

Verifique o caminho de pacote de informação do encaminhamento lento NCS6K usando o teste de ping

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Introdução

O teste do pacote de ping é teste de uso geral para pesquisar defeitos problemas de conectividade. Este documento ilustrará uma aproximação sistemática para usar o teste de ping para verificar o pacote do encaminhamento lento do sistema 6000 da convergência de rede (NCS6K).

Pré-requisitos

Requisitos

Os leitores deste documento devem estar cientes destes tópicos:

- Roteamento IP básico.
- Sistema operacional XR.

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

Este documento é criado para a plataforma NCS6K.

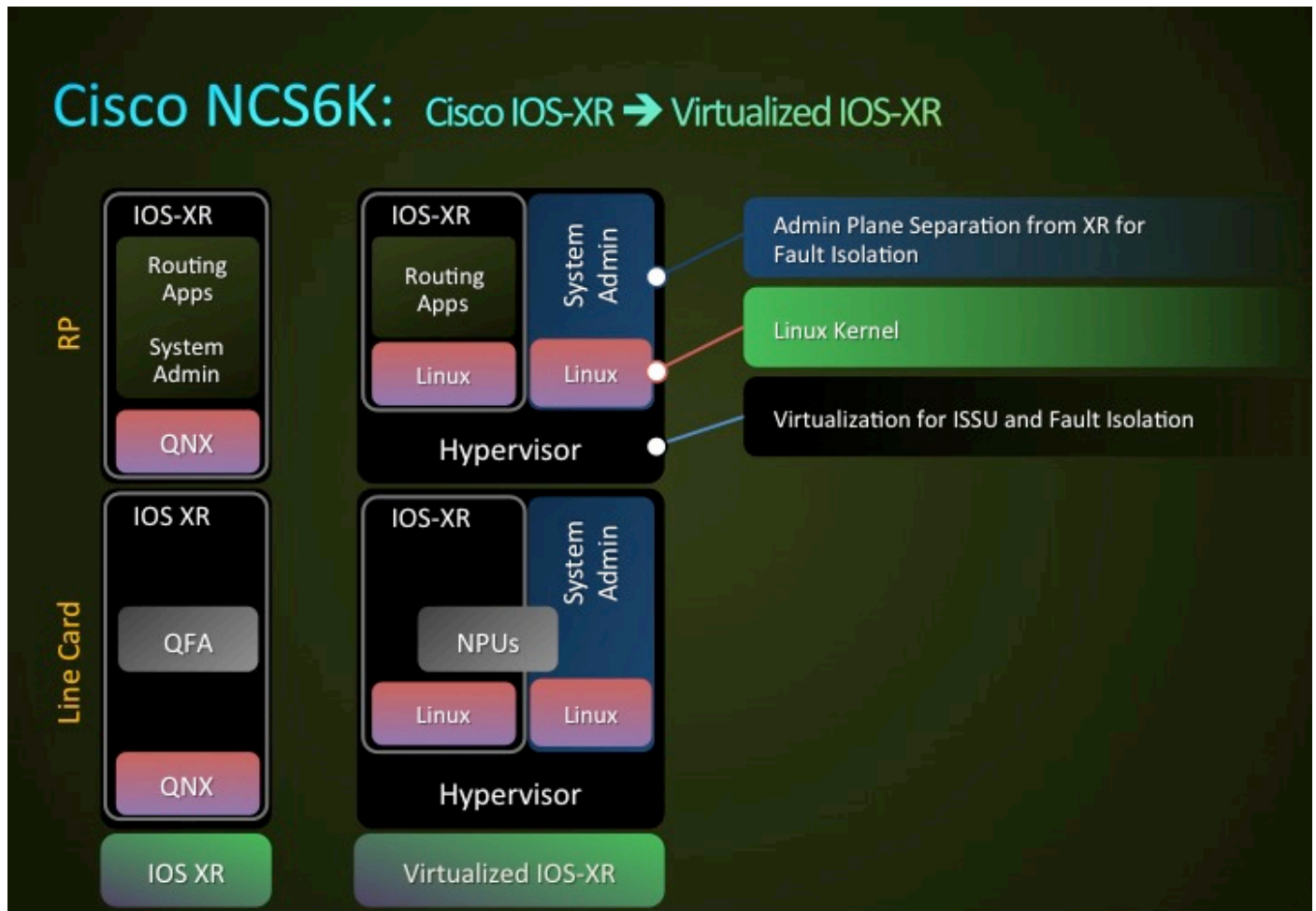
As informações neste documento foram criadas a partir de dispositivos em um ambiente de laboratório específico. Todos os dispositivos utilizados neste documento foram iniciados com uma configuração (padrão) inicial. Se a sua rede estiver ativa, certifique-se de que entende o impacto potencial de qualquer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

Informações de Apoio

Há uma diferença chave entre NCS6K e a plataforma tradicional IOS-XR: NCS6K utiliza a tecnologia da virtualização para acumular o sistema. Cada nó, o processador de roteamento (RP)

ou o line card (LC), pode executar diversas máquinas de Virtual (VM) como o System Admin VM, IOS-XR VM1, IOS-XR VM2 etc., que combinou para criar junto inteiramente a - nó funcional XR. A figura de seguimento mostra a um exemplo aonde o RP e o LC executam um IOS-XR VM:

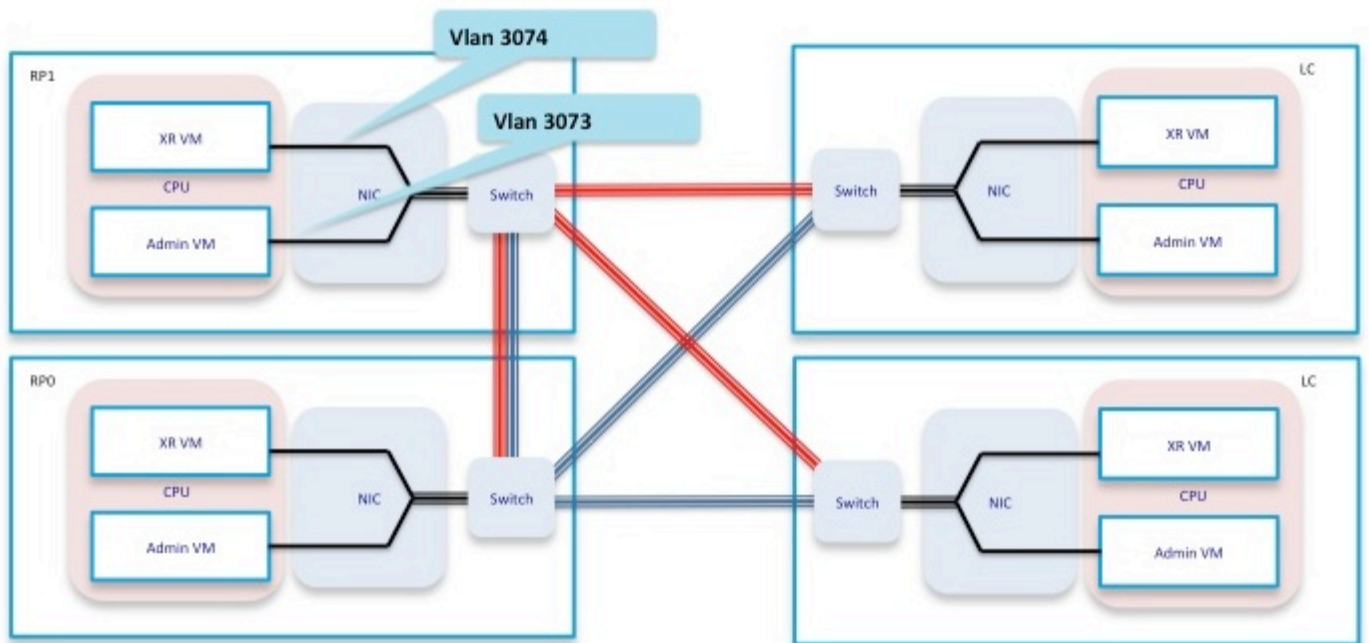
Figura 1



Há uma rede Ethernet do controle para conectar RP e LC. O tráfego plano do controle entre RP e LC passará através desta rede Ethernet do controle. Desde que este é um ambiente do virtualization, as perguntas como como este o pacote é entregue ao VM específico e como o Nicantic (NIC) no RP ou no LC sabe um pacote são-lhes destinadas?

Em resumo, os VLAN são usados para diferenciar o tráfego de VM diferentes e este processo é feito pelo NIC. Figura 2 mostra como o NIC entregará o tráfego VLAN 3074 a IOS-XR VM, e tráfego VLAN 3073 a Admin VM.

Figura 2

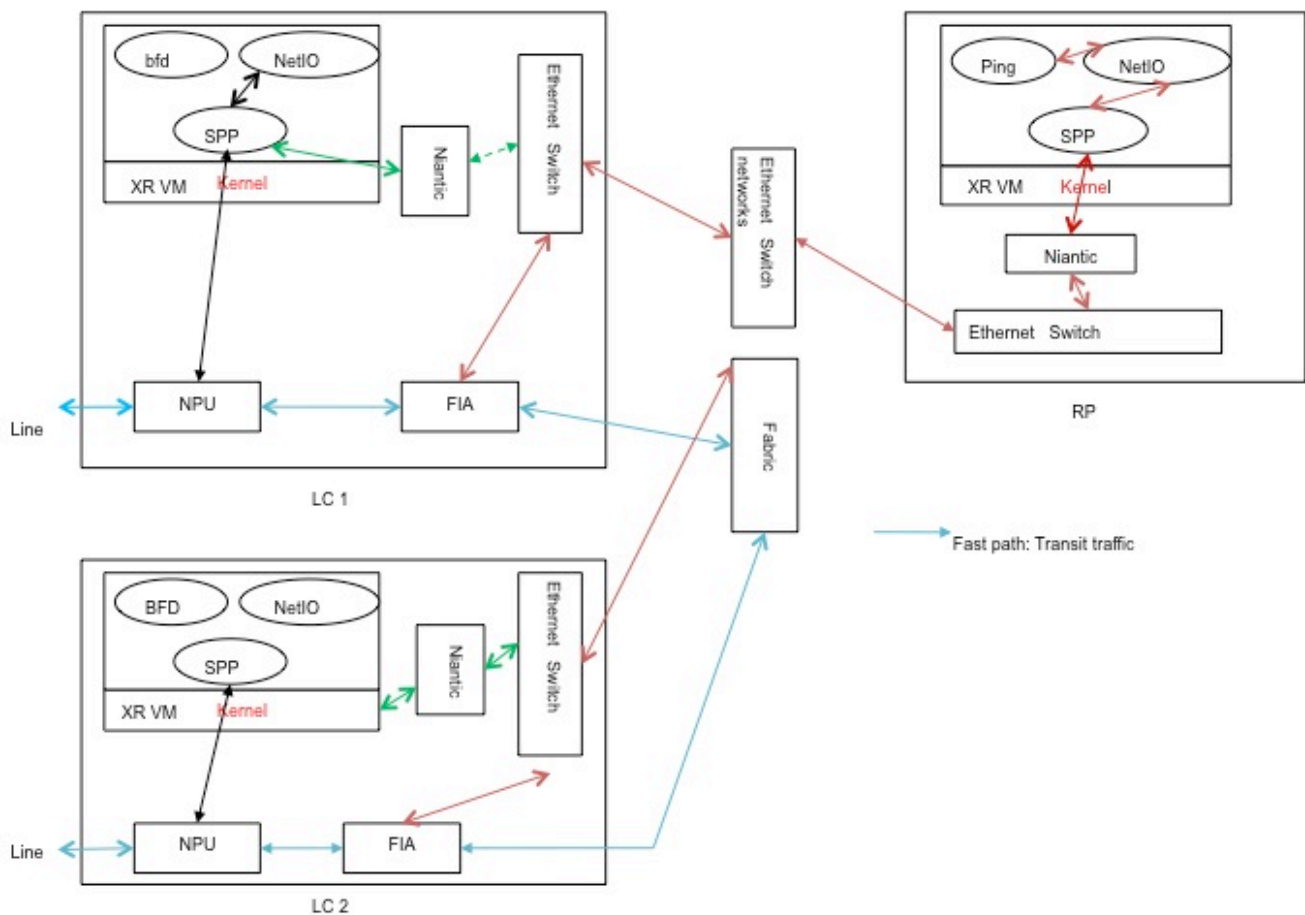


Unindo estes componente da transmissão, você obtém um trajeto de encaminhamento simplificado para a encenação do teste de ping segundo as indicações de figura 3.

Ao fazer um teste de ping do RP, os pacotes tomam o seguinte trajeto de encaminhamento dentro da caixa:

RP_PING <—> RP_NETIO <—> RP_SPP <—> RP_Linux_Kernel_Socket <—> interruptor <—> LC_FIA <—> LC_NPU (inclua o PSE, o PLIM_ASIC) <—> linha

Figura 3



Verificar

Para o resto do documento, uma encenação onde um sibilo seja iniciado do RP será tomada como um exemplo. O sibilo seria iniciado diretamente a um host conectado em Te0/0/0/2/0. As seguintes etapas mostrarão uma aproximação passo a passo para verificar o trajeto deste pacote de ping.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#show ip interface brief
```

```
Interface                               IP-Address      Status          Protocol
Bundle-Ether671                         10.67.2.2       Up              Up
Bundle-Ether672                         10.67.3.2       Down            Down
Loopback0                               10.17.17.17     Up              Up
MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0                    10.7.54.11      Up              Up
TenGigE0/0/0/2/0                      10.67.1.2     Up            Up
TenGigE0/0/0/2/1                       unassigned      Up              Up
TenGigE0/0/0/2/2                       unassigned      Up              Up
TenGigE0/0/0/2/3                       unassigned      Up              Up
TenGigE0/0/0/2/4                       unassigned      Up              Up
TenGigE0/0/0/2/5                       unassigned      Down            Down
[snip]
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#show run interface Ten 0/0/0/2/0
interface TenGigE0/0/0/2/0
  ipv4 address 10.67.1.2 255.255.255.252
  load-interval 30
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#ping 10.67.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.67.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 5/6/7 ms
```

1. “mostre o tráfego do IPv4” contrário no nó RP, mostrará quantos ecos do Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) foram mandados e quantos a resposta de ICMP retornou.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#show ipv4 traffic
```

IP statistics:

```
Rcvd: 1495334 total, 80112 local destination
      0 format errors, 0 bad hop count
      23 unknown protocol, 0 not a gateway
      0 security failures, 0 bad source, 0 bad header
      133207 with options, 0 bad, 0 unknown
Opts: 0 end, 0 nop, 0 basic security, 0 extended security
      0 strict source rt, 0 loose source rt, 0 record rt
      0 stream ID, 0 timestamp, 133207 alert, 0 cipso
Frgs: 0 reassembled, 0 timeouts, 0 couldn't reassemble, 0 fragments received
      0 fragmented, 0 fragment count, 0 fragment max drop
Bcast: 0 sent, 0 received
Mcast: 1361652 sent, 1376283 received
      Drop: 0 encapsulation failed, 237 no route, 0 too big
      Sent: 1437435 total
```

ICMP statistics:

```
Sent: 0 admin unreachable, 63 network unreachable
      8 host unreachable, 0 protocol unreachable
      16 port unreachable, 0 fragment unreachable
      0 time to live exceeded, 0 reassembly ttl exceeded
      24 echo request, 30024 echo reply
      0 mask request, 0 mask reply
      0 parameter error, 0 redirects
      30131 total
Rcvd: 0 admin unreachable, 21 network unreachable
      0 host unreachable, 0 protocol unreachable
      0 port unreachable, 0 fragment unreachable
      0 time to live exceeded, 0 reassembly ttl exceeded
      30024 echo request, 15 echo reply
      0 mask request, 0 mask reply
      0 redirect, 0 parameter error
      0 source quench, 0 timestamp, 0 timestamp reply
      0 router advertisement, 0 router solicitation
      30063 total, 0 checksum errors, 0 unknown
```

2. Verifique o componente do entrada/saída da rede (NETIO).A próxima etapa é verificar o contador da corrente RP FINT NETIO. Você tem que ver “PARA FORA” o contrário do nó do IPv4 na corrente do netio. Se incrementa, significa que os pacotes alcançaram o componente NETIO e estão sendo mandados do componente NETIO.

Check initial NETIO counter value.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh netio chains FINT loc 0/rp0/cpu0 | in Stats
```

```
<Protocol number> (name) Stats
<6> (fint_n2n) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<10> (clns) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<12> (ipv4) Stats IN: 2788 pkts, 115373 bytes; OUT: 2816 pkts, 117933 bytes
<13> (mpls) Stats IN: 16482 pkts, 2467508 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
```

```
<18> (lpts) Stats IN: 47234 pkts, 10381065 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<19> (ipv6) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<30> (ipv4_preroute) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<32> (ipv6_preroute) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<34> (fint_proto_tp) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<36> (l2transport) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
```

Initiate 10 ping packets.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#ping 10.67.1.1 coun 10
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 10, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.67.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!!!!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (10/10), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/7/8 ms

Check NETIO counter again. You would see increment of 10 packets.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh netio chains FINT loc 0/rp0/cpu0 | in Stats
```

<Protocol number> (name) Stats

```
<6> (fint_n2n) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<10> (clns) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<12> (ipv4) Stats IN: 2788 pkts, 115373 bytes; OUT: 2826 pkts, 118933 bytes
<13> (mpls) Stats IN: 16482 pkts, 2467508 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<18> (lpts) Stats IN: 47234 pkts, 10381065 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<19> (ipv6) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<30> (ipv4_preroute) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<32> (ipv6_preroute) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<34> (fint_proto_tp) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
<36> (l2transport) Stats IN: 0 pkts, 0 bytes; OUT: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
```

Você pode igualmente usar o comando “show_netio_fwder_stats de KornShell (KSH) - g” verificar se injete/incrementos contrários do pontapé ou não. **Note:** No ambiente de produção, pode haver o outro tráfego de background que faz duro verificar se os pacotes de ping alcançaram este componente ou não. Como uma ação alternativa, você pode usar o número grande de pacotes com intervalo 0: do “tempo 0” da contagem 10000 sibilo x.x.x.x e verificação se o contador incrementa de repente ou tem um ponto.

Check initial counter value.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#run show_netio_fwder_stats -g
```

RECEIVE STATISTICS SUMMARY:

rx_pkts: 2224455

punt_pkts: 2224447

ingress_total_drops: 8

TRANSMIT STATISTICS SUMMARY:

inject_pkts: 2077319

tx_pkts: 2058041

egress_total_drops: 2

RECEIVE STATISTICS DETAILS:

Rx Pkt type stats:

lpts_pkts: 2220753

Rx Listener tag stats:

ipv4: 1116092

ipv6: 658627

clns: 112549

ipv4_l1: 286252

raw4: 23

raw6: 43984

ospf_mc4: 45

ospf_mc6: 2

udp4: 7

tcp4: 405

isis: 2767

```
Rx Punt reason stats:
  IFIB: 2220753
Rx Drop stats:
  null_fint_ifh_drops: 8
  ingress_total_drops: 8
TRANSMIT STATISTICS DETAILS:
Tx Pkt type stats:
  ipv4: 2852
  mpls: 42647
  osi: 78760
  ipv4_preroute: 1339401
  ipv6_preroute: 613659
Tx Protocol Id stats:
  clns: 78760
  ipv4: 2852
  mpls: 42647
  ipv4_preroute: 1339401
  ipv6_preroute: 613659
Tx Drop stats:
  invalid_queue_drops: 2
  hdr_init_drops: 2
  egress_total_drops: 2
```

Initiate 10 ping packets.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#ping 10.67.1.1 coun 10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 10, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.67.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (10/10), round-trip min/avg/max = 3/4/7 ms
```

Check counter again to check to se increment of 10 packets.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#run show netio fwder_stats -g
```

```
RECEIVE STATISTICS SUMMARY:
rx_pkts: 2224465
punt_pkts: 2224457
ingress_total_drops: 8
TRANSMIT STATISTICS SUMMARY:
inject_pkts: 2077332
tx_pkts: 2058051
egress_total_drops: 2
RECEIVE STATISTICS DETAILS:
Rx Pkt type stats:
  lpts_pkts: 2220763
Rx Listener tag stats:
  ipv4: 1116102
  ipv6: 658627
  clns: 112549
  ipv4_l: 286252
  raw4: 23
  raw6: 43984
  ospf_mc4: 45
  ospf_mc6: 2
  udp4: 7
  tcp4: 405
  isis: 2767
Rx Punt reason stats:
  IFIB: 2220763
Rx Drop stats:
  null_fint_ifh_drops: 8
  ingress_total_drops: 8
TRANSMIT STATISTICS DETAILS:
Tx Pkt type stats:
  ipv4: 2865
```

```

mpls: 42647
osi: 78760
ipv4_preroute: 1339401
ipv6_preroute: 613659
Tx Protocol Id stats:
  clns: 78760
  ipv4: 2865
  mpls: 42647
  ipv4_preroute: 1339401
  ipv6_preroute: 613659
Tx Drop stats:
  invalid_queue_drops: 2
  hdr_init_drops: 2
  egress_total_drops: 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#

```

3. Verifique os SPP componentes. Use SPP CLI para ver se o pacote alcançou SPP ou não. **Check initial counter value.**

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh spp node-counters
0/0/CPU0:
pdma/rx
      slicel high pkts:                10
-----
pdma/tx
      slicel low pkts:                 10
-----
panini/classify
  forwarded to spp clients:            10
-----
client/inject
  pkts injected into spp:             10
-----
client/punt
  punted to client:                   10
-----

0/RP0/CPU0:
panini/classify
  forwarded to spp clients:            22070
-----
client/inject  pkts injected into spp:      4640
-----
socket/rx
      ce low pkts:                     45
      mgmt interface pkts:             22025
-----
socket/tx
      ce pkts:                         45
      mgmt interface pkts:             4595
-----
client/punt  punted to client:      22070
-----

```

Initiate 100 ping packets.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#ping 10.67.1.1 count 100
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.67.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip
min/avg/max = 3/3/8 ms

```

Check counter again to see increment of 100 packets.


```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh spp node-counters
0/0/CPU0:
pdma/rx
          slicel high pkts:                10
-----
pdma/tx
          slicel low pkts:                 10
-----
panini/classify
  forwarded to spp clients:                10
-----
client/inject
  pkts injected into spp:                 10
-----
client/punt
  punted to client:                       10
-----

0/RP0/CPU0:
panini/classify
  forwarded to spp clients:                22172
-----
client/inject  pkts injected into spp:      4740
-----
socket/rx
          ce low pkts:                     145
          mgmt interface pkts:             22027
-----
socket/tx
          ce pkts:                         145
          mgmt interface pkts:             4595
-----
client/punt punted to client:              22172
-----

```

4. Use ferramentas do tcpdump para despejar o pacote do componente do kernel (centro) de Linux. Da saída abaixo, sob NCS6K XR VM KSH, você pode ver diversas relações secundárias:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6008-SJ#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6008-SJ#run
Tue Jun 24 10:51:51.972 UTC
[xr-vm_node0_RP0_CPU0:/]$
[xr-vm_node0_RP0_CPU0:/]$ ifconfig -a
eth-vf1  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 46:91:EE:A5:48:A8
         inet6 addr: fe80::4491:eeff:fea5:48a8/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:9700  Metric:1
         RX packets:518403076C3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:969599306
         errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000 RX bytes:138405352234
         (128.9 GiB) TX bytes:242828863250 (226.1 GiB) eth-vf1.514 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr
         4C:4E:35:B6:63:68 inet6 addr: fe80::4e4e:35ff:feb6:6368/64 Scope:Link UP BROADCAST RUNNING
         MULTICAST MTU:9700 Metric:1 RX packets:13547000 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX
         packets:116957 errors:0 dropped:10 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:0 RX
         bytes:623478135C3 (594.5 MiB) TX bytes:26876899 (25.6 MiB) eth-vf1.3073 Link encap:Ethernet
         HWaddr 4C:4E:35:B6:63:69 inet addr:192.0.0.4 Bcast:192.255.255.255 Mask:255.0.0.0 inet6
         addr: fe80::4e4e:35ff:feb6:6369/64 Scope:Link UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:9700
         Metric:1 RX packets:102364757 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:100689507
         errors:0 dropped:3 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:0 RX bytes:29925046692
         (27.8 GiB) TX bytes:7562528012 (7.0 GiB) eth-vf1.3074 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr
         4E:41:50:00:10:01 inet addr:172.0.16.1 Bcast:172.255.255.255 Mask:255.0.0.0 inet6 addr:
         fe80::4c41:50ff:fe00:1001/64 Scope:Link UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:9700 Metric:1 RX
         packets:402491385 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:350389778 errors:0
         dropped:6 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:0 RX bytes:100599198478 (93.6 GiB)

```

```
TX bytes:96834116492 (90.1 GiB) lo Link encap:Local Loopback inet addr:127.0.0.1
Mask:255.0.0.0 inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1 RX
packets:1029861486 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:1029861486 errors:0
dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:0 RX bytes:201624257033 (187.7 GiB)
TX bytes:201624257033 (187.7 GiB)
```

eth-vf1.514 é usado para uma comunicação com a relação de Mgmtether mas você não pode ver o endereço do IPv4. A relação de Mgmtether em XR VM confia na pilha de IP de IOS-XR em vez da pilha de IP em Linux.**ether-vf1.3073** é usado para uma comunicação com o Admin VM.**ether-vf1.3074** é usado para o tráfego plano relativo VM do controle XR. O pacote do teste de ping passará através desta secundário-relação (que usa a pilha de protocolos da rede de Linux). O tcpdump associado com Linux tem o lote das opções em como despejar o tráfego interessante. Além, você pode usar ferramentas do tcpdump para aspirar o tráfego plano do controle do roteador do domínio seguro (SDR) (3074 vlan) ou para aspirar o outro tráfego como uma comunicação do Inter Process Communication (IPC) em 3073 vlan.

```
xr-vm_node0_RP0_CPU0:/]$ tcpdump -i eth-vf1.3074 -XX -vv
tcpdump: listening on eth-vf1.3074, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 65535 bytes
01:49:21.798386 IP (tos 0x6,ECT(0), ttl 1, id 0, offset 0, flags [DF], proto UDP (17),
length 340)
```

```
172.0.16.1.10150 > 239.255.0.4.10150: [bad udp cksum ab2a!] UDP, length 312
0x0000: 0100 5e7f 0004 4e41 5000 1001 0800 4506 ..^...NAP.....E.
0x0010: 0154 0000 4000 0111 cc8e ac00 1001 efff .T..@.....
0x0020: 0004 27a6 27a6 0140 ad56 abcd abcd 0000 ..'..'..@.V.....
0x0030: 0000 0280 f502 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0040: 0000 0000 0000 7856 3412 0128 0204 0000 .....xV4..(....
0x0050: 0000 5508 0100 0100 0000 3c25 2600 0000 ..U.....<%&...
0x0060: 0000 d007 0000 0000 0000 ffff 0000 0000 .....
0x0070: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0080: 0000 0000 0000 4800 0000 0200 0000 0000 .....H.....
0x0090: 0000 8800 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00a0: 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00b0: 0000 0000 0000 c2ca 0031 0000 0000 0000 .....1.....
0x00c0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 5508 0000 6510 .....U...e.
0x00d0: 0000 ed53 4c00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ...SL.....
0x00e0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 6264 .....bd
0x00f0: 7863 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 xc.....
0x0100: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0110: 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 30ff .....0.
0x0120: 0002 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0130: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0140: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0c00 0000 0000 .....
0x0150: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0160: 0000 ..
```

```
01:49:21.799167 IP (tos 0x6,ECT(0), ttl 64, id 0, offset 0, flags [DF], proto UDP (17),
length 380)
```

```
172.0.0.1.8197 > 172.0.16.1.8197: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 352
0x0000: 4e41 5000 1001 4e41 5000 0001 0800 4506 NAP...NAP.....E.
0x0010: 017c 0000 4000 4011 d168 ac00 0001 ac00 .|.@.
0x0040: 0000 0000 0000 7856 3412 0128 0204 0000 .....xV4..(....
0x0050: 0000 5508 0100 0100 0000 3d25 2600 0000 ..U.....=%&...
0x0060: 0000 d007 0000 0000 0000 ffff 0000 0000 .....
0x0070: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0080: 0000 0000 0000 4800 0000 0200 0000 0000 .....H.....
0x0090: 0000 8800 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00a0: 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00b0: 0000 0000 0000 c2ca 0031 0000 0000 0000 .....1.....
0x00c0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 5508 0000 6510 .....U...e.
0x00d0: 0000 ee53 4c00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ...SL.....
0x00e0: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 6264 .....bd
0x00f0: 7863 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 xc.....
```

```

0x0100: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0110: 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 30ff .....0.
0x0120: 0002 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0130: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0140: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0c04 0000 0000 .....
0x0150: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x0160: 0000 .....
01:49:21.802982 IP (tos 0x6,ECT(0), ttl 64, id 0, offset 0, flags [DF], proto UDP (17),
length 380)

```

```

172.0.0.1.8197 > 172.0.16.1.8197: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 352
0x0000: 4e41 5000 1001 4e41 5000 0001 0800 4506 NAP...NAP.....E.
0x0010: 017c 0000 4000 4011 d168 ac00 0001 ac00 .|. @.@..h.....
0x0020: 1001 2005 2005 0168 672f abcd abcd 0000 .....hg/.....
0x0030: 0000 3c80 f502 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ..<.....
0x0040: 0000 0000 0000 7856 3412 0411 0008 0000 .....xV4.....
0x0050: 0000 5508 0000 0100 0000 3d25 2600 0000 ..U.....=%&...
0x0060: 0000 d007 0100 0000 0000 ffff 0000 0000

```

[snip]

Note: Desde que é encenação VM, o tráfego enviado ao VM pode ser encapsulado com endereço da relação VM no cabeçalho externo de modo que este tráfego possa alcançar a relação VM.

A descarga acima do pacote é foi encapsulada realmente com o encabeçamento de pacote de UDP com fonte/destino 172.0.16.1, que é o endereço IP de Um ou Mais Servidores Cisco ICM NT eth-vf1.3074 em IOS-XR VM. **Note:** As captações tomadas são demonstrar a aproximação e não têm o tráfego do Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP).

5. Verificando o componente FIA na placa de linha.

Check initial counter value.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh controllers fia statistics instance 1 loc 0/0/cpu0
```

```
FIA Statistics Rack: 0, Slot: 0, Asic instance: 1
```

```
FIA Rx (To Fabric) Statistics.
```

```
----- Input Pkt counters
Pkts Bytes Rx pkts from pse : 250 53000 Rx pkts from switch : 993528 349564509 bcst pkts
from switch : 0 mcast pkts from switch : 993278 ucast pkts from switch :
```

250

```

Rx pkts enqueued(IQM)           :                500                86500
Rx pkts dequeued(IQM)           :                500                86500
Rx pkts sent to fabric           :                500

```

```
Cell counters:
```

```

Data cells sent to fabric        :                500                86500
Control cells sent to fabric     :            183039783411

```

```
Drop counters:
```

```

Rx burst error drops(NBI)       :                0
Rx error drops(Switch)          :                0
Rx error drops(pse)             :                0
Rx pkt discard drops(IQM)       :            993277            334570329
Pkt crc error drops(FDT)        :                0
Unreachable dest cell drops     :                0
Internal Error Count             :            41984110
Internal Drop Count              :                0

```

```
FIA Tx (From Fabric) Statistics
```

```
----- Cell counters:
Pkts Bytes Data cells : 500 Control cells : 179368087015 Reassembled packet counters: Pkts
received from fabric : 500 Tx Ucast pkts : 500 86500 Tx Mcast pkts : 0 0 Tx pkts (EPNI) :
500 81000 Tx pkts sent to switch : 250 53000 Bcast pkts sent to switch : 0 Mcast pkts sent
to switch : 0 Ucast pkts sent to switch : 250 Tx segments sent to pse :
```



```

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!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (1000/1000), round-trip min/avg/max = 3/4/9 ms
Check counter again to see increment of 1000 packets.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh control pse statistics summ instance 1 loc 0/0/cpu0
STATISTICS SUMMARY:

```

```

INGRESS
-----
From L2 [LSIM]:
  Packets: 2261
  Bytes: 293336
To Fabric:
  Packets: 2250
  Bytes: 477000

```

```

EGRESS
-----
From Fabric:
  Packets: 2250
  Bytes: 261000
To TM:
  Packets: 2272
To L2 [LSIM]:
  Packets: 2261
  Bytes: 256962

```

```

TO/FROM CPU
-----
To CPU:
  Packets: 11
From CPU:
  Packets: 11

```

7. Verificar o módulo de interface da camada física (PLIM) ASIC opõe-se.
Check initial counter value.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS6k-Deploy#sh controllers plim asic statistics interface Te0/0/0/2/0
Node: 0/0/CPU0
-----
TenGigE0/0/0/2/0 Tx Statistics ----- Total Packets
: 2256 Total Bytes : 265884 Total Good Packets : 2256 Total Good Bytes : 265884 Unicast
Packets      : 2256           Multicast Packets      : 0
Broadcast Packets      : 0           64 Byte Packets      : 6
65to127 Byte Packets  : 2250       128to255 Byte Packets : 0
256to511 Byte Packets : 0           512to1023 Byte Packets : 0
1024to1518 Byte Packets : 0       1519to1522 Byte Packets : 0
1523to1548 Byte Packets : 0       1549to2000 Byte Packets : 0
2001to_MRU Byte Packets : 0       Non Pause BPDU Packets : 0
Classic Pause Packets  : 0
Class Based Pause Pkts 0 : 0           Class Based Pause Pkts 1 : 0
Class Based Pause Pkts 2 : 0           Class Based Pause Pkts 3 : 0
Class Based Pause Pkts 4 : 0           Class Based Pause Pkts 5 : 0
Class Based Pause Pkts 6 : 0           Class Based Pause Pkts 7 : 0

Dropped Packets
=====
Drained Packets      : 0           Abort                  : 0
Length Error         : 0           Giant                  : 0

```