



Traffic Monitoring

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Traffic Monitoring

Traffic monitoring copies traffic, from one or more source ports, and sends it to a dedicated destination port for analysis by a network analyzer. This feature is also known as Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN).



Important For FC port channels on Cisco UCS 6200 Fabric Interconnects, you can monitor only egress traffic.
For FC port channels on Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnects, you can monitor only ingress traffic.

Traffic Monitoring Session Types

When you create a traffic monitoring session, you can choose either an Ethernet or Fibre Channel destination port to receive the traffic. The type of destination port determines the type of session, which in turn determines the types of available traffic sources. For an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, the destination port must be an unconfigured physical port. For a Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, the destination port must be a Fibre Channel uplink port.



Note For Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnects, the destination port must also be an unconfigured physical Ethernet port. For Cisco UCS 6332 and Cisco UCS 6332-16UP Fabric Interconnects, you cannot choose Fibre Channel destination ports, but can use unconfigured ethernet ports as a destination for FC traffic monitoring sessions.

Traffic Monitoring Across Ethernet

An Ethernet traffic monitoring session can monitor any of the following traffic source and destination ports:

Source Ports	Destination Ports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uplink Ethernet port • Ethernet port channel • VLAN • Service profile vNIC • Service profile vHBA • FCoE port • Port channels • Unified uplink port • VSAN • Unified storage port • Appliance storage port 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconfigured Ethernet Port

Traffic Monitoring for UCS 6300 Interconnects

- Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnect supports port-based mirroring.
- Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnect supports VLAN SPAN only in the receive (rx) direction.
- Ethernet SPAN is port based on the Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnect.

Traffic Monitoring for UCS 6200 Interconnects

- Cisco UCS 6200 and 6324 supports monitoring traffic in the transmit (tx) direction for up to two sources per Fabric Interconnect.
- Cisco UCS 6200 SPAN traffic is rate-limited by the SPAN destination port speed. This can be either 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps.

Traffic Monitoring Across Fibre Channel

You can monitor Fibre Channel traffic using either a Fibre Channel traffic analyzer or an Ethernet traffic analyzer. When Fibre Channel traffic is monitored with an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, the destination traffic is FCoE. The Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnect supports FC SPAN only on the ingress side. You cannot configure a Fibre Channel port on a Cisco UCS 6248 Fabric Interconnect as a source port.

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session can monitor any of the following traffic source and destination ports:

Source Ports	Destination Ports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FC Port • FC Port Channel • Uplink Fibre Channel port • SAN port channel • VSAN • Service profile vHBA • Fibre Channel storage port 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fibre Channel uplink port • Ethernet Port (only for Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnects)

Guidelines and Recommendations for Traffic Monitoring

When configuring or activating traffic monitoring, consider the following guidelines:

Traffic Monitoring Sessions

A traffic monitoring session is disabled by default when created. To begin monitoring traffic, you must activate the session.

- Create a unique traffic monitoring session on any fabric interconnect within the Cisco UCS pod.
- Create each monitoring session with a unique name and unique source.

- Add all vNICs from the service profile of a server to monitor traffic from a server.
- Locate all traffic sources within the same switch as the destination port.
- Do not add the same source in multiple traffic monitoring sessions.
- Do not configure a port as a destination port and a source port.
- Do not configure a member port, of a port channel, individually as a source. If you configure the port channel as a source, all member ports are source ports.

Maximum Supported Active Traffic Monitoring Sessions

You can only monitor up to four traffic directions for each Cisco UCS 6300 Fabric Interconnect. You can create and store up to 16 traffic monitoring sessions, but only four can be active at the same time for each Fabric Interconnect. The receive and transmit directions each count separately as one active session, while the bidirectional is counted as two active sessions. For example:

- Four active sessions—If each session is configured to monitor traffic in only one direction.
- Two active sessions—If each session is configured to monitor traffic bidirectionally.
- Three active sessions—If one session is unidirectional and the second session is bidirectional.



Note

Traffic monitoring can impose a significant load on your system resources. To minimize the load, select sources that carry as little unwanted traffic as possible and disable traffic monitoring when it is not needed.

vNIC

Because a traffic monitoring destination is a single physical port, a traffic monitoring session can monitor only a single fabric. To monitor uninterrupted vNIC traffic across a fabric failover, create two sessions, one per fabric, and connect two analyzers. Add the vNIC as the traffic source using the exact same name for both sessions. If you change the port profile of a virtual machine, you must reconfigure the monitoring session. All associated vNICs used as source ports are removed from monitoring.

vHBA

You can use a vHBA as a source for either an Ethernet or Fibre Channel monitoring session, but it cannot be a source for both simultaneously. When a vHBA is set as the SPAN source, the SPAN destination only receives VN-tagged frames. It does not receive direct FC frames.

SPAN Ports Support Matrix



Note

For Cisco UCS 6200 and 6324 FIs, you can only set the source mode to transmit for two sources per Cisco UCS domain.

Ethernet Span Port Sources

Source Ethernet SPAN ports are supported in the following configurations:

Source Type	Source Mode		
	on Cisco UCS 6200 FI	on Cisco UCS 6324 FI	on Cisco UCS 6332 FI
Ethernet Uplink	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both
Ethernet Port-Channel	Receive	Receive	Receive, Transmit, Both
FCoE Uplink	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both
FCoE Port-Channel	Receive	Receive	Receive, Transmit, Both
Appliance Port	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both
FCoE Storage	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both
Unified Ports	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both
VLAN	Receive	Receive	Receive
Static vNIC	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both
vHBA	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both	Receive, Transmit, Both

Ethernet Span Port Destinations

Destination Ethernet SPAN ports are supported in the following configurations:

Session Type	Admin Speed		
	on Cisco UCS 6200 FI	on Cisco UCS 6324 FI	on Cisco UCS 6332 FI
Ethernet SPAN Ports	Ethernet Unconfigured at 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps	Ethernet Unconfigured at 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps	Ethernet Unconfigured at 10 Gbps, 40 Gbps
Ethernet SPAN Ports	Ethernet Monitor at 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps	Ethernet Monitor at 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps	Ethernet Monitor at 10 Gbps, 40 Gbps

FC Span Port Sources

Source FC SPAN ports are supported in the following configurations:

Source Type	Source Mode		
	on Cisco UCS 6200 FI	on Cisco UCS 6324 FI	on Cisco UCS 6332 FI
FC Uplink	Transmit	Not Supported	Receive
FC Port-Channel	Transmit	Not Supported	Receive
FC Storage	Transmit	Not Supported	Receive
VSAN	Not Supported	Not Supported	Receive
vHBA	Receive, Transmit, Both	Not Supported	Receive, Transmit, Both

FC Span Port Destinations

Destination FC SPAN ports are supported in the following configurations:

Session Type	Admin Speed		
	on Cisco UCS 6200 FI	on Cisco UCS 6324 FI	on Cisco UCS 6332 FI
FC SPAN Ports	FC Uplink at 1 Gbps, 2 Gbps, 4 Gbps, 8 Gbps, Auto	Not Supported	FC Unconfigured at 1 Gbps, 2 Gbps, 4 Gbps, 8 Gbps, 16 Gbps, Auto
FC SPAN Ports	FC Monitor at 1 Gbps, 2 Gbps, 4 Gbps, 8 Gbps, Auto	Not Supported	FC Monitor at 1 Gbps, 2 Gbps, 4 Gbps, 8 Gbps, 16 Gbps, Auto

Setting Policy Control to Global

Before creating a traffic monitoring session in Cisco UCS Central, ensure that the port configuration is set to global on the Policy Resolution Control page.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope system	Enters system mode.
Step 3	UCSC(resource-mgr) /system # show policy-control-ep	Displays local domains registered to this system.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	UCSC(resource-mgr) /system # scope policy-control-ep <i>IP address of registered domain</i>	Enters the policy resolution control for the registered domain.
Step 5	UCSC(resource-mgr) /system/policy-control-ep # set port-config-ctrl source { <i>local</i> <i>global</i> }	Sets the port configuration policy resolution control to local or global.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /system/policy-control-ep* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system.

The following example shows how to set the port configuration to global:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope system
UCSC(resource-mgr) /system # show policy-control-ep

policy controlep:
  hostname or ip address
  -----
  10.193.200.100

UCSC(resource-mgr) /system # scope policy-control-ep 10.193.200.100
UCSC(resource-mgr) /system/policy-control-ep # set port-config-ctrl source global
UCSC(resource-mgr) /system/policy-control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /system/policy-control-ep #
```

Creating a Traffic Monitoring Session for an Ethernet Port

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-traffic-mon	Enters into ethernet traffic monitoring mode.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric { <i>a</i> <i>b</i> }	Enters into the fabric interconnect.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric # create eth-mon-session <i>session-name</i>	Creates the Ethernet Traffic monitoring session
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session * # enable	Enables the admin state for the session.
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-aggr-interface <i>slot ID</i> <i>port ID</i>	Aggregates the slot ID and port ID into one logical port to increase the uplink bandwidth and availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slot ID—The slot ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-5. • Port ID—The port ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-40.
Step 9	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # create br-dest-interface <i>slot-ID</i>	Creates the breakout aggregate port.
Step 10	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # up	Returns to the destination aggregate interface.
Step 11	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface/br-dest-interface* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.
Step 12	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface/br-dest-interface* # up	Returns to the Ethernet Traffic monitoring session.
Step 13	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-interface <i>slot ID</i> <i>port</i> <i>ID</i>	Creates the destination port.
Step 14	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # set speed	Sets the data transfer rate of the port channel to be monitored. This can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1gbps—1 Gbps

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10gbps—10 Gbps • 20gbps—20 Gbps • 40gbps—40 Gbps
Step 15	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface * # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system.

The following example shows how to create a traffic monitoring session named traffic1:

```

UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-traffic-mon
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric # create eth-mon-session traffic1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # enable
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # create dest-aggr-interface 2 33
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # create br-dest-interface 2
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface/br-dest-interface* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface/br-dest-interface* # up
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-interface 4 22
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # set speed 10gbps
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric #

```

Setting the Destination Interface and Destination Aggregate Interface for Ethernet Ports

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-traffic-mon	Enters into ethernet traffic monitoring mode.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session <i>session-name</i>	Creates the Ethernet Traffic monitoring session.
Step 7	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-aggr-interface <i>slot ID port ID</i>	Aggregates the slot ID and port ID into one logical port to increase the uplink bandwidth and availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slot ID—The slot ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-5. • Port ID—The port ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-40.
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # up	Returns to the Ethernet Traffic monitoring session.
Step 9	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-interface <i>slot ID port ID</i>	Creates the destination port.
Step 10	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to create a destination interface and a destination aggregate interface:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
```

```

UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-traffic-mon
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session
traffic1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create
dest-aggr-interface 2 33
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # up
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create
dest-interface 3 23
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface*# show
dest-interface detail
Destination Interface:
  Slot ID: 3
  Port ID: 23
  Speed: 10 Gbps
  Admin State:
  Operational State:
  State Reason
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface*# commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #

```

Creating a Traffic Monitoring Session for a Fibre Channel Port

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-traffic-mon	Enters into Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric # create fc-mon-session <i>session-name</i>	Creates the Fibre Channel Traffic monitoring session
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session * # enable	Enables the admin state for the session.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # create dest-aggr-interface <i>slot ID port ID</i>	Aggregates the slot ID and port ID into one logical port to increase the uplink bandwidth and availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slot ID—The slot ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-5. • Port ID—The port ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-40.
Step 9	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # up	Returns to the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session.
Step 10	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # create dest-interface <i>slot ID port ID</i>	Creates the destination port.
Step 11	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* set speed	Sets the data transfer rate of the port channel to be monitored. This can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16gbps—16 Gbps • 1gbps—1 Gbps • 2gbps—2 Gbps • 4gbps—4 Gbps • 8gbps—8 Gbps • auto—Cisco UCS determines the data transfer rate.
Step 12	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* # up	Returns to the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session.
Step 13	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # create dest-eth-interface <i>slot ID port ID</i>	Creates an ethernet port as the destination port.
Step 14	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-eth-interface * # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system.

The following example shows how to create a traffic monitoring session:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-traffic-mon
```

```

UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric # create fc-mon-session
traffic1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # enable
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # create
dest-aggr-interface 2 33
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-aggr-interface* # up
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # create
dest-interface 4 22
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* # up
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # create
dest-eth-interface 1 11
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-eth-interface* #
commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-eth-interface #

```

Adding Appliance Port as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ # scope eth-storage	Scopes into Ethernet storage.
Step 5	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage # scope fabric {a b}	Scopes into the Fabric Interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric # create interface {interface # port #}	Scopes into the interface.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric/interface* # create mon-src monitoring-source-name	Creates a monitoring source.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric/interface/mon-src* # set direction {receive transmit both}	(Optional) Sets the direction for the port.
Step 9	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an appliance port as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ # scope eth-storage
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/ # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric # create interface 1 22
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric/interface* # create mon-src
gf1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric/interface/mon-src* # set
direction both
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
```

Adding an Ethernet Uplink as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-uplink	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface {interface # port #}	Enters into the interface.
Step 7	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface # create mon-src <i>monitoring source name</i>	Creates a monitoring source.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src* # set direction {receive transmit both}	(Optional) Sets the direction for the port.
Step 9	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an ethernet uplink as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
```

```

UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-uplink
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 33
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface # create mon-src
my_monsrc1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src* # set
direction both
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src* #
commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src* #

```

Adding Ethernet Port Channel as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-uplink	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric # create port-channel <i>port ID</i>	Creates a port channel and scopes into it.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Creates a monitoring source and scopes into it.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an ethernet port channel as a monitoring source:

```

UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-uplink
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric # create port-channel 1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel # create mon-src
my_monsrc1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer

```

```
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* #
```

Adding Ethernet Server Port as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ # scope eth-server	Scopes into Ethernet storage.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server # scope fabric { <i>a</i> <i>b</i> }	Scopes into the Fabric Interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric # create aggr-interface { <i>interface</i> # <i>port</i> #}	Scopes into the aggregate interface.
Step 7	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface* # create br-interface <i>interface</i> #	Creates a breakout interface.
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface/br-interface* # up	Scopes back into the aggregate server interface.
Step 9	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface* # up	Scopes back into the fabric.
Step 10	(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric* # create interface { <i>interface</i> # <i>port</i> #}	Creates and interface.
Step 11	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an ethernet server port as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/ # scope eth-server
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/ # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric # create aggr-interface 1 22
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface* # create
```



```

br-interface 22
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface/br-interface*
# up
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric/aggr-interface* # up
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric* # create interface 1 2
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-server/fabric* # commit-buffer

```

Adding an FC Uplink Port as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain ucs-domain ID	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create interface {slot-ID por-ID}	Creates the interface with a slot and port ID.
Step 7	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/interface* # create mon-src monitoring-source name	Creates a monitoring source.
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an Fibre Channel uplink port as a monitoring source:

```

UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create interface 1 2
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fc* # create mon-src gfl
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fc* # commit-buffer

```

Adding an FC Port Channel as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create port-channel <i>port number</i>	Creates a port channel and scopes into it.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Creates a monitoring source and scopes into it.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an FC port channel as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create port-channel 1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # create mon-src
my monsrc1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel* #
```

Adding an FC Storage Port as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-storage	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage # scope fabric { <i>a</i> <i>b</i> }	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric # create interface fc <i>slot ID</i> <i>port ID</i>	Creates an interface and scopes into it.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Creates a monitoring source and scopes into it.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc/mon-src* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an FC storage port as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-storage
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric # create interface fc 1 22
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc # create mon-src my_monsrc1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/interface* #
```

Adding an FCoE Uplink Port as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create fcoeinterface {slot ID port ID}	Creates a port channel and scopes into it.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Creates a monitoring source and scopes into it.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an FCoE uplink port as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create fcoeinterface 1 2
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface # create mon-src
my_monsrc1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* #
```

Adding an FCoE Port Channel as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink	Enters into the Ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the Fabric Interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create fcoe-port-channel <i>port number</i>	Creates a port channel and scopes into it.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Creates a monitoring source and scopes into it.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an FCoE port channel as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-uplink
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric # create fcoe-port-channel 1
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel # create mon-src my_monsrc1
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # commit-buffer
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* #
```

Adding an FCoE Storage Port as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-storage	Enters into the ethernet uplink.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage # scope fabric {a b}	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric # create interface fcoe slot IDport ID	Creates an interface and scopes into it.
Step 7	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe* # create mon-src monitoring-source-name	Creates a monitoring source and scopes into it.
Step 8	UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe/mon-src* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add an FCoE storage port as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-storage
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric # create interface fc 1 22
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc # create mon-src my_monsrc1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc/mon-src* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-storage/fabric/fc/mon-src* #
```

Adding a vLAN as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-traffic-mon	Enters into ethernet traffic monitoring mode.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric { <i>a</i> <i>b</i> }	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session <i>session-name</i>	Creates the ethernet traffic monitoring session.
Step 7	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # show vnic	Displays all vNICs associated with this fabric.
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # scope vnic <i>vnic-name</i>	Enters into the vNICs.
Step 9	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/vnic # create vlan-member <i>vlan-member name</i>	Creates a vLAN member.
Step 10	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/vnic/vlan-member* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to configure a vlan as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope eth-traffic-mon
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session
traffic1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # scope
vnic my_vnic1
UCSC(resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/vnic #
create vlan-member my_vlan1
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/vnic/vlan-member* #
commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/vnic/vlan-member* #
```

Adding a vSAN as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt	Enters domain management mode.
Step 3	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain <i>ucs-domain ID</i>	Enter into the specific UCS domain.
Step 4	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-traffic-mon	Enters into Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode.
Step 5	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric { <i>a</i> <i>b</i> }	Enters into the fabric interconnect.
Step 6	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session <i>session-name</i>	Creates the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session.
Step 7	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # show monvsan	Displays the monitoring vSANs.
Step 8	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # scope monvsan <i>monvsan-name</i>	Enters into the vSAN.
Step 9	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/monvsan # create vsan-member <i>vSAN-member name</i>	Creates a new vSAN member.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/monvsan/vsan-member* # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to configure a vSAN as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope domain-mgmt
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt # scope ucs-domain 1008
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain # scope fc-traffic-mon
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session
session1
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # scope
monvsan monvsan1
UCSC (resource-mgr) /domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/monvsan #
create vsan-member my_vsan1
UCSC (resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/monvsan/vsan-member* #
commit-buffer
UCSC (resource-mgr)
/domain-mgmt/ucs-domain/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/monvsan/vsan-member #
```

Adding a vHBA as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope org	Enters into organization mode.
Step 3	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # scope service-profile <i>service-profile-name</i>	Enters into the service profile.
Step 4	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile* # scope vhba <i>vhba-name</i>	Enters into the vHBA.
Step 5	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vhba* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Adds the vhba as a traffic monitoring source.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vhba/mon-src* # commit-buffer	Commits transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add a vHBA as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC (resource-mgr) # scope org
UCSC (resource-mgr) /org # scope service-profile sp1
```

```
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile* # scope vhba test-vhba
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vhba* # create mon-src gfl
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vhba/mon-src* # commit-buffer
```

Adding a vNIC as a Monitoring Source

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC # connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope org	Enters into organization mode.
Step 3	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # scope service-profile <i>service-profile-name</i>	Enters into the service profile.
Step 4	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile* # scope vnic <i>vnic-name</i>	Enters into the vNIC.
Step 5	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vnic* # create mon-src <i>monitoring-source-name</i>	Adds the vNIC as a traffic monitoring source.
Step 6	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer	Commits transaction to the buffer.

The following example shows how to add a vNIC as a monitoring source:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope org
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # scope service-profile spl
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile* # scope vnic test-vnic
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vnic* # create mon-src gfl
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer
```