

Configuration CSM en mode routeur avec stratégies L7

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Ce document fournit à une configuration d'échantillon du module de commutation de contenu (CSM) configuré dans le mode routeur des stratégies de la couche 7 (L7).

Le concept de la stratégie par défaut est également expliqué dans ce document. Le CSM est configuré pour relâcher les connexions serveur-d'origine. Une sonde simple d'ICMP est aussi bien configurée.

[Avant de commencer](#)

[Conventions](#)

Pour plus d'informations sur les conventions des documents, référez-vous aux [Conventions utilisées pour les conseils techniques de Cisco](#).

[Conditions préalables](#)

Aucune condition préalable spécifique n'est requise pour ce document.

[Composants utilisés](#)

Ce document n'est pas limité à des versions de matériel et de logiciel spécifiques.

Les informations présentées dans ce document ont été créées à partir de périphériques dans un environnement de laboratoire spécifique. Tous les périphériques utilisés dans ce document ont démarré avec une configuration effacée (par défaut). Si vous travaillez dans un réseau opérationnel, assurez-vous de bien comprendre l'impact potentiel de toute commande avant de l'utiliser.

[Théorie générale](#)

Les clients (ou le routeur en amont qui se connecte aux clients) et les serveurs sont typiquement sur deux VLAN distincts. Selon la configuration de sous-réseaux IP, le CSM peut fonctionner en deux modes suivants :

- **Mode routeur** — le client et serveur VLAN sont configurés en tant que deux sous-réseaux distincts IP. Dans un environnement standard d'Équilibrage de charge de serveur (SLB), le VIP appartient à l'IP de sous-réseau de client, et les serveurs appartiennent à l'IP de sous-réseau de serveur, qui ne peut pas être atteint directement du côté client. Le CSM dans le mode routeur ne permet pas des demandes en entrée d'être passé en fonction aux serveurs si elles n'appartiennent pas un VIP.
- **Mode de passerelle** — le client et serveur VLAN font partie du même IP de sous-réseau. Le CSM jette un pont sur des paquets entre ces deux VLAN. Dans un environnement standard SLB, les VIPs et les serveurs sont sur le même IP de sous-réseau. Toutes les demandes en entrée n'appariant pas un VIP pont au VLAN couplé (si la connexion provenait un client, elle sera envoyée plus d'au serveur VLAN, et si la connexion provenait un serveur, elle sera envoyée au client VLAN).

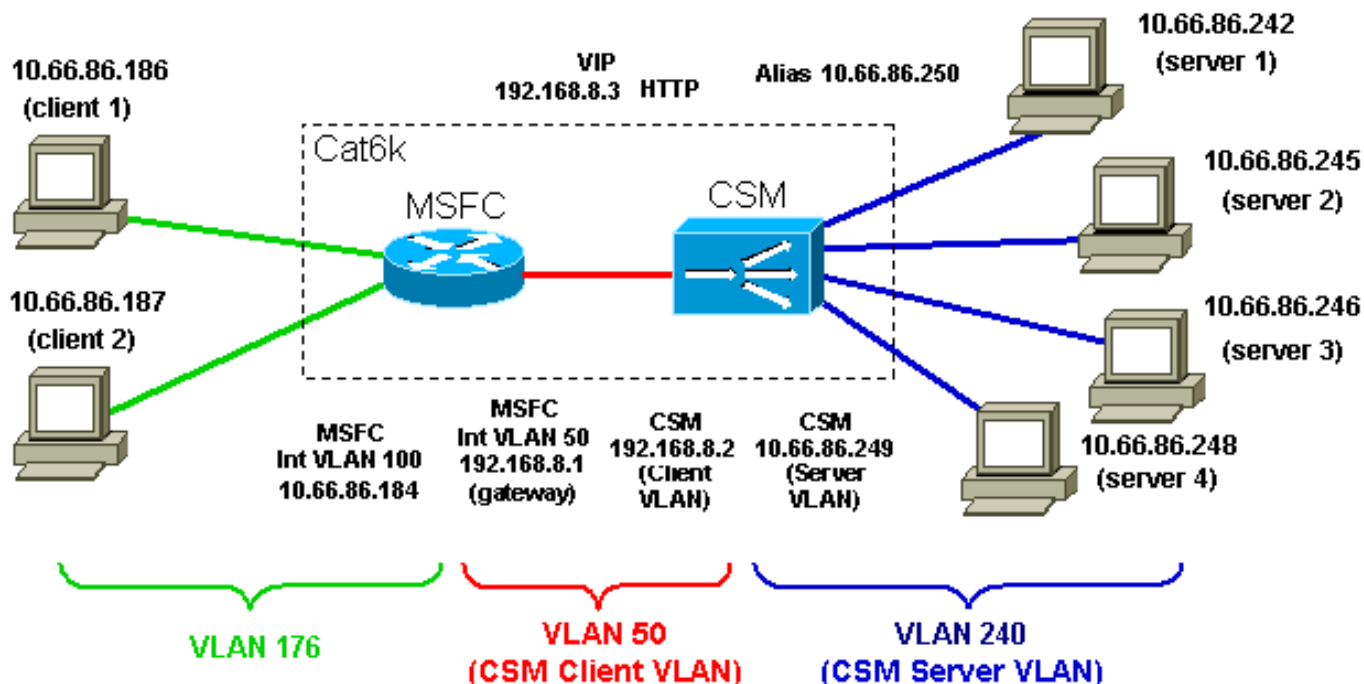
[Configurez](#)

Cette section vous fournit des informations pour configurer les fonctionnalités décrites dans ce document. Les configurations suivantes réside entièrement sur le même Catalyst 6500 représenté dans le schéma de réseau ci-dessous. La configuration est divisée en parties distinctes illustre mieux quelle partie se réfère spécifiquement au CSM et quelle partie se rapporte à la couche 2/3 (L2/3) (MSFC) configuration du Catalyst.

Remarque: Pour obtenir des informations supplémentaires sur les commandes utilisées dans ce document, utilisez l'[Outil de recherche de commande](#) ([clients enregistrés](#) seulement).

[Diagramme du réseau](#)

Ce document utilise la configuration réseau indiquée dans le diagramme suivant :



Configurations

Ce document utilise les configurations suivantes :

- Catalyst 6000 - Emplacement 4 CSM
- Catalyst 6000 - examen médical et interfaces logiques

Catalyst 6000 - Emplacement 4 CSM

```
module ContentSwitchingModule 4
```

```
vlan 50 client
 ip address 192.168.8.2 255.255.255.0
 gateway 192.168.8.1
```

```
!--- Client side VLAN configuration for the CSM in slot
4. !--- The gateway keyword refers to the MSFC interface
VLAN 50 IP address. !
```

```
vlan 240 server
 ip address 10.66.86.249 255.255.255.240
 alias 10.66.86.250 255.255.255.240
```

```
!--- Server side VLAN configuration. !--- The IP address
is different from the one used for the client VLAN 240.
!--- The CSM is configured in router mode (two VLANs and
two IP subnets). !--- Bridge mode (two VLANs, only 1 IP
subnet) is configured specifying !--- the same exact IP
address for a pair of client and server VLANs on the
CSM. !--- An alias is not necessary, however, it is a
good practice, since it is required !--- when migrating
to a redundant configuration. !--- In that case, active
```

```
and standby CSMs have different IP addresses on the
VLAN, !--- however, they share the same alias. !--- Real
servers are configured to point to the alias as their
default gateway. static drop real 10.66.86.240
255.255.255.240 !--- Server-originated connections from
all servers in the 10.66.86.240 subnet !--- are dropped.
By default, server-originated connections are allowed
and !--- their source IP (the server IP address) is not
modified. !--- Other options are allowing server-
originated connections with !--- their source IP NATed
to the VIP, or allowing server-originated connections !-
-- with their source IP NATed to a pool of specific IP
addresses. !--- Note: The static command applies only !-
-- to server originated connections, which do not hit
any VIPs !--- configured on the CSM.
```

```
!
probe PING icmp
  interval 5
  failed 30
```

```
!--- This is an example of an Internet Control Message
Protocol (ICMP) probe. !--- Probes are sent out every
interval (five) seconds. !--- Once a server goes out of
service, probes to that server are sent !--- every
failed (30) second to see if the server has come back
online. ! serverfarm FARM1 nat server !--- nat server is
the default configuration of a serverfarm. !--- This
means that the CSM performs directed mode !---
(destination IP of incoming connections is changed from
the VIP !--- to the IP address of the selected server)
for that serverfarm. !--- Dispatch mode (only L2
rewrite) can be configured by !--- issuing the no nat
server command.
```

```
no nat client
```

```
!--- no nat client is the default behavior for a
serverfarm. !--- The CSM by default does not change the
source IP address of !--- incoming requests.
```

```
real 10.66.86.242
weight 24
inservice
```

```
!--- This is an example of a different weight (the
default is eight). !--- Remember that weights are
relative to the weights of other real servers !---
(weight of eight does not mean that eight consecutive
requests are sent !--- to the same server). !--- Observe
also that there is no port translation configured. !---
A port translation is used to support a server listening
to port 8080. !--- You can also use real 10.66.86.242
8080 for the configuration.
```

```
real 10.66.86.245
```

```

inservice

real 10.66.86.246
inservice

real 10.66.86.248
inservice
probe PING

!--- All the servers in the serverfarm are pinged every
five seconds, !--- according to the probe PING
configured above. !--- No predictor was specified, and
the default is round robin.
serverfarm FARM2
nat server
no nat client
real 10.66.86.242 23
inservice
real 10.66.86.246 23
inservice

!--- The real servers in FARM2 are an example of port
translation. !
serverfarm FARM3
nat server
no nat client
real 10.66.86.242
inservice

real 10.66.86.245
inservice
!
sticky 10 cookie cookiename timeout 20

!--- A sticky group (group number 10) is configured for
cookie sticky !--- with a timeout of 20 minutes. ! map
TEST url match protocol http url *jpg* !--- A URL map
(also HTTP header and cookie maps are available) is
created. !--- This is the first step in the creation of
a L7 policy. !--- In this case, only one match sentence
is configured. In general, !--- multiple match sentences
can be configured. ! map IE header match protocol http
header User-Agent header-value *IE* !--- This is another
example of a map, in this case a HTTP header map. !---
Observe that the header name needs to perfectly match
the !--- HTTP header field to be examined, while the
header value is !--- a regular expression. ! policy TEST
url-map TEST serverfarm FARM3 !--- Creation of the
policy named TEST. You can use the same name as !--- the
one of the map previously created, however, this is not
a requirement. !--- This is just a way to easily
remember the association if only one map !--- is
associated with a policy. !--- In general, a policy can
include a url-map, a cookie-map, a header-map, !--- a
client-group, and so on. !--- If all of these conditions
match (in this example, only the condition !--- url-map
TEST), the policy has a match, and the specified !---
serverfarm (FARM3) is used to fulfill that request. !
policy IE header-map IE serverfarm FARM3 vserver WEB
virtual 192.168.8.3 tcp www !--- This is a creation of a

```

simple virtual server. !--- No IP mask has been specified and no VLAN of incoming traffic !--- has been specified. !--- This means that this is a simple VIP for standard server load balancing. !--- Traffic coming from any VLAN and directed to that specific IP address !--- (192.168.8.3) will match this VIP if it is TCP and if it is destined !--- to port 80 (keyword www). serverfarm FARM1 sticky 20 group 10 !--- Default Policy: This is very important. The two lines above refer !--- to the default policy. !--- If there are no other policies configured or if none of the configured !--- slb-policies has a match, the default policy is used. !--- In this case, the default policy is used only if neither !--- slb-policy TEST or slb-policy IE have a match. !--- If there are no other matches, the farm FARM1 will be used, !--- and the rules of sticky group 10 will be applied. !--- If the default serverfarm is not configured for a virtual server, !--- and if none of the slb-policies has a match, the session will be discarded. persistence rebalance !--- Default behaviour for HTTP 1.1; if multiple GETs are present !--- in the same TCP connection, the CSM will examine every GET. !--- If the new GET needs to be sent to a different serverfarm, !--- the connection with the current server is closed and !--- a new connection with a new server is opened. !--- This is completely transparent to the client. slb-policy TEST slb-policy IE !--- This is an association of two previously configured policies to !--- the virtual server WEB. The order is important. !--- In this case, if TEST has a match, IE is not even considered, !--- and the serverfarm associated with policy TEST is used. !--- If stickiness had to be configured for these policies, this would !--- be done at the policy level above (in the policy TEST submode !--- for example). inservice !--- - All virtual servers need to be put in service. !

vserver FTP

```
virtual 192.168.8.3 tcp ftp service ftp
```

!--- For FTP, the **service ftp** keyword needs !--- to be specified. This instructs the CSM to monitor !--- the control channel (port "ftp", 21), !--- and figure out automatically the data port to be used, and map !--- the data channel to the same real server.

!--- Both active and passive types of FTP are supported. serverfarm FARM3 persistent rebalance inservice ! vserver TELNET virtual 192.168.8.3 tcp telnet serverfarm FARM1 persistent rebalance inservice ! vserver TELNET2 virtual 192.168.8.3 tcp 345 !--- This is an example of a virtual server listening to port 345, while !--- the default policy (the only policy configured for this virtual server) !--- uses serverfarm FARM2, and real servers in FARM2 are configured !--- for port translation to port 23 (see above). serverfarm FARM2 persistent rebalance inservice ! !

```
!  
  
interface GigabitEthernet1/1  
  no ip address  
  shutdown  
!  
=====
```

!

```
interface FastEthernet8/1  
  no ip address  
  switchport  
  switchport access vlan 176  
  spanning-tree portfast  
!  
  
!--- Servers are connected to this port. !  
interface FastEthernet8/2  
  no ip address  
  switchport  
  switchport access vlan 240  
  spanning-tree portfast  
  
!--- Clients are connected to this port.  
=====
```

```
interface Vlan1  
  no ip address  
  
!--- Default VLAN 1, cannot be configured in the CSM  
(CLI will prevent it). !  
interface Vlan50  
  ip address 192.168.8.1 255.255.255.0  
  
!--- Internal VLAN between MSFC and CSM. !--- In this  
example, the MSFC on the client side of the CSM is used.  
!--- Vlan50 is the client side VLAN of the CSM, and the  
CSM !--- is pointing to int vlan 50 IP address as the  
default gateway. !  
interface Vlan176  
  ip address 10.66.86.184 255.255.255.240  
  
!--- Observe that VLAN 240 (CSM server side VLAN) is not  
created as !--- a L3 entity on the MSFC. You do not want  
the MSFC !--- to route between VLAN 50 and 240, thus  
skipping the CSM. !--- VLAN 240 is created as a L2  
entity in the switch !--- (issue the show vlan command  
to verify this). !--- VLAN 50 is also created as a L3  
entity on the MSFC. !--- In this example, the MSFC is  
used on the client side of the CSM.
```

Vérifiez

Cette section présente des informations que vous pouvez utiliser pour vous assurer que votre configuration fonctionne correctement.

Vérifiez

```
Router#
Router#sh mod csm 4 vser deta
WEB, type = SLB, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 19
  virtual = 192.168.8.3/32:80 bidir, TCP, service =
NONE, advertise = FALSE

!--- 32 bits of mask is the default. The destination IP
of incoming requests !--- needs to be exactly the VIP.
!--- advertise = FALSE refers to the Route Health
Injection feature, !--- where VIPs are advertised with
host routes by the MSFC !--- (used on the client side).
idle = 3600, replicate csrp = none, vlan = ALL, pending
= 30 !--- 3600 seconds of idle timer. !--- If no packets
are sent over a specific session !--- for the idle time,
the CSM tears down that session. !--- The idle timer is
important, especially for non-TCP sessions !--- where
there is no explicit termination of the session. !---
There is no replication configured. In this example, a
standby CSM will !--- simply monitor the active CSM and
eventually become active, however, it !--- will not
learn sticky database, nor TCP state. !--- The
replication can be configured as none, sticky database,
or TCP state. !--- Traffic can come to this vserver from
any VLAN. !--- This is the default behaviour since no
VLAN was specified in the config. max parse len = 2000,
persist rebalance = TRUE !--- Max depth of inspection
(default 600 bytes, max 4000 bytes). conns = 0, total
conns = 2 !--- Currently open connections and total
connections that have been set up !--- since the last
reset of the counters (clear mod csm 4 counters).
Default policy: server farm = FARM1, backup = sticky:
timer = 20, subnet = 0.0.0.0, group id = 10 !--- Default
policy serverfarm and sticky config (this sticky config
only applies !--- to the default serverfarm; stickiness
for the other policies needs !--- to be configured in
the various "policy" submodes) Policy Tot matches Client
pkts Server pkts -----
----- TEST 1 3 6 IE 2 10 3 (default) 0 0 0 !---
Total number of connections that matched the various
policies and !--- number of packets sent by servers and
clients. TELNET, type = SLB, state = OPERATIONAL,
v_index = 21 virtual = 192.168.8.3/32:23 bidir, TCP,
service = NONE, advertise = FALSE idle = 3600, replicate
csrp = none, vlan = ALL, pending = 30 max parse len =
2000, persist rebalance = TRUE ssl sticky offset = 0,
length = 32 conns = 0, total conns = 0 Default policy:
server farm = FARM1, backup = sticky: timer = 0, subnet
= 0.0.0.0, group id = 0 Policy Tot matches Client pkts
Server pkts -----
----- (default) 14 375 258 TELNET2, type = SLB,
state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 22 virtual =
192.168.8.3/32:345 bidir, TCP, service = NONE, advertise
= FALSE idle = 3600, replicate csrp = none, vlan = ALL,
```



```

pending = 30 max parse len = 2000, persist rebalance =
TRUE ssl sticky offset = 0, length = 32 conns = 0, total
conns = 0 Default policy: server farm = FARM2, backup =
sticky: timer = 0, subnet = 0.0.0.0, group id = 0 Policy
Tot matches Client pkts Server pkts -----
----- (default) 5 24 19 FTP,
type = SLB, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 20 virtual =
192.168.8.3/32:21 bidir, TCP, service = ftp, advertise =
FALSE !--- FTP service was configured for this virtual
server that is !--- listening on port 21. idle = 3600,
replicate csrp = none, vlan = ALL, pending = 30 max
parse len = 2000, persist rebalance = TRUE ssl sticky
offset = 0, length = 32 conns = 0, total conns = 0
Default policy: server farm = FARM3, backup = sticky:
timer = 0, subnet = 0.0.0.0, group id = 0 Policy Tot
matches Client pkts Server pkts -----
----- (default) 2 21 16 Router#
Router# Router# Router#sh mod csm 4 sticky ?
  client sticky associated with a specific client IP
address
  config list configured sticky groups
  cookie sticky associated with a HTTP cookie value
  group sticky associated with a specific group
  ssl sticky associated with a SSL session id
  |
  Output modifiers
<cr>

```

Router#

Router#sh mod csm 4 real deta

```

10.66.86.242, FARM1, state = OPERATIONAL
  conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0

```

```

!--- There are 0 active connections to this real server.
!--- maxconns and minconns have their default values. !-
-- If changed to something else, they enable the
connection watermarks feature. !--- No more than
maxconns connections will ever be active on this real
server. !--- When the server has reached its maximum,
then the CSM does not send to it !--- any more new
connection until the number of active connections drops
!--- below minconns. weight = 24, weight(admin) = 24,
metric = 0, remainder = 0 !--- Admin weight is
configured, weight is dynamic. !--- If using Dynamic
Feedback Protocol (DFP), the dynamic weight !--- can be
different from the admin. total conns established = 0,
total conn failures = 0 10.66.86.245, FARM1, state =
OPERATIONAL conns = 1, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns =
0 weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder =
1 total conns established = 193, total conn failures = 0
10.66.86.246, FARM1, state = OPERATIONAL conns = 0,
maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0 weight = 8,
weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 0 total conns
established = 563, total conn failures = 0 10.66.86.248,
FARM1, state = OPERATIONAL conns = 0, maxconns =
4294967295, minconns = 0 weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8,
metric = 0, remainder = 0 total conns established = 455,
total conn failures = 0 10.66.86.242:23, FARM2, state =
OPERATIONAL conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns =
0 weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder =
0 total conns established = 3, total conn failures = 0
10.66.86.246:23, FARM2, state = OPERATIONAL conns = 0,
maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0 weight = 8,

```

```

weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 0 total conns
established = 2, total conn failures = 0 10.66.86.242,
FARM3, state = OPERATIONAL conns = 0, maxconns =
4294967295, minconns = 0 weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8,
metric = 0, remainder = 0 total conns established = 180,
total conn failures = 0 10.66.86.245, FARM3, state =
OPERATIONAL conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns =
0 weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder =
0 total conns established = 179, total conn failures = 0
Router# Router# Router# Router# Router#sh mod csm 4 serv
deta
FARM1, type = SLB, predictor = RoundRobin
  nat = SERVER

!--- Default load balancing algorithm is round robin. !-
-- Default NAT options are nat server (directed mode)
but no nat client. virtuals inservice: 2, reals = 4,
bind id = 0, fail action = none !--- Two active virtual
servers are using this serverfarm. inband health config:
<none> retcode map = <none> Probes: PING, type = icmp
Real servers: 10.66.86.242, weight = 24, OPERATIONAL,
conns = 0 10.66.86.245, weight = 8, OPERATIONAL, conns =
1 10.66.86.246, weight = 8, OPERATIONAL, conns = 0
10.66.86.248, weight = 8, OPERATIONAL, conns = 0 Total
connections = 1 !--- This number indicates the active
connections only. FARM2, type = SLB, predictor =
RoundRobin nat = SERVER virtuals inservice: 1, reals =
2, bind id = 0, fail action = none inband health config:
<none> retcode map = <none> Real servers:
10.66.86.242:23, weight = 8, OPERATIONAL, conns = 0
10.66.86.246:23, weight = 8, OPERATIONAL, conns = 0
Total connections = 0 FARM3, type = SLB, predictor =
RoundRobin nat = SERVER virtuals inservice: 2, reals =
2, bind id = 0, fail action = none inband health config:
<none> retcode map = <none> Real servers: 10.66.86.242,
weight = 8, OPERATIONAL, conns = 0 10.66.86.245, weight
= 8, OPERATIONAL, conns = 0 Total connections = 0
Router# Router# Router# Router#sh mod csm 4 arp

!--- This is a very useful command; it shows the ARP
table of the CSM. !--- Remember that this table is
completely distinct from the MSFC ARP table. Internet
Address Physical Interface VLAN Type Status -----
-----
10.66.86.241 00-30-F2-C9-EB-F8 240 LEARNED up(0 misses)
10.66.86.242 00-02-B3-9D-2C-B9 240 REAL up(0 misses)
10.66.86.243 00-11-25-AB-21-D2 240 LEARNED up(0 misses)
10.66.86.244 00-09-5B-1E-B5-D5 240 LEARNED up(0 misses)
!--- 0 misses refers to the number of unanswered ARP
requests by that device. !--- In this case, all ARPs are
receiving a response, !--- so the server is well
connected. 10.66.86.245 00-0D-88-2F-67-E4 240 REAL up(0
misses) 10.66.86.246 00-02-B3-9D-2C-B9 240 REAL up(0
misses) 10.66.86.247 00-11-25-8D-2F-A8 240 LEARNED up(0
misses) 10.66.86.248 00-0D-88-2F-67-E4 240 REAL up(0
misses) 10.66.86.249 00-03-32-87-B7-B8 240 --SLB-- local
10.66.86.250 00-02-2F-00-14-0C 240 LEARNED up(0 misses)
10.66.86.253 00-0D-60-0F-24-6A 240 LEARNED up(0 misses)
10.66.86.254 00-0D-60-0F-24-5C 240 LEARNED up(0 misses)
192.168.8.1 00-D0-D3-86-B8-0A 50 GATEWAY up(0 misses)
192.168.8.2 00-03-32-87-B7-B8 50 --SLB-- local

```

```

192.168.8.3 00-03-32-87-B7-B7 0 VSERVER local Router#
Router# Router# Router# Router# Router#sh mod csm 4 ?
  arp          SLB arp cache listing
  capp         SLB Content Application Peering Protocol
information
  conns        SLB connection information
  dfp          SLB DFP manager information
  ft           SLB ft information
  gslb         Global Server Load Balancing stats
  map          SLB map information
  memory       SLB memory information
  natpools     SLB client nat pool information
  owner        SLB owner information
  policy       SLB policy information
  probe        SLB probe information
  pvlan        SLB pvlan information
  reals        SLB real server information
  script       SLB script information
  serverfarms  SLB server farm information
  static       SLB static server NAT information
  stats        SLB Statistics
  status       SLB status information
  sticky       SLB sticky database
  tech-support SLB tech debug information
  variable     SLB environment variables
  vlan         SLB vlan information
  vservers     SLB virtual server information
  xml-config   SLB XML-config information

Router#sh mod csm 4 policy ?
  name  slb policy name
  |     Output modifiers
  <cr>

Router#sh mod csm 4 policy
policy:          TEST
type:           SLB
url map:         TEST
serverfarm:     FARM3

policy:          IE
type:           SLB
header map:     IE
serverfarm:     FARM3

Router#
Router#sh mod csm 4 vlan deta
vlan  IP address      IP mask      type
-----
50    192.168.8.2       255.255.255.0  CLIENT
      GATEWAYS
      192.168.8.1
240   10.66.86.249      255.255.255.240  SERVER

Router#
Router#

```

Dépannez

Il n'existe actuellement aucune information de dépannage spécifique pour cette configuration.

Informations connexes

- [Installation de module et note de configuration de commutation de contenu de famille du Catalyst 6000, version 2.2](#)
- [Téléchargements réseaux de diffusion de contenu](#) (clients [enregistrés](#) seulement)
- [Support et documentation techniques - Cisco Systems](#)