



# Address Hold Timer Support

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## Feature Summary and Revision History

### Summary Data

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Applicable Product(s) or Functional Area | P-GW   |
| Applicable Platform(s)                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ASR 5500</li><li>• VPC-DI</li><li>• VPC-SI</li></ul>   |
| Feature Default                          | Disabled - Configuration Required  |
| Related Changes in This Release          | Not Applicable   |
| Related Documentation                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>P-GW Administration Guide</i></li><li>• <i>Command Line Interface Reference</i></li></ul> |

### Revision History

| Revision Details | Release   |
|------------------|-----------|
| First Introduced | 21.28.m14 |

## Feature Description

In P-GW, if the IPv4 **address-hold-timer** parameter is enabled and an active subscriber is disconnected, the IP address becomes held or considered still in use. The IP address does not return to the **Release** state until the **address-hold-timer** expires.

This enables subscribers who reconnect within the specified length of time (in seconds) to obtain the same IP address from the IP pool.

With this release, the Address Hold Timer feature supports IPv6 pools through a CLI configuration.

Using show CLI configuration commands, you can view the following:

- The address in USED, HOLD, FREE, and RELEASE state and list of addresses.
- The busyout states with the address hold timer state.
- The cumulative number of IP addresses in each state.

## Upgrade and Downgrade Process

If the Address Hold Timer CLI is configured, post upgrade this feature works for the IPv6 pool.

If you have enabled the Address Hold Timer for IPv6, post downgrade, where AHT for IPv6 was not supported, the complete IPv6 pool configuration gets ignored. Ensure that the Address Hold Timer for IPv6 gets removed from the configuration before the downgrade procedure.

## Configuring Address Hold Timer

Use the following sample configuration to enable the IPv6 address hold timer.

```
configure
  context context_name
    [ no ] ipv6 pool pool_name prefix ip_address/len public priority
  address-hold-timer address_hold_timer_value
end
```

### NOTES:

- **ipv6 pool pool\_name prefix ip\_address/len public priority address-hold-timer address\_hold\_timer\_value**: Enables address hold timer support for an IPv6 pool.

If the **address-hold-timer** is enabled and an active subscriber is disconnected, the IP address is held or considered in use and is not returned to the Free state until the **address-hold-timer** expires. This enables subscribers who reconnect within the length of time specified (in seconds) to obtain the same IP address from the IP pool.

For example, `Ipv6 pool PUBLIC1V6 prefix 5001::aaaa/48 public 0 address-hold-timer 120`

**Note**

- You can configure the **address-hold-timer** value under different keywords and under the IPv6 pool. However, the address hold timer gets configured with the latest **address-hold-timer** value configured.
- The **address-hold-timer** value is configured in seconds and the value of 0 represents that the address hold timer is disabled.
- In P-GW, the On the fly change of Address Hold Timer(AHT) is not supported. If the AHT is configured, then ongoing calls do not move to the Hold state. If the AHT is configured and then the call is connected then, the IP moves to the Hold state.

The On-the-fly Address Hold Timer(AHT) behavior is similar for IPv4 and IPv6 pools.

- **no** : Removes the configured address hold timer for a specific pool. For example, no ipv6 pool PUBLIC1V6 address-hold-timer

## Monitoring and Troubleshooting

This section provides information regarding the CLI command available in support of the Address Hold Timer feature.

### Show Command(s) and/or Outputs

This section provides information regarding show commands and/or their outputs in support of this feature.

#### show ipv6 pool *pool\_name*

The output of the **show ipv6 pool pool\_name PUBLIC1V6 { free | used | release | hold | limit | wide }** command is modified to display the Address hold timer CLI statistics. For example:

```
show ipv6 pool pool-name PUBLIC1V6
  Pool Name:      PUBLIC1V6
  Group Name:
  Pool Type:      Public          Priority: 0
  Pool Id:        2001           Vrf: n/a
  Pool Status:    Good
  Start Prefix:   5001::/64
  End Prefix:     5001:0:0:ffff::/64
  Addr-Hold-Timer: 100
  Total Prefix:   65536          Used Prefix: 0          Free Prefix: 65533      On-Hold
Prefix: 1        Released Prefix: 2
  Pool Address Type: Normal
  Configured Prefix: 5001::aaaa/48
  User-Plane ID   : N/A
  Virtual-FE ID   : N/A
  Nexthop Forwarding Address: Disabled
  Network Reachability Detection Server: Disabled
  Suppress-Switchover-ADVS: Disabled
  Allow-Static-Allocation: Disabled
  Duplicate-Addr-Detection: Disabled
```

```
show ipv6 pool pool_name
```

```

Send-Pilot-Packet: Enabled
Advertise-if-used: Disabled
Addr-Hold-Timer-IPV6: 202
Clear: Disabled
Group Available Threshold: Disabled
Pool-Free Threshold: Disabled Clear: Disabled
Pool-Used Threshold: Disabled Clear: Disabled
cip-local-pool-used Threshold: Disabled Clear: Disabled
cip-local-pool-in-use-addr Threshold: Disabled Clear: Disabled

```

Where:

- **used** - An address in the **used** state is one that is currently in use by a connected subscriber.
- **hold** – An address in the hold state is one that has recently been released from the pool, but for which the **address-hold timer** has not yet expired.
- **free** – An address in the free state is one that is not currently in use by a subscriber and has no NAI and IMSI data that are stored from a previous user of this address.
- **release** – An address in the released state is one that has been released from the pool, and the address-hold timer has expired for this address. This address has NAI and IMSI data that are stored for the previous subscriber.
- **limit** – An address in the limit state displays default 100 IP addresses information, if no limit value is specified.
- **wide** – An address in the wide state is one that displays information potentially formatted to greater than 80 columns.