

# Configurando uma interface assíncrona como backup para uma linha serial

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## [Introdução](#)

É comum fornecer caminhos redundantes para conexões WAN, como serial, Frame Relay ou linha em uso, com circuitos DDR. Os modems assíncronos e as linhas de serviço de telefonia tradicional (POTS) circuito-comutadas são usados às interfaces de backup de WAN. É necessário planejamento cuidadoso ao criar backups de cenários de discagem. Considere fatores tais como o tráfego nos links de backup, o número de links susceptíveis à falha, e o planejamento de capacidade da porta aos circuitos de backup de suporte.

## [Pré-requisitos](#)

### [Requisitos](#)

Não existem requisitos específicos para este documento.

### [Componentes Utilizados](#)

As informações neste documento são baseadas nas versões de software e hardware abaixo.

- Uma plataforma do Cisco 2500 Router.
- Software Release 12.1(2)T de Cisco IOS® na medição de roteador.
- Cisco IOS Software Release 12.0(7)T no sphinx do roteador.
- Os Modems externos conectaram à porta serial no Roteadores.

**Note:** Este documento pode ser alterado para o uso em todo o roteador com interfaces assíncronas (ou modems embutido). A configuração da Interface de backup (relação Serial2, neste exemplo) seria incluída sob a “relação Assíncrono x”.

As informações neste documento foram criadas a partir de dispositivos em um ambiente de laboratório específico. Todos os dispositivos utilizados neste documento foram iniciados com uma configuração (padrão) inicial. Se você estiver trabalhando em uma rede ativa, certifique-se de que entende o impacto potencial de qualquer comando antes de utilizá-lo.

## [Informações de Apoio](#)

Três métodos comuns disponíveis para fornecer backup de um enlace de WAN são:

- Interfaces de backup - Uma Interface de backup permanece no modo standby até que o link principal vá para baixo. O link de backup é então, ativado, restabelecendo a conexão entre as duas estações.
- Vigias do discador Um vigia do discador fornece conectividade confiável sem depender unicamente da definição do tráfego interessante para disparar chamadas externas no roteador central. O relógio de discador monitora algumas rotas específicas e, caso não seja possível alcançar essas redes, ele ativa o link secundário.
- Rotas estáticas flutuantes - As Rotas estáticas flutuantes são as rotas estáticas que têm uma distância administrativa maior do que a distância administrativa de rota dinâmica. As distâncias administrativas podem ser configuradas em uma rota estática de modo que a rota estática seja menos desejável do que uma rota dinâmica; daqui, a rota estática não é usada quando a rota dinâmica está disponível. Entretanto, se a rota dinâmica for perdida, a rota estática pode assumir e o tráfego pode ser enviado por esta rota alternativa.

Esta encenação usa a Interface de backup para executar o backup. Para obter mais informações sobre dos usos da Interface de backup refira as [interfaces de avaliação de backup, as Rotas estáticas flutuantes, e o Dialer Watch do documento para o backup de chamada DDR](#).

Para obter mais informações sobre de configurar o backup refira por favor o [documento de Configuração e Troubleshooting de DDR Backup](#). O documento fornece informações sobre a determinação de que método de backup deve ser utilizado e outras informações de configuração.

Leia e entenda os dois documentos acima antes de continuar com essa configuração.

## [Convenções](#)

Para obter mais informações sobre convenções de documento, consulte as [Convenções de dicas técnicas Cisco](#).

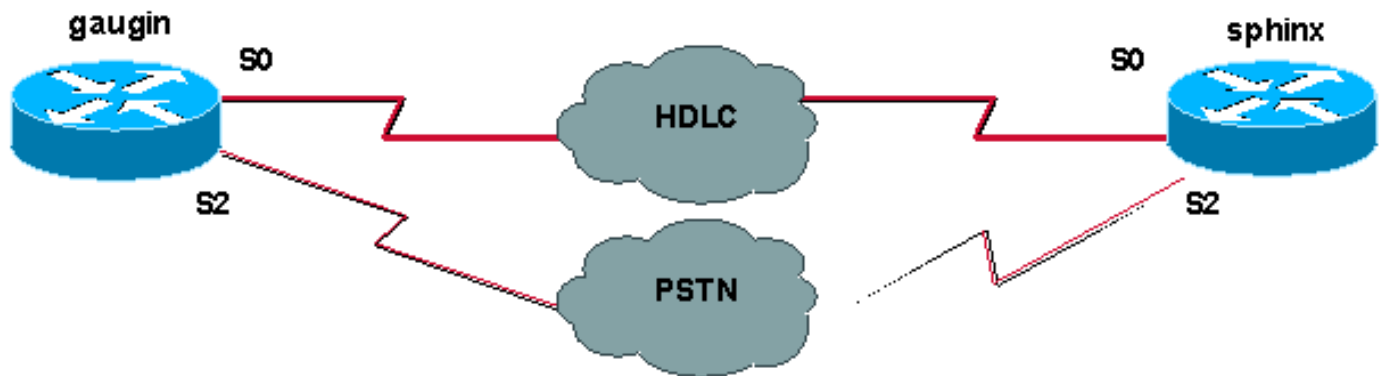
## [Configurar](#)

Nesta seção, você encontrará informações para configurar os recursos descritos neste documento.

**Note:** Para localizar informações adicionais sobre os comandos usados neste documento, utilize a Ferramenta Command Lookup (somente clientes [registrados](#)).

## Diagrama de Rede

Este documento utiliza a instalação de rede mostrada no diagrama abaixo.



## Configurações

Nessa configuração, estamos usando dois Cisco routers (gaugin and sphinx) conectados sobre uma linha dedicada através de suas interfaces seriais 0. As duas interfaces seriais são conectadas por modems assíncronos através de uma linha de rede de telefonia comutada pública (PSTN) e usadas como backup para a linha arrendada.

**Note:** Por padrão, essas interfaces funcionam em modo síncrono. Você precisará configurá-las (usando o comando `physical-layer async`) para funcionar em modo assíncrono.

Usando o comando `show version`, você pode encontrar se estas relações podem trabalhar no modo assíncrono demasiado. A informação relevante exibida pelo comando `show version` é mostrada abaixo:

```
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interfaces
! --- This means it can work in sync or async mode.
```

Recomenda-se que você termina a configuração e verifica que a conexão de modem pode ser feita. Você pode fazer isso estabelecendo uma sessão Telnet reversa com os modems e fazendo uma chamada para o número do modem remoto.

**Note:** É igualmente obrigatório usar uma capacidade do modem (`modemcap`) segundo o tipo de modem. [Para mais informações sobre esse assunto, consulte o Modem-Router Connection Guide \(Guia de conexão entre modem e roteador\).](#)

### gaugin (Cisco 2500) - Roteador Chamador

```
gaugin#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
hostname gaugin

username sphinx password 0 cisco
!---Username and shared secret for CHAP authentication.
! chat-script CALLOUT "" "atdt\T" TIMEOUT 60 CONNECT \c
!--- Chat script used for dialout. modemcap entry
usr:MSC=& FS0=1 & C1&D2;&H1;&R2;&B1;&W; !--- Modemcap
for the external modem. !--- Refer to Modem-Router
```

```

Connection Guide for more information. interface
Loopback1 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 ! interface
Serial0 !--- Primary link. ip address 3.3.3.1
255.255.255.0 !--- Remote peer serial interface is in
same subnet. backup interface serial 2 !--- Designate
interface serial 2 as the backup interface. ! interface
Serial2 !--- Backup interface. This interface will be in
"Standby" mode until the !--- line protocol on interface
Serial 0 (the primary) goes down. physical-layer async
!--- Permit async mode. ip unnumbered Loopback1
encapsulation ppp dialer in-band dialer map ip 2.2.2.1
name sphinx modem-script CALLOUT 8029 !--- Dialer map
for the peer. !--- Note the ip address, the name (which
matches the !--- authenticated username, the chat script
used and the number to dial. dialer-group 1 !---
Interesting traffic definition for dialout. async mode
dedicated no peer default ip address !--- Do not provide
the peer with an IP address. !--- It must have one
configured. no fair-queue ppp authentication chap callin
!--- Use one-way chap authentication. ! ip route 2.2.2.1
255.255.255.255 Serial0 ip route 2.2.2.1 255.255.255.255
Serial2 ! -- Identical routes for the peer. !--- Note
the IP address matches the dialer map ip. !--- When the
primary is up, the backup in in Standby hence the route
using !--- Serial 2 will not be used. When the backup is
brought out of standby !--- it will get used and the
serial 0 route is removed (since the link is down/down)
!--- To create a route for other networks use !--- ip
route <network> <mask> 2.2.2.1.

dialer-list 1 protocol ip permit
!--- Interesting traffic definition. !--- Once the
backup link is brought out of standby !--- dialout is
ONLY initiated after the router receives interesting
traffic. line 2 !--- Line configuration for the modem on
interface Serial 2. script dialer CALLOUT !--- Use
script CALLOUT. modem InOut modem autoconfigure type usr
!--- Use modemcap named "usr" configured earlier.
transport input all speed 115200 !--- DTE-DCE speed.
flowcontrol hardware

```

## esfinge (Cisco2500) - Roteador chamado

```

sphinx#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
!
version 12.0
service timestamps debug uptime
service timestamps log uptime
no service password-encryption
!
hostname sphinx
username gaugin password 0 cisco
!--- Username and shared secret for CHAP authentication.
modemcap entry usr:MSC=& FS0=1 & C1&D2;&H1;&R2;&B1;&W; !
interface Loopback1 ip address 2.2.2.1 255.255.255.255
no ip directed-broadcast ! interface Serial0 !---
Primary interface !--- Note that this router does not
initiate the backup when the primary fails !--- it will
rely on the peer to initiate the connection. ip address

```

```
3.3.3.2 255.255.255.0 ! interface Serial2 !--- Interface
providing backup. !--- There is no dialer map/dialer
string since it is only accepting the call. !--- This
interface will be in Up/Up(Spoofing) mode when the
primary interface is up. !--- Later, configure a
floating static route to prevent packet loss. physical-
layer async ip unnumbered Loopback1 no ip directed-
broadcast encapsulation ppp dialer in-band dialer-group
1 async mode dedicated no peer default ip address no
fair-queue no cdp enable ppp authentication chap ip
route 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 Serial0 ip route 1.1.1.1
255.255.255.255 Serial2 2 !--- The 2 makes the route a
floating static route. !--- This is important since the
async interface will be in spoofing mode !--- (not in
standby mode) when the primary interface is up. !--- If
we do not use the 2 here, we lose half of the packets in
the return path !--- since the router will attempt to
load balance !--- across the 2 links (eventhough the
backup is down). !--- To create a route for other
networks use !--- ip route <network> <mask> 1.1.1.1.

line 2
  modem InOut
  modem autoconfigure type usr
  transport input all
  speed 115200
  flowcontrol hardware
```

## Verificar

Esta seção fornece informações que você pode usar para confirmar se sua configuração está funcionando adequadamente.

A [Output Interpreter Tool \(somente clientes registrados\)](#) oferece suporte a determinados comandos show, o que permite exibir uma análise da saída do comando show.

- **mostre a série da relação** - Indica a informação sobre uma interface serial.
- **show ip route** - Exibe o estado atual da tabela de roteamento.
- **show line** - Exibe parâmetros de uma linha de terminal.

## Troubleshooting

Esta seção fornece informações que podem ser usadas para o troubleshooting da sua configuração.

Para obter mais informações sobre da Interface de backup do Troubleshooting refira por favor

### Comandos para Troubleshooting

A [Output Interpreter Tool \(somente clientes registrados\)](#) oferece suporte a determinados comandos show, o que permite exibir uma análise da saída do comando show.

**Note:** Antes de emitir **comandos debug**, consulte [Informações importantes sobre comandos debug](#).

- show dialer Exibe informações sobre a interface de um discador.
- ping - Testa a conectividade.
- debug modem – Observa a atividade da linha do modem em um servidor de acesso.
- debug ppp negotiation – Exibe informações no tráfego PPP e alterações enquanto negocia componentes de PPP, incluindo o protocolo de controle de link (LCP), autenticação e protocolo de controle de rede (NCP). Uma negociação de PPP bem-sucedida abrirá primeiramente o estado do LCP e, em seguida, autenticará e, finalmente, negociará o NCP.
- debug ppp authentication – Exibe mensagens de protocolo de autenticação PPP, incluindo intercâmbios de pacote de Protocolo de Autenticação de Desafio (CHAP) e intercâmbios de Protocolo de Autenticação de Senha (PAP). Se você observa uma falha, verifique que o nome de usuário e senha da rachadura está configurado corretamente.
- debug chat – Exibe a atividade de scripts de bate-papo.
- debug dialer - Exibe informações de depuração de DDR sobre os pacotes recebidos em uma interface de discador.

No exemplo de saída abaixo, nós podemos ver que a conexão serial principal (serial0) no gaugin (o roteador de chamada) tem um problema e deixa cair a conexão. A Interface de backup (série 2) começa fazer a conexão de backup. Para este exemplo, desconectamos o cabo para testar o enlace de backup.

**Note:** Emitir o comando **shutdown** na interface principal não fará com que o backup disque. Se você emitir um comando **shutdown** para desativar a conexão principal, o Cisco IOS Software não ativará automaticamente uma conexão de backup. Você deve desativar fisicamente a conexão principal, desconectando cabos ou utilizando outro método equivalente para ativar as interfaces de backup.

```
gaugin#
*Mar 1 00:57:25.127: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0, changed state to down
*Mar 1 00:57:26.127: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0,
  changed state to down
!--- Primary Link is brought down. !--- This will cause the backup link (int Serial 2) to be
taken out of standby. *Mar 1 00:57:37.143: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial2, changed state to
down
!--- The Backup link is changes from Standby to Down. *Mar 1 00:57:37.147: Se2 LCP: State is
Closed.. *Mar 1 00:57:40.019: TTY2: restoring DTR *Mar 1 00:57:41.019: TTY2: autoconfigure probe
started *Mar 1 00:57:52.147: Se2 DDR: re-enable timeout. *Mar 1 00:57:55.067: Se2 DDR: Dialing
cause ip (s=1.1.1.1, d=2.2.2.1)
!--- Interesting traffic for the peer causes the dialout. *Mar 1 00:57:55.071: Se2 DDR:
Attempting to dial 8029 *Mar 1 00:57:55.071: CHAT2: Attempting async line dialer script *Mar 1
00:57:55.075: CHAT2: Dialing using Modem script: CALLOUT
& System script: none
!--- Chat-script named CALLOUT is used. *Mar 1 00:57:55.083: CHAT2: process started *Mar 1
00:57:55.083: CHAT2: Asserting DTR *Mar 1 00:57:55.087: CHAT2: Chat script CALLOUT started *Mar
1 00:57:55.087: CHAT2: Sending string: atdt\T<8029> *Mar 1 00:57:55.091: CHAT2: Expecting
string: CONNECT..... *Mar 1 00:58:12.859: CHAT2: Completed match for expect: CONNECT *Mar 1
00:58:12.859: CHAT2: Sending string: \c *Mar 1 00:58:12.863: CHAT2: Chat script CALLOUT
finished, status = Success *Mar 1 00:58:12.867: TTY2: no timer type 1 to destroy *Mar 1
00:58:12.867: TTY2: no timer type 0 to destroy *Mar 1 00:58:12.875: Se2 IPCP: Install route to
2.2.2.1. *Mar 1 00:58:14.871: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial2, changed state to up Dialer
state change to up Serial2 Dialer call has been placed Serial2 *Mar 1 00:58:14.891: Se2 PPP:
Treating connection as a callout !--- PPP LCP negotiation begins. *Mar 1 00:58:14.891: Se2 PPP:
Phase is ESTABLISHING, Active Open *Mar 1 00:58:14.895: Se2 PPP: No remote authentication for
call-out *Mar 1 00:58:14.899: Se2 LCP: O CONFREQ [Closed] id 10 len 20 *Mar 1 00:58:14.899: Se2
LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) *Mar 1 00:58:14.903: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED
(0x05060041E7ED) *Mar 1 00:58:14.907: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) *Mar 1 00:58:14.907: Se2 LCP: ACFC
(0x0802). *Mar 1 00:58:16.895: Se2 LCP: TIMEOUT: State REQsent *Mar 1 00:58:16.899: Se2 LCP: O
```

```
CONFREQ [REQsent] id 11 len 20 *Mar 1 00:58:16.899: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000)
*Mar 1 00:58:16.903: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED (0x05060041E7ED) *Mar 1 00:58:16.907: Se2
LCP: PFC (0x0702) *Mar 1 00:58:16.907: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) *Mar 1 00:58:17.063: Se2 LCP: I
CONFACK [REQsent] id 11 len 20 *Mar 1 00:58:17.067: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000)
*Mar 1 00:58:17.067: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED (0x05060041E7ED) *Mar 1 00:58:17.071: Se2
LCP: PFC (0x0702) *Mar 1 00:58:17.075: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) *Mar 1 00:58:17.083: Se2 LCP: I
CONFREQ [ACKrcvd] id 32 len 25 *Mar 1 00:58:17.083: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000)
*Mar 1 00:58:17.087: Se2 LCP: AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305) *Mar 1 00:58:17.091: Se2 LCP:
MagicNumber 0xE05307CD (0x0506E05307CD) *Mar 1 00:58:17.095: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) *Mar 1
00:58:17.095: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) *Mar 1 00:58:17.099: Se2 LCP: O CONFACK [ACKrcvd] id 32 len
25 *Mar 1 00:58:17.103: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) *Mar 1 00:58:17.103: Se2 LCP:
AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305) *Mar 1 00:58:17.107: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0xE05307CD
(0x0506E05307CD) *Mar 1 00:58:17.111: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) *Mar 1 00:58:17.111: Se2 LCP: ACFC
(0x0802) *Mar 1 00:58:17.115: Se2 LCP: State is Open
```

```
!--- LCP negotiation is complete. *Mar 1 00:58:17.115: Se2 PPP: Phase is AUTHENTICATING, by
the peer *Mar 1 00:58:17.263: Se2 CHAP: I CHALLENGE id 4 len 27 from "sphinx" *Mar 1
00:58:17.271: Se2 CHAP: O RESPONSE id 4 len 27 from "gaugin" *Mar 1 00:58:17.391: Se2 CHAP: I
SUCCESS id 4 len 4 *Mar 1 00:58:17.395: Se2 PPP: Phase is UP *Mar 1 00:58:17.399: Se2 IPCP: O
CONFREQ [Closed] id 4 len 10 *Mar 1 00:58:17.399: Se2 IPCP: Address 1.1.1.1 (0x030601010101)
*Mar 1 00:58:17.407: Se2 CDPCP: O CONFREQ [Closed] id 4 len 4 *Mar 1 00:58:17.411: Se2 IPCP: I
CONFREQ [REQsent] id 5 len 10 *Mar 1 00:58:17.415: Se2 IPCP: Address 2.2.2.1 (0x030602020201)
*Mar 1 00:58:17.419: Se2 IPCP: O CONFACK [REQsent] id 5 len 10 *Mar 1 00:58:17.423: Se2 IPCP:
Address 2.2.2.1 (0x030602020201) *Mar 1 00:58:17.527: Se2 IPCP: I CONFACK [ACKsent] id 4 len 10
*Mar 1 00:58:17.531: Se2 IPCP: Address 1.1.1.1 (0x030601010101) *Mar 1 00:58:17.535: Se2 IPCP:
State is Open *Mar 1 00:58:17.543: Se2 LCP: I PROTREJ [Open] id 33 len 10 protocol CDPCP
(0x820701040004) *Mar 1 00:58:17.547: Se2 CDPCP: State is Closed *Mar 1 00:58:17.547: Se2 DDR:
dialer protocol up *Mar 1 00:58:18.075: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2,
changed state to up !--- Connection is successful. Backup link is now active. gaugin#show ip
route 2.2.2.1
```

```
Routing entry for 2.2.2.1/32
Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* directly connected, via Serial2
```

```
!--- The route for the peer uses the backup link. !--- Note the static route for primary link is
removed !--- (since the link is down/down). Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
```

```
gaugin#show dialer
```

```
Se2 - dialer type = IN-BAND ASYNC NO-PARITY
Idle timer (120 secs), Fast idle timer (20 secs)
Wait for carrier (30 secs), Re-enable (15 secs)
Dialer state is data link layer up
Dial reason: ip (s=1.1.1.1, d=2.2.2.1)
Time until disconnect 108 secs
Connected to 8029
```

```
Dial String Successes Failures Last DNIS Last status
8029 4 0 00:01:00 successful
```

```
gaugin#show interface serial 2
```

```
Serial2 is up, line protocol is up
```

```
!--- Backup link is verified to be up. Hardware is CD2430 in async mode Interface is unnumbered.
Using address of Loopback1 (1.1.1.1) MTU 1500 bytes, BW 115 Kbit, DLY 100000 usec, ... ..
```

```
gaugin#ping 2.2.2.1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2.2.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 128/132/136 ms
```

Está aqui a mesma chamada da perspectiva da esfinge que recebeu o atendimento:

```
sphinx#
```

```
00:57:29: TTY2: DSR came up
```

```
!--- Modem DSR is first changed to up, indicating an incoming call. 00:57:29: TTY2: destroy
timer type 1 00:57:29: TTY2: destroy timer type 0 00:57:29: tty2: Modem: IDLE->(unknown)
```

```

00:57:31: Se2 LCP: I CONFREQ [Closed] id 10 len 20
  !--- Begin LCP negotiation . 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) 00:57:31:
Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED (0x05060041E7ED) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) 00:57:31: Se2
LCP: ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: Lower layer not up, Fast Starting 00:57:31: Se2 PPP:
Treating connection as a callin 00:57:31: Se2 PPP: Phase is ESTABLISHING, Passive Open 00:57:31:
Se2 LCP: State is Listen 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: O CONFREQ [Listen] id 31 len 25 00:57:31: Se2 LCP:
ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305) 00:57:31: Se2
LCP: MagicNumber 0xE05307CD (0x0506E05307CD) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP:
ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: O CONFACK [Listen] id 10 len 20 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: ACCM
0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED (0x05060041E7ED) 00:57:31:
Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) 00:57:31: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:31: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface
Serial2, changed state to upDialer statechange to up Serial2 00:57:31: Serial2 DDR: Dialer
received incoming call from <unknown> 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: I CONFREQ [ACKsent] id 11 len 20
00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED
(0x05060041E7ED) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:33: Se2
LCP: O CONFACK [ACKsent] id 11 len 20 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000)
00:57:33: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0x0041E7ED (0x05060041E7ED) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702)
00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: TIMEOUT: State ACKsent 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: O
CONFREQ [ACKsent] id 32 len 25 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) 00:57:33: Se2
LCP: AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0xE05307CD (0x0506E05307CD)
00:57:33: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: I CONFACK
[ACKsent] id 32 len 25 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACCM 0x000A0000 (0x0206000A0000) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP:
AuthProto CHAP (0x0305C22305) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: MagicNumber 0xE05307CD (0x0506E05307CD)
00:57:33: Se2 LCP: PFC (0x0702) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: ACFC (0x0802) 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: State is Open
  !--- LCP negotiation is complete. 00:57:33: Se2 PPP: Phase is AUTHENTICATING, by this end
00:57:33: Se2 CHAP: O CHALLENGE id 4 len 27 from "sphinx" 00:57:33: Se2 CHAP: I RESPONSE id 4
len 27 from "gaugin" 00:57:33: Se2 CHAP: O SUCCESS id 4 len 4 !--- CHAP authentication is
successful. 00:57:33: Serial2 DDR: Authenticated host gaugin with no matching dialer map
00:57:33: Se2 PPP: Phase is UP 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: O CONFREQ [Closed] id 5 len 10 00:57:33: Se2
IPCP: Address 2.2.2.1 (0x030602020201) 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: I CONFREQ [REQsent] id 4 len 10
00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: Address 1.1.1.1 (0x030601010101) 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: O CONFACK [REQsent] id
4 len 10 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: Address 1.1.1.1 (0x030601010101) 00:57:33: Se2 CDPCP: I CONFREQ
[Not negotiated] id 4 len 4 00:57:33: Se2 LCP: O PROTREJ [Open] id 33 len 10 protocol CDPCP
(0x820701040004) 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: I CONFACK [ACKsent] id 5 len 10 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: Address
2.2.2.1 (0x030602020201) 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: State is Open 00:57:33: Serial2 DDR: dialer
protocol up 00:57:33: Se2 IPCP: Install route to 1.1.1.1
!--- A route to the peer is installed. 00:57:34: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface
Serial2, changed state to up !--- Backup link is up. sphinx#ping 1.1.1.1
  Type escape sequence to abort.
  Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
  !!!!!
  Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 132/142/152 ms

sphinx#show ip route 1.1.1.1
Routing entry for 1.1.1.1/32
Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * directly connected, via Serial2
!--- The floating static route is now installed. Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
sphinx#show dialer

Serial2 - dialer type = IN-BAND ASYNC NO-PARITY
Idle timer (120 secs), Fast idle timer (20 secs)
Wait for carrier (30 secs), Re-enable (15 secs)
Dialer state is data link layer up
Time until disconnect 119 secs (gaugin)

```

Agora vamos reconectar o cabo do link principal. O link principal será movimento indicar que o Up/Up e o link de backup (Serial2) estarão transformados no estado à espera no gaugin (desde que tem o comando **backup interface serial 2**). Isto fará com que o enlace de modem morram e a série 2 da relação na esfinge a ir para baixo também.

Este comando debug on gaugin mostra esse processo:



```
gaugin#
*Mar 1 00:59:38.859: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:59:39.875: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0,
changed state to up
!--- Primary link is re-established. *Mar 1 00:59:59.315: TTY2: Async Int reset: Dropping DTR
*Mar 1 01:00:00.875: TTY2: DSR was dropped *Mar 1 01:00:00.875: tty2: Modem: READY->(unknown)
*Mar 1 01:00:01.315: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2,
changed state to standby mode
!--- the backup link is returned to standby mode. !--- The modem connection is terminated *Mar 1
01:00:01.331: Se2 IPCP: State is Closed *Mar 1 01:00:01.335: Se2 PPP: Phase is TERMINATING *Mar
1 01:00:01.335: Se2 LCP: State is Closed *Mar 1 01:00:01.339: Se2 PPP: Phase is DOWN *Mar 1
01:00:01.343: Se2 IPCP: Remove route to 2.2.2.1 *Mar 1 01:00:01.883: TTY2: dropping DTR, hanging
up *Mar 1 01:00:01.883: tty2: Modem: HANGUP->(unknown) *Mar 1 01:00:02.315: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN:
Line protocol on Interface Serial2, changed state to down *Mar 1 01:00:02.899: TTY2: cleanup
pending. Delaying DTR *Mar 1 01:00:03.927: TTY2: cleanup pending. Delaying DTR *Mar 1
01:00:04.323: TTY2: no timer type 0 to destroy *Mar 1 01:00:04.323: TTY2: no timer type 1 to
destroy *Mar 1 01:00:04.327: TTY2: no timer type 3 to destroy *Mar 1 01:00:04.327: TTY2: no
timer type 4 to destroy *Mar 1 01:00:04.327: TTY2: no timer type 2 to destroy *Mar 1
01:00:04.331: Serial2: allowing modem_process to continue hangup!
```

As seguintes depurações mostram a mesma transação sob a perspectiva do Sphinx.

```
sphinx#
00:58:54: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0, changed state to up
00:58:55: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on
Interface Serial0, changed state
to up
!--- Primary link is brought up. 00:59:16: TTY2: DSR was dropped !--- Modem connection is
terminated by the peer. 00:59:16: tty2: Modem: READY->(unknown) 00:59:17: TTY2: dropping DTR,
hanging up 00:59:17: TTY2: Async Int reset: Dropping DTR 00:59:17: tty2: Modem: HANGUP-
>(unknown) 00:59:18: TTY2: cleanup pending. Delaying DTR 00:59:19: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface
Serial2, changed state to reset
!--- The Backup Interface (serial 2) is reset. 00:59:19: Se2 IPCP: State is Closed 00:59:19:
Se2 PPP: Phase is TERMINATING 00:59:19: Se2 LCP: State is Closed 00:59:19: Se2 PPP: Phase is
DOWN 00:59:19: TTY2: cleanup pending. Delaying DTR 00:59:19: Se2 IPCP: Remove route to 1.1.1.1
!--- The route to 1.1.1.1 using Serial 2 is removed since !--- it is has a higher administrative
distance of 2. 00:59:20: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2, changed state
to down 00:59:20: TTY2: cleanup pending. Delaying DTR 00:59:21: TTY2: cleanup pending. Delaying
DTR 00:59:22: TTY2: destroy timer type 0 00:59:22: TTY2: destroy timer type 1 00:59:22: TTY2:
destroy timer type 3 00:59:22: TTY2: destroy timer type 4 00:59:22: TTY2: destroy timer type 2
00:59:22: Serial2: allowing modem_process to continue hangup 00:59:22: TTY2: restoring DTR
00:59:22: TTY2: autoconfigure probe started 00:59:24: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial2, changed
state to down 00:59:24: Se2 LCP: State is Closed sphinx(config-if)#
```

## [Informações Relacionadas](#)

- [Configurando e Troubleshooting de Backup DDR](#)
- [Avaliando a interface da cópia de segurança, rotas estáticas flutuantes e relógio de discador para backup DDR](#)
- [Configurando a interface de backup BRI com perfis de discadores](#)
- [Backup de chamada DDR usando BRI e o comando backup interface](#)
- [Backup assíncrono com perfis de discador](#)
- [Configurando e Troubleshooting de Backup DDR](#)
- [Suporte Técnico - Cisco Systems](#)