E	1000BASE-BX10, -SX, -LX/LH, -ZX 100BASE -BX10, -EX, -FX (GLC-FE-100FX only), -LX10, -ZX 1000BASE-T and 10/100/100BASE-T—Category 5,6 (SFP-only ports; not supported on dual-purpose ports) Coarse wavelength-division multiplexing (CWDM) Dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) Digital optical monitoring (DOM) support for SFP-GE-S, SFP-GE-L, 1000BASE-BX10, 1000BASE-ZX, CWDM and DWDM SFPs **Note** See the hardware installation guide for SFP model numbers.	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(44)EY
	Additional DWDM SFPs qualification	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(50)SE
For a complete list of ME 3400E supported SFPs and part numbers, see the ME 3400E data sheet at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/switches/ps6568/ps9637/data_sheet_c78-495220.html		
Cable	Catalyst 3560 SFP interconnect cable	Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)EX

Upgrading the Switch Software

These are the procedures for downloading software. Before downloading software, read this section for important information:

Finding the Software Version and Feature Set

The Cisco IOS image is stored as a bin file in a directory that is named with the Cisco IOS release. The image is stored on the system board flash device (flash:).

You can use the **show version** privileged EXEC command to see the software version that is running on your switch. The second line of the display shows the version.

You can also use the **dir** *filesystem***:** privileged EXEC command to see the directory names of other software images that you might have stored in flash memory.

Deciding Which Files to Use

The upgrade procedures in these release notes describe how to perform the upgrade by using a combined tar file. This file contains the Cisco IOS image file. To upgrade the switch through the command-line interface (CLI), use the tar file and the **archive download-sw** privileged EXEC command.

Table 2 lists the filenames for this software release.

Note The ME 3400 metro base image is not supported on the Cisco ME 3400E switch.

Table 2 Cisco IOS Software Image Files

Filename	Description
me340x-metrobase-tar.122-52.SE.tar	Cisco ME 3400 metro base image. This image has basic Metro Ethernet features.
me340x-metrobasek9-tar.122-52.SE.tar	Cisco ME 3400 metro base cryptographic image. This image has the Kerberos, Secure Shell (SSH), and basic Metro Ethernet features.
me340x-metroaccess-tar.122-52.SE.tar	Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 metro access image. This image has Layer 2 + Metro Ethernet features.
me340x-metroaccessk9-tar.122-52.SE.tar	Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 metro access cryptographic image. This image has the Kerberos, SSH, and Layer 2 + Metro Ethernet features.
me340x-metroipaccess-tar.122-52.SE.tar	Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 metro IP access image. This image has Layer 2+ and full Layer 3 routing Metro Ethernet features.
me340x-metroipaccess9-tar.122-52.SE.tar	Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 metro IP access cryptographic image. This image has the Kerberos, SSH, Layer 2+, and full Layer 3 routing Metro Ethernet features.

Archiving Software Images

Before upgrading your switch software, make sure that you have archived copies of the current Cisco IOS release and the Cisco IOS release to which you are upgrading. You should keep these archived images until you have upgraded all devices in the network to the new Cisco IOS image and until you have verified that the new Cisco IOS image works properly in your network.

Cisco routinely removes old Cisco IOS versions from Cisco.com. See *Product Bulletin 2863* for more information:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/products/sw/iosswrel/ps5187/prod_bulletin0900aecd80281c0e.html

You can copy the bin software image file on the flash memory to the appropriate TFTP directory on a host by using the **copy flash: tftp:** privileged EXEC command.

You can also configure the switch as a TFTP server to copy files from one switch to another without using an external TFTP server by using the **tftp-server** global configuration command. For more information about the **tftp-server** command, see the "Basic File Transfer Services Commands" section of the *Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2* at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/products_command_reference_chapter09186a00800ca744.html#wp1018426

Upgrading a Switch

This procedure is for copying the combined tar file to the switch. You copy the file to the switch from a TFTP server and extract the files. You can download an image file and replace or keep the current image.

Note For downloading software, we recommend that you connect to the TFTP server through a network node interface (NNI). If you want to connect to the server through a user network interface (UNI), see the "Troubleshooting" chapter of the software configuration guide for methods for enabling ping capability on UNIs. See the "New Software Features" section on page 6 for a definition of NNIs and UNIs.

To download software, follow these steps:

Step 1 Use Table 2 on page 4 to identify the file that you want to download.

Step 2 Download the software image file. If you have a SmartNet support contract, log in to cisco.com and go to this URL, and log in to download the appropriate files:

http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Software/Iosplanner/Planner-tool/iosplanner.cgi

Click on "*Launch the IOS Upgrade Planner*" and search for the ME3400 platform to select the appropriate files:

- Select the software release and image you want to download.
- You might need to obtain authorization and to download the cryptographic software files

Step 3 Copy the image to the appropriate TFTP directory on the workstation, and make sure that the TFTP server is properly configured.

For more information, refer to Appendix B in the software configuration guide for this release.

Step 4 Log into the switch through the console port or a Telnet session.

Step 5 (Optional) Ensure that you have IP connectivity to the TFTP server by entering this privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# ping tftp-server-address
```

Note By default, ping is supported on network node interfaces (NNIs), but you cannot ping from a user network interface (UNI) because the control-plane security feature drops ICMP response packets received on UNIs. See the "Troubleshooting" chapter of the software configuration guide for methods for pinging from the switch to a host connected to a UNI.

For more information about assigning an IP address and default gateway to the switch, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

Step 6 Download the image file from the TFTP server to the switch. If you are installing the same version of software that is currently on the switch, overwrite the current image by entering this privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite /reload
tftp:[[//location]/directory]/image-name.tar
```

The **/overwrite** option overwrites the software image in flash memory with the downloaded one.

The **/reload** option reloads the system after downloading the image unless the configuration has been changed and not saved.

For **//***location*, specify the IP address of the TFTP server.

For */directory/image-name***.tar**, specify the directory (optional) and the image to download. Directory and image names are case sensitive.

This example shows how to download an image from a TFTP server at 198.30.20.19 and to overwrite the image on the switch:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite

tftp://198.30.20.19/me340x-metroipaccess-tar.122.52.SE.tar
```

You can also download the image file from the TFTP server to the switch and keep the current image by replacing the **/overwrite** option with the **/leave-old-sw** option.

Recovering from a Software Failure

For recovery procedures, see the "Troubleshooting" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Installation Notes

You can assign IP information to your switch by using these methods:

- The CLI-based setup program, as described in the switch hardware installation guide.
- The DHCP-based autoconfiguration, as described in the switch software configuration guide.
- Manually assigning an IP address, as described in the switch software configuration guide.

New Features

These sections describe the new supported hardware and the new software features provided in this release:

- New Hardware Features, page 6
- New Software Features, page 6

New Hardware Features

For a list of all supported hardware, see the "Hardware Supported" section on page 2.

New Software Features

- Support for EEM 3.2, which introduces event detectors for Neighbor Discovery, Identity, and MAC-Address-Table.
- Support for IP source guard on static hosts.

- IEEE 802.1x User Distribution to allow deployments with multiple VLANs (for a group of users) to improve scalability of the network by load balancing users across different VLANs. Authorized users are assigned to the least populated VLAN in the group, assigned by RADIUS server.
- Support for Network Edge Access Topology (NEAT) to change the port host mode and to apply a standard port configuration on the authenticator switch port.
- Support for 3DES and AES with version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3). This release adds support for the 168-bit Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES) and the 128-bit, 192-bit, and 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption algorithms to SNMPv3.
- Support for including a hostname in the option 12 field of DHCPDISCOVER packets. This provides identical configuration files to be sent by using the DHCP protocol.
- DHCP Snooping enhancement to support the selection of a fixed string-based format for the circuit-id sub-option of the Option 82 DHCP field.
- Connectivity fault management (CFM) Draft 8.1 compliance to bring the OAM implementation up to the new IEEE standard.
- Support for the TWAMP standard for measuring round-trip network performance between any two devices that support the protocol.
- Additional IPv6 support to include IPv6 eBGP, IPv6 SNMP, Syslog, and HTTP as well as IPv6 MLD snooping.
- Support for QoS marking of CPU-generated traffic and queue CPU-generated traffic on the egress network ports.
- Multicast VLAN registration (MVR) enhancements include the ability to configure 2000 MVR groups when the switch is in dynamic MVR mode and a new command (**mvr ringmode flood**) to ensure that forwarding in a ring topology is limited to member ports.
- Shorter Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) hello: Changes the range of the REP link status layer (LSL) age timer from 3000 to 10000 ms in 500-ms intervals to 120 to 10000 ms in 40-ms intervals.
- Support for the LLPD-MED MIB and the CISCO-ADMISSION-POLICY-MIB.
- Support for the 1000 FX GLC-EX-SMG SFP module.
- Support for eight additional DWDM SFP optical modules. For a complete list of supported SFPs and part numbers, see the ME 3400 data sheet at:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/switches/ps6568/ps6580/product_data_sheet0900aecd8034fef3.html

Minimum Cisco IOS Release for Major Features

Table 3 lists the minimum software release (after the first release) required to support the major features of the Cisco ME 3400E and ME 3400 switch. Features not listed are supported in all releases.

Note The first release for the Cisco ME3400E switch was 12.2(44)EY and it included all ME 3400 features through release 12.2(44)SE.

Table 3 Features Introduced After the First Release and the Minimum Cisco IOS Release Required

Feature	Minimum Cisco IOS Release Required
Support for EEM 3.2, which introduces event detectors for Neighbor Discovery, Identity, and MAC-Address-Table.	12.2(52)SE
Support for IP source guard on static hosts.	12.2(52)SE
IEEE 802.1x user distribution to allow deployments with multiple VLANs (for a group of users) to improve scalability of the network by load balancing users across different VLANs. Authorized users are assigned to the least populated VLAN in the group, assigned by RADIUS server.	12.2(52)SE
Support for Network Edge Access Topology (NEAT) to change the port host mode and to apply a standard port configuration on the authenticator switch port.	12.2(52)SE
Support for 3DES and AES with version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3). This release adds support for the 168-bit Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES) and the 128-bit, 192-bit, and 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption algorithms to SNMPv3.	12.2(52)SE
Support for including a hostname in the option 12 field of DHCPDISCOVER packets. This provides identical configuration files to be sent by using the DHCP protocol.	12.2(52)SE
DHCP snooping enhancement to support the selection of a fixed string-based format for the circuit-id sub-option of the Option 82 DHCP field.	12.2(52)SE
Connectivity fault management (CFM) Draft 8.1 compliance to bring the OAM implementation up to the new IEEE standard.	12.2(52)SE
Support for the TWAMP standard for measuring round-trip network performance between any two devices that support the protocol.	12.2(52)SE
Additional IPv6 support to include IPv6 eBGP, IPv6 SNMP, Syslog, and HTTP as well as IPv6 MLD snooping.	12.2(52)SE
Support for QoS marking of CPU-generated traffic and queue CPU-generated traffic on the egress network ports.	12.2(52)SE
Multicast VLAN registration (MVR) enhancements include the ability to configure 2000 MVR groups when the switch is in dynamic MVR mode and a new command (**mvr ringmode flood**) to ensure that forwarding in a ring topology is limited to member ports.	12.2(52)SE
Shorter Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) hello: Changes the range of the REP link status layer (LSL) age timer from 3000 to 10000 ms in 500-ms intervals to 120 to 10000 ms in 40-ms intervals.	12.2(52)SE
Support for the LLPD-MED MIB and the CISCO-ADMISSION-POLICY-MIB.	12.2(52)SE
IPv6 routing support (metro IP access image only)	12.2(50)SE
IPv6 ACLs (metro IP access image only)	12.2(50)SE
BFD (metro IP access image only)	12.2(50)SE
REP support on ports connected to nonREP ports	12.2(50)SE
NEAT with 802.1X switch supplicant, host authorization with CISP, and auto enablement	12.2(50)SE
CPU utilization threshold trap	12.2(50)SE
EEM 2.4 (metro access image only on ME 3400)	12.2(50)SE
RADIUS server load balancing	12.2(50)SE
IP source guard in metro base image (ME 3400)	12.2(50)SE

Table 3 Features Introduced After the First Release and the Minimum Cisco IOS Release Required (continued)

Feature	Minimum Cisco IOS Release Required
Dynamic ARP inspection in metro base image (ME 3400)	12.2(50)SE
EOT and IP SLAs EOT static route support	12.2(46)SE (ME 3400) 12.2(50)SE (ME 3400E)
REP counter and timer enhancements	12.2(46)SE (ME 3400) 12.2(50)SE (ME 3400E)
HSRPv2 (metro IP access image only)	12.2(46)SE (ME 3400) 12.2(50)SE (ME 3400E)
DHCP server port-based address allocation	12.2(46)SE (ME 3400) 12.2(50)SE (ME 3400E)
DHCP-based autoconfiguration and image update	12.2(44)SE
Configurable small-frame arrival threshold	12.2(44)SE
Source Specific Multicast (SSM) mapping for multicast applications	12.2(44)SE
Support for the *, *ip-address*, **interface** *interface-id,* and **vlan** *vlan-id* keywords with the **clear ip dhcp snooping** command	12.2(44)SE
Flex Link Multicast Fast Convergence	12.2(44)SE
IEEE 802.1x readiness check	12.2(44)SE
Configurable control-plane queue assignment	12.2(44)SE
Configurable control plane security (support for ENIs)	12.2(44)SE
/31 bit mask support for multicast traffic	12.2(44)SE
Configuration rollback and replacement	12.2(40)SE
EEM (metro IP access image only) **Note** EEM support was added to the metro access image in 12.2(44)SE	12.2(40)SE
IGMP Helper (metro IP access image only)	12.2(40)SE
IP SLAs support (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(40)SE
IP SLAs enhanced object tracking (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(40)SE
IP SLAs for Ethernet OAM (metro IP access image only)	12.2(40)SE
Multicast VRF Lite (metro IP access image only)	12.2(40)SE
SSM PIM (metro IP access image only)	12.2(40)SE
REP (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(40)SE
LLDP-MED location TLV (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(40)SE
ELMI-CE	12.2(37)SE
LLDP and LLDP-MED	12.2(37)SE
Port security on a PVLAN host	12.2(37)SE
VLAN Flex Links load balancing	12.2(37)SE
Support for Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) over trunk ports	12.2(35)SE1

Table 3 Features Introduced After the First Release and the Minimum Cisco IOS Release Required (continued)

Feature	Minimum Cisco IOS Release Required
Enhanced object tracking for HSRP (metro IP access image only)	12.2(35)SE1
Ethernet OAM IEEE 802.3ah protocol (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(35)SE1
Ethernet OAM CFM (IEEE 802.1ag) and E-LMI (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(25)SEG
Per port per VLAN QoS (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(25)SEG
Support for all OSPF network types (metro IP access only)	12.2(25)SEG
Layer 2 protocol tunneling on trunks (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(25)SEG
IS-IS protocol (metro IP access only)	12.2(25)SEG
NNIs on all ports (metro IP access image only)	12.2(25)SEG
DHCP server	12.2(25)SEG
DHCP Option-82 configurable remote ID and circuit ID	12.2(25)SEG
Multiple spanning-tree (MST) based on the IEEE 802.1s standard	12.2(25)SEG
Nonstop forwarding (NSF) awareness (metro IP access image only)	12.2(25)SEG
Secure Copy Protocol	12.2(25)SEG
Flex Links sub 100 ms convergence; preemptive switchover (metro IP access and metro access images)	12.2(25)SEG
Link-state tracking (trunk failover) (metro IP access and metro access images only)	12.2(25)SEG

Limitations and Restrictions

You should review this section before you begin working with the switch. These are known limitations that will not be fixed, and there is not always a workaround. Some features might not work as documented, and some features could be affected by recent changes to the switch hardware or software.

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

- The BFD session with the neighbor flaps when there is close to 100% bidirectional line rate traffic transmitted through the physical links that connect the neighbors. This happens only on the sessions where the Layer 3 BFD neighboring switches are connected through a Layer 2 intermediate switch.

  The workaround is to make sure that there is no 100% bidirectional unknown traffic flowing through the intermediate Layer 2 switch in the same links where the Layer 3 switches are connected. An alternate workaround is to always directly the Layer 3 switches when BFD is running. (CSCsu94835)

Configuration

- The far-end fault optional facility is not supported on the GLC-GE-100FX SFP module.

  The workaround is to configure aggressive UDLD. (CSCsh70244).

- A static IP address might be removed when the previously acquired DHCP IP address lease expires.

  This problem occurs under these conditions:

  - When the switch is booted without a configuration (no config.text file in flash memory).
  - When the switch is connected to a DHCP server that is configured to give an address to it (the dynamic IP address is assigned to VLAN 1).
  - When an IP address is configured on VLAN 1 before the dynamic address lease assigned to VLAN 1 expires.

  The workaround is to reconfigure the static IP address. (CSCea71176 and CSCdz11708)

- The DHCP snooping binding database is not written to flash memory or a remote file in any of these situations:

  - When the Network Time Protocol (NTP) is configured, but the NTP clock is not synchronized. You can check the clock status by entering the **show NTP status** privileged EXEC command and verifying that the network connection to the NTP server and the peer work correctly.
  - The DHCP snooping database file is manually removed from the file system. After enabling the DHCP snooping database by configuring a database URL, a database file is created. If the file is manually removed from the file system, the DHCP snooping database does not create another database file. You need to disable the DHCP snooping database and enable it again to create the database file.
  - The URL for the configured DHCP snooping database was replaced because the original URL was not accessible. The new URL might not take effect after the timeout of the old URL.

  No workaround is necessary; these are the designed behaviors. (CSCed50819)

- When dynamic ARP inspection is enabled on a switch, ARP and RARP packets greater than 2016 bytes are dropped by the switch or switch stack. This is a hardware limitation.

  However, when dynamic ARP inspection is not enabled and a jumbo MTU is configured, ARP and RARP packets are correctly bridged in hardware. (CSCed79734)

- Dynamic ARP inspection log entries might be lost after a switch failure. Any log entries that are still in the log buffer (have not been output as a system message) on a switch that fails are lost.

  When you enter the **show ip arp inspection log** privileged EXEC command, the log entries from all switches in the stack are moved to the switch on which you entered the command.

  There is no workaround. (CSCed95822)

- When port security is enabled on an interface in restricted mode and the **switchport block unicast interface** command has been entered on that interface, MAC addresses are incorrectly forwarded when they should be blocked

  The workaround is to enter the **no switchport block unicast** interface configuration command on that specific interface. (CSCee93822)

- A traceback error occurs if a crypto key is generated after an SSL client session.

  There is no workaround. This is a cosmetic error and does not affect the functionality of the switch. (CSCef59331)

- When you enter the **boot host retry timeout** global configuration command to specify the amount of time that the client should keep trying to download the configuration and you do not enter a timeout value, the default value is zero, which should mean that the client keeps trying indefinitely. However, the client does not keep trying to download the configuration.

  The workaround is to always enter a non zero value for the timeout value when you enter the **boot host retry timeout** *timeout-value* command. (CSCsk65142)

EtherChannel

- The switch might display tracebacks similar to this example when an EtherChannel interface port-channel type changes from Layer 2 to Layer 3 or the reverse:

  ```
  15:50:11: %COMMON_FIB-4-FIBNULLHWIDB: Missing hwidb for fibhwidb Port-channel1
  (ifindex 1632) -Traceback= A585C B881B8 B891CC 2F4F70 5550E8 564EAC 851338 84AF0C
  4CEB50 859DF4 A7BF28 A98260 882658 879A58
  ```

  There is no workaround. (CSCsh12472)

IP

- The switch does not create an adjacent table entry when the ARP timeout value is 15 seconds and the ARP request times out. The workaround is to not set an ARP timeout value lower than 120 seconds. (CSCea21674)

MAC Addressing

When a MAC address is configured for filtering on the internal VLAN of a routed port, incoming packets from the MAC address to the routed port are not dropped. (CSCeb67937)

Multicasting

- The switch does not support tunnel interfaces, including DVMRP and PIM tunneling.
- Nonreverse-path forwarded (RPF) IP multicast traffic to a group that is bridged in a VLAN is leaked onto a trunk port in the VLAN even if the port is not a member of the group in the VLAN, but it is a member of the group in another VLAN. Because unnecessary traffic is sent on the trunk port, it reduces the bandwidth of the port. There is no workaround for this problem because non-RPF traffic is continuous in certain topologies. As long as the trunk port is a member of the group in at least one VLAN, this problem occurs for the non-RPF traffic. (CSCdu25219)
- If the number of multicast routes and Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) groups are more than the maximum number specified by the **show sdm prefer** global configuration command, the traffic received on unknown groups is flooded in the received VLAN even though the **show ip igmp**

snooping multicast-table privileged EXEC command output shows otherwise. The workaround is to reduce the number of multicast routes and IGMP snooping groups to less than the maximum supported value. (CSCdy09008)

- IGMP filtering is applied to packets that are forwarded through hardware. It is not applied to packets that are forwarded through software. Hence, with multicast routing enabled, the first few packets are sent from a port even when IGMP filtering is set to deny those groups on that port. There is no workaround. (CSCdy82818)
- When you use the **ip access-group** interface configuration command with a router access control list (ACL) to deny access to a group in a VLAN, multicast data to the group that is received in the VLAN is always flooded in the VLAN, regardless of IGMP group membership in the VLAN. This provides reachability to directly connected clients, if any, in the VLAN. The workaround is to not apply a router ACL set to deny access to a VLAN interface. Apply the security through other means; for example, apply VLAN maps to the VLAN instead of using a router ACL for the group. (CSCdz86110)
- If an IGMP report packet has two multicast group records, the switch removes or adds interfaces depending on the order of the records in the packet:
  - If the ALLOW_NEW_SOURCE record is before the BLOCK_OLD_SOURCE record, the switch removes the port from the group.
  - If the BLOCK_OLD_SOURCE record is before the ALLOW_NEW_SOURCE record, the switch adds the port to the group.

  There is no workaround. (CSCec20128)
- When IGMP snooping is disabled and you enter the **switchport block multicast** interface configuration command, IP multicast traffic is not blocked.

  The **switchport block multicast** interface configuration command is only applicable to non-IP multicast traffic.

  There is no workaround. (CSCee16865)
- Incomplete multicast traffic can be seen under either of these conditions:
  - You disable IP multicast routing or re-enable it globally on an interface.
  - A switch mroute table temporarily runs out of resources and recovers later.

  The workaround is to enter the **clear ip mroute** privileged EXEC command on the interface. (CSCef42436)

REP

- Although you can configure a REP segment without configuring REP edge ports, we recommend that you configure REP edge ports whenever possible because edge ports enable these functions:
  - selecting the preferred alternate port
  - configuring VLAN load balancing
  - configuring topology change notifications (TCNs) toward STP, other REP segments, or an interface
  - initiating the topology collection process
  - preemption mechanisms

  You cannot enable these functions on REP segments without edge ports.

- On a switch running both Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD), when the REP link status layer (LSL) age-out value is less than 1000 milliseconds (1 second), the REP link flaps if the BFD interface is shut down and then brought back up.

  The workaround is to use the **rep lsl-age-out timer** interface configuration command to configure the REP LSL age timer for more than 1 second. (CSCsz40613)

Routing

- The switch does not support tunnel interfaces for routed traffic.
- A route map that has an ACL with a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) clause cannot be applied to a Layer 3 interface. The switch rejects this configuration and displays a message that the route map is unsupported. There is no workaround. (CSCea52915)
- A spanning-tree loop might occur if all of these conditions are true:
  - Port security is enabled with the violation mode set to protected.
  - The maximum number of secure addresses is less than the number of switches connected to the port.
  - There is a physical loop in the network through a switch whose MAC address has not been secured, and its BPDUs cause a secure violation.

  The workaround is to change any one of the listed conditions. (CSCed53633)

QoS

- When you use the **bandwidth** policy-map class command to configure more than one class in a policy map for Class-based Weighted Fair Queuing (CBWFQ), and the committed information rate (CIR) bandwidth for any of the classes is less than 2 percent of the interface rate, the CBWFQ classes in the policy may not receive the configured CIR bandwidths.

  There is no workaround, but it is unlikely that a CBWFQ class would be configured with such a low CIR bandwidth. (CSCsb98219)
- Although visible in the command-line help, the **conform-action color** *class-map* police configuration command is not supported. Entering the command has no affect.

  There is no workaround. (CSCsk00594)
- When CPU protection is disabled, you can configure 64 policers per port on most switches. However, on Cisco ME 3400EG-12CS and Cisco ME 3400G-12CS switches, due to hardware limitations, you can attach 64 per-port, per-VLAN policers to a maximum of 6 ports. If you attempt to attach more than 6 per-port, per-VLAN 64-policer policy maps, the attachment fails.

  There is no workaround. (CSCsv21416)

SPAN and RSPAN

- The egress SPAN data rate might degrade when multicast routing is enabled. The amount of degradation depends on the processor loading. Typically, the switch can egress SPAN at up to 40,000 packets per second (64-byte packets). As long as the total traffic being monitored is below this limit, there is no degradation. However, if the traffic being monitored exceeds the limit, only a portion of the source stream is spanned. When this occurs, the following console message appears: `Decreased`

`egress SPAN rate`. In all cases, normal traffic is not affected; the degradation limits only how much of the original source stream can be egress spanned. If multicast routing is disabled, egress SPAN is not degraded.

There is no workaround. If possible, disable multicast routing. If possible, use ingress SPAN to observe the same traffic. (CSCeb01216)

- Some IGMP report and query packets with IP options might not be ingress-spanned. Packets that are susceptible to this problem are IGMP packets containing 4 bytes of IP options (IP header length of 24). An example of such packets would be IGMP reports and queries having the router alert IP option. Ingress-spanning of such packets is not accurate and can vary with the traffic rate. Typically, very few or none of these packets are spanned. There is no workaround. (CSCeb23352)
- When system jumbo MTU size is configured on a switch and the egress ports can support jumbo frames, the egress SPAN jumbo frames are not forwarded to the SPAN destination ports.

  There is no workaround. (CSCsj21718)
- Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) and Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) packets received by network node interfaces (NNIs) from a SPAN source are not sent to the destination interfaces of a local SPAN session.

  The workaround is to use the **monitor session** *session_number* **destination** {**interface** *interface-id* **encapsulation replicate**} global configuration command for local SPAN. (CSCed24036)

Trunking

- IP traffic with IP options set is sometimes leaked on a trunk port. For example, a trunk port is a member of an IP multicast group in VLAN X but is not a member in VLAN Y. If VLAN Y is the output interface for the multicast route entry assigned to the multicast group and an interface in VLAN Y belongs to the same multicast group, the IP-option traffic received on an input VLAN interface other than one in VLAN Y is sent on the trunk port in VLAN Y because the trunk port is forwarding in VLAN Y, even though the port has no group membership in VLAN Y. There is no workaround. (CSCdz42909).
- For trunk ports or access ports configured with IEEE 802.1Q tagging, inconsistent statistics might appear in the **show interfaces counters** privileged EXEC command output. Valid IEEE 802.1Q frames of 64 to 66 bytes are correctly forwarded even though the port LED blinks amber, and the frames are not counted on the interface statistics. There is no workaround. (CSCec35100).

VLAN

- If the number of VLANs times the number of trunk ports exceeds the recommended limit of 13,000, the switch can fail.

  The workaround is to not configure more than the recommended number of VLANs and trunks. (CSCeb31087)
- A CPUHOG message sometimes appears when you configure a private VLAN. Enable port security on one or more of the ports affected by the private VLAN configuration.

  There is no workaround. (CSCed71422)
- When several per-port, per-VLAN parent policies are attached to the input of one or more interfaces and a child policy of these parent policies is modified, the parent policies are detached from the interfaces and reattached during the process. Because the modified policy is large, the TCAM entries are being used up, and the attached policies should be removed. However, some of the parent

policies are not removed from the interface, and the TCAM entries are cleared. If you save the configuration and reload the switch, the policies are detached, but the TCAM is full, and you cannot attach other policies.

This error message appears:

```
QOSMGR-4-QOS_TCAM_RESOURCE_EXCEED_MAX: Exceeded a maximum of QoS TCAM resources
```

The workaround is to manually detach the policy maps from all the interfaces by entering the **no service-policy input** *policy-map-name* interface configuration command on each interface. (CSCsk58435)

Open Caveats

- CSCsz18634

  On a switch running Cisco IOS release 12.2(46)SE, the output of the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command shows 0 packets for port channel input and output rates.

  The workaround is to reload the switch by entering the **reload** privileged EXEC command.

- CSCtb88425

  If you press the MODE button to enter Express Setup setup mode after the switch has received an IP address dynamically through DHCP, HTTP authentication with the default username and password *cisco*/*cisco* fails.

  Use one of these workarounds:

  - Downgrade the image to 12.2(46)SE where there is no HTTP authentication.
  - Use the console to perform initial configuration.

Resolved Caveats

This release resolves these previously open caveats:

- CSCsv24288 (ME 3400E)

  If you create a QoS configuration that uses more than the platform limit of 256 unique policer profiles (unique combinations of rates and actions), the policy map that caused the hardware resource exhaustion is rejected. Further attempts to attach new policies are also rejected. This occurs even if you modify the policy that caused the resource exhaustion to use less resources.

  The workaround is to modify the existing policy maps to use less than 256 unique policer profiles and to reload the switch to free up the hardware resources.

- CSCsw77908 (ME 3400E)

  When you configure an aggregate policer in a per-port per-VLAN service policy, the output of the **show policy-map interface** privileged EXEC command displays zeroes for the policer rate counters. This occurs only when the policer is an aggregate policer and the service policy is hierarchical.

  There is no workaround.

- CSCsw68528

  When you enter the **show mvr interface** *interface-id* **members** privileged EXEC command to see status of an MVR port, an MVR member port that is not connected always shows as *ACTIVE*.

The workaround is to use the **show mvr interface** *interface-id* or the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command. These command outputs show the correct status of an MVR port.

- CSCsw69015

  When you enter the **mvr vlan** *vlan-id* global configuration command to create an MVR VLAN and enable MVR on the switch by entering the **mvr** global configuration command, if you enter the **show mvr interface** *interface-id* **members** privileged EXEC command, the output shows the MVR groups on the interface. However, if you enable MVR first and then create the MVR VLAN, the MVR groups are not displayed correctly.

  The workaround, if the groups are not displaying correctly, is to create the MVR VLAN *before* enabling MVR. The configuration then displays correctly.

- CSCsw72527

  When a switch sends an ARP request to find the MAC address of the default gateway, the switch sends the request in the wrong VLAN. An ARP entry associating the MAC address with the wrong VLAN is added to the table.

  The workaround is to use the no **arp arpa** global configuration command in all VLANs with IDs lower than the ID of the correct VLAN.

- CSCsw91409 (ME 3400E)

  On an ME 3400E-2CS or ME 3400E-12CS switch, a port-shaper configured for 500 K bits per second (Kb/s) on a 100 Mb/s link shapes at approximately 90 Kb/s. Port shapers at 1 Mb/s and higher function correctly. This occurs only on the 2CS and 12CS platforms when the link speed is 100 Mb/s and the configured shape rate is 500Kb/s.

  The workaround is to configure the shaper for 1Mb/s or higher or to change the link speed to 10Mb/s.

- CSCsx06575

  If an RSPAN interface is configured as an MVR source port (configured by entering the **mvr type source** interface configuration command), RSPAN receives captured data through the RSPAN VLAN, but does not send the packets to the RSPAN destination interface. The same limitation also applies to monitoring IGMP snooping groups or multicast routing groups.

  The workaround is to disable MVR on all RSPAN uplink interfaces by entering the **no mvr type** interface configuration command and to not monitor traffic in an MVR group, an IGMP snooping group, or a multicast routing group.

- CSCsx18055 (ME 3400)

  A `Hardware resources are not available` message appears under these conditions:

  - VLANs are created in a group and assigned to the UNI-VLAN community.
  - Those VLANs are deleted.
  - You recreate those VLANs again and reassign them to the UNI-VLAN community again.

  There is no workaround.

- CSCsx78068

  If you enable 802.1Q native VLAN tagging by entering the **vlan dot1q tag native** global configuration command and then change the native VLAN ID on an ingress trunk port by entering the sw**itchport trunk native vlan** *vlan-id* interface command, untagged traffic is forwarded instead of being dropped.

The workaround is to use one of these methods:

- Enter a **shutdown** followed by a **no shutdown** interface configuration command on the trunk port.
- Disable and then reenable native VLAN tagging by entering the **no vlan dot1q tag native** global configuration command followed by the **vlan dot1q tag native** command.

- CSCsy15256

  If a switch is directly connected to another switch and both are running Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) to monitor jitter, a message about high jitter appears and then the problem is resolved automatically when the event does not occur:

  ```
  036814: Feb 11 23:30:04: IP SLAs (10) jitter operation: seq=12, jitterIn=44
  036820: Feb 11 23:30:05: IP SLAs (10) jitter operation: seq=13, jitterIn=-44
  ```

  There is no workaround.

- CSCsy57606 (ME 3400)

  Unexpected results can occur on an ME 3400G-1CS or ME3400G-2CS when you configure quality of service (QoS), send traffic with different priorities, assign these different priorities to different queues, and assign different queue-limits to the different priorities. Packets with a given priority that are assigned to a relatively high queue limit might be dropped.

- CSCsy90265

  If you repeatedly enter the **show tech-support** privileged EXEC command, the switch might leak memory and, in some cases, shut down.

  The workaround is to reload the switch to clear the memory after repeated use of the **show tech-support** command.

- CSCsz66428

  When flow control is enabled on a port-channel interface and you enter the **flowcontrol receive on** interface configuration command, the bundle is not enabled after the switch restarts. The command appears in the port-channel interface running configuration but does not appear in the switch running configuration. A message such as this appears:

  ```
  %EC-5-CANNOT_BUNDLE2: Gi0/27 is not compatible with Po1 and will be suspended (flow
  control receive of Gi0/27 is on, Po1 is off)
  %EC-5-CANNOT_BUNDLE2: Gi0/28 is not compatible with Po1 and will be suspended (flow
  control receive of Gi0/28 is on, Po1 is off)
  ```

  Use one of these workarounds:

  - To manually configure the port-channel interface, enter the **flowcontrol receive on** interface configuration command.
  - To add the flow-control configuration to the interface after the switch restarts, use an EEM script similar to this:

    ```
    event manager applet Add_flowcontrol_on_restart
    event syslog pattern SYS-5-RESTART
    action 1 cli command "en"
    action 2 cli command "conf t"
    action 3 cli command "inter port 1"
    action 4 cli command "flowcontrol receive on"
    ```

    For *action 3*, specify the port-channel interface.

- CSCsz72234

  In a VPN routing/forwarding (VRF) instance, a port channel is configured, and the default route is in the global routing table. If a link shuts down while the other links remain up, the port channel might not forward traffic.

Use one of these workarounds:

- Enter the **shutdown** interface configuration command, and then enter the **no shutdown** interface command.
- In the VRF instance, configure the links in the port channel as Layer 2 access links, and configure a switch virtual interface (SVI).

- CSCta39338

  Entering the **udld enable** global configuration command is supposed to enable UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) only on fiber ports. You enter the **udld port** interface configuration command to enable UDLD on other port types. However, when you enter the **udld enable** global configuration command, UDLD is enabled by default on dual-media ports, even if a copper link is connected to an RJ-45 socket.

  The workaround is to manually disable UDLD on the port by entering the **no udld port** interface configuration command.

- CSCta57846

  The switch unexpectedly reloads when copying a configuration file from a remote server or from flash memory containing logging file flash:

  The workaround is to enter the **logging file flash**:*filename* global configuration command to configure logging to flash instead of copying to flash.

- CSCta78502

  When you have configured a login banner by entering the **banner login** *c message c* global configuration command and the switch reloads, the output of banner is missing a carriage return, making the format incorrect.

  There is no workaround.

- CSCta80514

  When you enable MAC address learning on a VLAN and then change the interface configuration (such as adding the VLAN to the list of VLANs allowed on a trunk), MAC address learning is not disabled on the interface. If you disable MAC address learning on the switch, high CPU utilization occurs when the local forwarding manager tries to ut does not learn MAC addresses.

  There is no workaround.

- CSCtb33780

  The link between a switch with a 100BaseFX-FE small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module and a connected device remains up when one of the fiber cables is removed.

  The workaround is the use UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) in aggressive mode

- CSCtb77378

  When you use IEEE 802.1x authentication with web authentication and an HTTP page opens, the switch redirects the user to an HTTP login page, not a HTTPS login page.

  The workaround is to remove the custom banner.

- CSCtb97439

  When remote neighbors change, the LLDP MIB does not properly update the remote neighbors.

  The workaround is to clear the LLDP table by entering the **clear lldp table** privileged EXEC command.

Documentation Updates

Update to the Software Configuration Guide

Updates to the "Configuring Ethernet OAM, CFM, and E-LMI" Chapter

- This information was added:

  The Service Diagnostics 2.0 C FM diagnostic scripts is part of the 12.2(52)SE release. The script is available for download at:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/iosswrel/ps6537/ps6555/ps9424/cisco_ios_service_diagnostics_scripts.html

  Refer to the Service Diagnostic 2.0 user guide at:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps6537/ps6555/ps9424/whitepaper_c11-566741.html

- This information was corrected:

  In the "Configuring the CFM Domain" section, Step 2 was to enter the **ethernet cfm ieee** global configuration command to configure the CFM version as IEEE 802.1ag.

  This step is not required. If you are running Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SE, the CFM version is always 802.1ag and the command is automatically generated when you enable CFM.

Update to the "Configuring IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Authentication" Chapter

This section was added:

Common Session ID

Authentication manager uses a single session ID (referred to as a common session ID) for a client no matter which authentication method is used. This ID is used for all reporting purposes, such as the show commands and MIBs. The session ID appears with all per-session syslog messages.

The session ID includes:

- The IP address of the Network Access Device (NAD)
- A monotonically increasing unique 32 bit integer
- The session start time stamp (a 32 bit integer)

This example shows how the session ID appears in the output of the **show authentication** command. The session ID in this example is 160000050000000B288508E5:

```
Switch# show authentication sessions

Interface  MAC Address     Method   Domain   Status         Session ID
Fa4/0/4    0000.0000.0203  mab      DATA     Authz Success  160000050000000B288508E5
```

This is an example of how the session ID appears in the syslog output. The session ID in this example is also160000050000000B288508E5:

```
1w0d: %AUTHMGR-5-START: Starting 'mab' for client (0000.0000.0203) on Interface Fa4/0/4
AuditSessionID 160000050000000B288508E5
1w0d: %MAB-5-SUCCESS: Authentication successful for client (0000.0000.0203) on Interface
Fa4/0/4 AuditSessionID 160000050000000B288508E5
1w0d: %AUTHMGR-7-RESULT: Authentication result 'success' from 'mab' for client
(0000.0000.0203) on Interface Fa4/0/4 AuditSessionID 160000050000000B288508E5
```

The session ID is used by the NAD, the AAA server, and other report-analyzing applications to identify the client. The ID appears automatically. No configuration is required.

Update to the ME 3400 Hardware Installation Guide

This is an installation update to the *Cisco ME3400 Hardware Installation Guide*.

Cisco Ethernet Switches are equipped with cooling mechanisms, such as fans and blowers. However, these fans and blowers can draw dust and other particles, causing contaminant buildup inside the chassis, which can result in a system malfunction.

You must install this equipment in an environment as free as possible from dust and foreign conductive material (such as metal flakes from construction activities).

These standard provide guidelines for acceptable working environments and acceptable levels of suspended particulate matter:

- Network Equipment Building Systems (NEBS) GR-63-CORE
- National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Type 1
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) IP-20

Updates to the System Message Guide

These messages were added but are not yet in the system message guide:

Error Message `DOT1X-5-FAIL: Authentication failed for client ([chars]) on Interface [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation The authentication was unsuccessful. The first [chars] is the client ID, the second [chars] is the interface, and the third [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action No action is required.

Error Message `DOT1X-4-MEM_UNAVAIL: Memory was not available to perform the 802.1X action. AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation The system memory is not sufficient to perform the IEEE 802.1x authentication. [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Reduce other system activity to reduce memory demands.

Error Message `DOT1X-5-SUCCESS: Authentication successful for client ([chars]) on Interface [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation Authentication was successful. The first [chars] is the client ID, the second [chars] is the interface, and the third [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action No action is required.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_ADDING_ADDRESS: Unable to add address [enet] on [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation The client MAC address could not be added to the MAC address table because the hardware memory is full or the address is a secure address on another port. This message might appear if IEEE 802.1x is enabled. [enet] is the client MAC address, the first [chars] is the interface, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action If the hardware memory is full, remove some of the dynamic MAC addresses. If the client address is on another port, remove it from that port.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_INVALID_PRIMARY_VLAN: Attempt to assign primary VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a primary VLAN to an IEEE 802.1x port, which is not allowed. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Use a different VLAN.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_INVALID_SEC_VLAN: Attempt to assign invalid secondary VLAN [dec] to PVLAN host 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a nonsecondary VLAN to a private VLAN host IEEE 802.1x port. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Change the mode of the port so that it is no longer a PVLAN host port or use a valid secondary VLAN.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_PRIMARY_VLAN_NOT_FOUND: Attempt to assign VLAN [dec], whose primary VLAN does not exist or is shutdown, to 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a private VLAN whose primary VLAN does not exist or is shut down. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Make sure the primary VLAN exists and is not shut down. Verify that the private VLAN is associated with a primary VLAN.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_SEC_VLAN_INVALID: Attempt to assign secondary VLAN [dec] to non-PVLAN host 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a secondary VLAN to a port that is not a private VLAN host port, which is not allowed. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Change the mode of the port so that it is configured as a private VLAN host port, or use a different VLAN that is not configured as a secondary VLAN.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_SPAN_DST_PORT: Attempt to assign VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars], which is configured as a SPAN destination AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a VLAN to an IEEE 802.1x port that is configured as a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) destination port. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Change the SPAN configuration so that the port is no longer a SPAN destination port, or change the configuration so that no VLAN is assigned.

Error Message `DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_EQ_VVLAN: Data VLAN [dec] on port [chars] cannot be equivalent to the Voice VLAN AuditSessionID [chars]`

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a data VLAN to an IEEE 802.1x port that is the same as the voice VLAN. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Change either the voice VLAN or the IEEE 802.1x-assigned VLAN on the interface so that they are not the same.

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_INTERNAL: Attempt to assign internal VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]

Explanation An attempt was made to assign an invalid VLAN to an IEEE 802.1x port. The VLAN specified is used internally and cannot be assigned to this port. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Explanation Assign a different VLAN.

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_INVALID: Attempt to assign invalid VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]

Explanation An attempt was made to assign an invalid VLAN to an IEEE 802.1x port. The VLAN specified is out of range. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Update the configuration to use a valid VLAN.

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_NOT_FOUND: Attempt to assign non-existent or shutdown VLAN [chars] to 802.1x port [chars] AuditSessionID [chars]

Explanation An attempt was made to assign a VLAN to an IEEE 802.1x port, but the VLAN was not found in the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) database. [dec] is the VLAN, the first [chars] is the port, and the second [chars] is the session ID.

Recommended Action Make sure the VLAN exists and is not shutdown or use another VLAN.

These messages were deleted but are still in the system message guide:

Error Message DOT1X-4-MEM_UNAVAIL: Memory was not available to perform the 802.1X action.

Error Message DOT1X-5-SUCCESS: Authentication successful for client ([chars]) on Interface [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_ADDING_ADDRESS: Unable to add address [enet] on [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_INVALID_PRIMARY_VLAN: Attempt to assign primary VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_INVALID_SEC_VLAN: Attempt to assign invalid secondary VLAN [dec] to PVLAN host 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_PRIMARY_VLAN_NOT_FOUND: Attempt to assign VLAN [dec], whose primary VLAN does not exist or is shutdown, to 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_SEC_VLAN_INVALID: Attempt to assign secondary VLAN [dec] to non-PVLAN host 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_SPAN_DST_PORT: Attempt to assign VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars], which is configured as a SPAN destination

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_EQ_VVLAN: Data VLAN [dec] on port [chars] cannot be equivalent to the Voice VLAN.

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_INTERNAL: Attempt to assign internal VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_INVALID: Attempt to assign invalid VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_NOT_FOUND: Attempt to assign non-existent or shutdown VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_ON_ROUTED_PORT: Dot1x cannot assign a VLAN [dec] to a routed port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_PROMISC_PORT: Attempt to assign VLAN [dec] to promiscuous 802.1x port [chars]

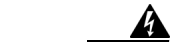
Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_RESERVED: Attempt to assign reserved VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars]

Error Message DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_RSPAN: Attempt to assign RSPAN VLAN [dec] to 802.1x port [chars]. 802.1x is incompatible with RSPAN

Updates to the ME 3400E Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information Guide and the Getting Started Guide

These warnings were incorrectly documented in the guides. These are the correct warnings:

All Switches



Warning **This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that the protective device is rated not greater than:**
10 A Statement 1005

Cisco ME 3400EG-2CS-A

Warning **To prevent the system from overheating, do not operate it in an area that exceeds the maximum recommended ambient temperature of:**
140°F (60°C) Statement 1047

Cisco ME 3400E-24TS-M and Cisco ME 3400EG-12CS-M

Warning **To prevent the system from overheating, do not operate it in an area that exceeds the maximum recommended ambient temperature of:**
149°F (65°C) Statement 1047

Related Documentation

These documents provide complete information about the switch and are available from this Cisco.com site:

- Cisco ME 3400E switch:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9637/tsd_products_support_series_home.html
- Cisco ME 3400 switch:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6580/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

These are combined documents for the switches:

- *Cisco ME 3400E, ME 3400, and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switches System Message Guide*

These documents are available for the Cisco ME 3400E switch:

- *Release Notes for the Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access Switch*
- *Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access Switch Software Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access Switch Command Reference*
- *Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access Switch Hardware Installation Guide*
- *Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access Switch Getting Started Guide*
- *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco ME 3400E Ethernet Access Switch*

These documents are available for the Cisco ME 3400 switch:

- *Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Software Configuration Guide*
- *Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Command Reference*
- *Cisco ME 3400 and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switch System Message Guide*
- *Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Hardware Installation Guide*
- *Cisco ME 3400 and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switches Getting Started Guide*
- *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco ME 3400 and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switches*
- *Configuration Notes for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS Ethernet Access Switch*

- *Cisco Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules Installation Notes*
- *Cisco CWDM GBIC and CWDM SFP Installation Note*
- These compatibility matrix documents are available from this Cisco.com site:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps5455/products_device_support_tables_list.html

  - *Cisco Gigabit Ethernet Transceiver Modules Compatibility Matrix*
  - *Cisco 100-Megabit Ethernet SFP Modules Compatibility Matrix*
  - *Cisco Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules Compatibility Matrix*
  - *Compatibility Matrix for 1000BASE-T Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules*

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

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This document is to be used in conjunction with the documents listed in the "Related Documentation" section.