

Understanding Fabric Overview for SAN Fabrics, Release 4.3.1

Table of Contents

New and Changed Information . . . 1
Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics . . . 2
View summary information . . . 3
Troubleshooting VSAN Zone Locks . . . 4
View module information . . . 5
View and configure interfaces on switches . . . 6
Perform a No Shutdown for an interface . . . 7
Perform a Shutdown for an interface . . . 7
Assign a port owner for an interface . . . 7
Add a description for an interface . . . 7
Set up diagnostics for an interface . . . 7
Edit port VSAN membership . . . 8
Edit port trunking VSAN membership . . . 8
Clear FICON RNID Old value . . . 9
View and configure VSANs . . . 10
Default VSAN settings . . . 11
Create VSAN Wizard . . . 11
Delete a VSAN . . . 14
View additional information for segmented VSANs . . . 14
Switches . . . 15
ISL . . . 15
Host Ports . . . 16
Storage Ports . . . 16
Attributes . . . 16
Domain ID . . . 18
VSAN Membership . . . 18
View and configure device aliases . . . 19
Configure device aliases . . . 19
View CFS information . . . 20
View and configure event analytics . . . 22
Back up and restore fabric configurations . . . 23
Monitor changes in configurations using Configuration Monitor . . . 25
View name server information . . . 27
View port usage information . . . 28
View CPU, memory, traffic, temperature, and power metrics . . . 29
CPU and Memory . . . 29
Traffic . . . 30
Temperature . . . 30
Power . . . 31
View slow drain statistics at the switch and port level using Congestion Analysis . . . 33
View a visualization of congestion information . . . 34

View DIRL information . . . 36
View a visualization of DIRL congestion management . . . 37
Get the latest DIRL data . . . 38
View and configure AAA servers . . . 40
View information on AAA servers . . . 40
AAA Servers . . . 40
AAA Server Groups . . . 41
Search Maps . . . 42
Applications . . . 42
Protocol Defaults . . . 43
Authentication Type . . . 43
Configure an AAA server, a server group, a search map, and an authentication type . . . 44
Create an AAA server . . . 44
Create an AAA server group . . . 45
Create a search map . . . 46
Configure an authentication type . . . 47
Edit a server group list, edit a server group list, server group local, or trivial for an AAA server . . . 48
Delete an AAA server . . . 48
Delete an AAA server group . . . 48
Delete a search map . . . 49
Copyright . . . 50

New and Changed Information

The following table provides an overview of the significant changes up to this current release. The table does not provide an exhaustive list of all changes or of the new features up to this release.

Release Version	Feature	Description
Nexus Dashboard 4.3.1	There were no major changes from the previous release.	

Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics

To navigate to the **Fabric Overview** window for SAN fabrics:

1. Click **Manage > Fabrics**.

   Any SAN fabrics that have already been configured is displayed.

2. Double-click on the appropriate SAN fabric.

   The **Fabric Overview** window for that SAN fabric is displayed, with the Summary tab selected by default.

The **Actions** drop-down list at the **Fabric Overview** level allows you to configure backup. Refer to Backing Up and Restoring Your Nexus Dashboard for more information.

The **Fabric Overview** window contains tabs that allows you view and perform certain operations on the fabric:

- View summary information
- View module information
- View and configure interfaces on switches
- View and configure VSANs
- View and configure device aliases
- View and configure event analytics
- Back up and restore fabric configurations
- Monitor changes in configurations using Configuration Monitor
- View name server information
- View port usage information
- View CPU, memory, traffic, temperature, and power metrics
- View slow drain statistics at the switch and port level using Congestion Analysis
- View DIRL information
- View and configure AAA servers

View summary information

The **Summary** window displays several tiles that provide upper-level information about the SAN fabric, as described below.

To navigate to the **Summary** window:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Summary** tab.

   The following areas appear in the **Fabric Overview > Summary** window:

Section	Description
Fabric Information	Provides basic information about the fabric. You can view the following VSAN zone lock states on the **Fabric Information** dashlet: - **Locked** - Displays as **Locked** if at least one VSAN has a zone pending on a switch. - **Unlocked** - Displays as **Unlocked** when there are no VSANs with a zone pending on any switch. - **Syncing** - Displays as **Syncing** if a user initiated an on-demand request for Nexus Dashboard to retrieve the zone lock information from each switch in the fabric. - **Unknown** - Displays as **Unknown** when the zone lock state of the fabric is not fetched and stored in the cache. You can click on the **Refresh** icon to get an update on demand. If you hover over the zone lock **State** with your mouse, you can access a tooltip that displays the IP address of the switch with the zone lock including the VSAN ID. You can use the information from the tooltip to resolve the zone lock. For more information on how to resolve a VSAN zone lock, see Troubleshooting VSAN Zone Locks.
Event Analytics	Displays the alarms and events based on the categories.
Links	Displays the N Port Virtualization (NPV) links and the Inter-Switch Links (ISLs).
Top Congested Devices	Displays the top congested devices.
Top Congested ISLs	Displays the top congested ISLs.
Switches	Displays the health, status, release versions, and modes for the connected switches.
Modules	Displays the modules.
Interfaces	Displays the interfaces.

Port Usage	Displays the port usage.

Troubleshooting VSAN Zone Locks

If you see that a VSAN zone is locked on the **Fabric Overview > Summary** page, perform the following steps to unlock the VSAN zone on the switch.

1. Navigate to the **Manage > Zoning** tab.
2. Ensure that you choose **Regular** as the **Zoning Type**.
3. Choose the fabric with the locked VSAN in the **Fabric** drop-down list.
4. Choose the VSAN with the zone lock from the **VSAN** drop-down list.
5. Choose the switch that has the zone lock from the **Switch** drop-down list.
6. Click **Actions > Changes > Commit changes**.

   A **Commit changes > Pending Zone Data** dialog box displays showing the VSAN zone with the pending diff, on which VSAN ID, and the zone name.

7. Click **Commit** to commit the update.

View module information

To view the inventory information for modules in SAN fabrics:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Modules** tab.

   The **Modules** tab displays a list of all the switches and its details for a selected scope.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Displays the switch name.
Module Name	Displays the module name.
Model	Displays the model name.
Serial Number	Displays the serial number.
Type	Displays the type of the module.
Oper. Status	Displays the operation status of the module.
Slot	Displays the slot number.
HW Revision	Displays the hardware version of the module.
Software Revision	Displays the software version of the module.
Asset ID	Displays the asset id of the module.

View and configure interfaces on switches

To view information on interfaces in SAN fabrics:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Interfaces** tab.

   The following table describes the fields that appear on the **Interfaces** tab.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch the interface belongs to.
Interface Name	Specifies the name of the interface. The **Show 24hr chart** icon to the left of the interface name opens the **Interface Details and Performance Chart** dialog box for the selected interface. It displays details about the interface and a performance chart that depicts the traffic details through the interface. This chart is available only for interfaces that are connected to another interface.
Admin. Status	Specifies the administration status of the interface.
Oper. Status	Specifies the operational status of the interface.
Reason	Specifies the reason for failure.
Admin. Speed	Specifies the configured speed of the interface in Gbs.
Oper. Speed	Specifies the current operational speed of the interface in Gbs.
Mode	Specifies the mode of the interface.
VSAN	Specifies the name of the connected VSAN.
Connected To	Specifies the connection details.
Connected To Type	Specifies the type of connection.
Description	Specifies the description that you have added about the interface.
Owner	Specifies the name of the port owner.
Port Group	Specifies the port group number to which the interface belongs to.

You can also filter the performance data that is shown using the following options:

- **Real time**: Gathers performance data every 10 seconds
- **Custom**: Gathers performance data based on the calendar begin and end dates that you select

You can make these configurations for switch interfaces in a SAN fabric:

- Perform a No Shutdown for an interface
- Perform a Shutdown for an interface
- Assign a port owner for an interface

- Add a description for an interface
- Set up diagnostics for an interface
- Edit port VSAN membership
- Edit port trunking VSAN membership
- Clear FICON RNID Old value

Perform a No Shutdown for an interface

1. Check the check box for the required interface and choose **No Shutdown** from the **Actions** drop-down list.
2. Click **Confirm** in the warning dialog box that appears.

Perform a Shutdown for an interface

1. Check the check box for the required interface and choose **Shutdown** from the **Actions** drop-down list.
2. Click **Confirm** in the warning dialog box that appears.

Assign a port owner for an interface

1. Check the check box for the required interface and choose **Owner** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   You can select multiple interfaces while assigning the port owner, if required.
2. Enter the required name in the **Set Port Owner** dialog box.
3. Click **Apply**.

Add a description for an interface

1. Check the check box for the required interface and choose **Description** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   You can add a description for multiple interfaces, simultaneously.
2. Enter the description in the **Set Port Description** dialog box.
3. Click **Apply**.

Set up diagnostics for an interface

1. Check the check box for the required interface.
2. Choose **Link Diagnostics** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

Edit port VSAN membership

1. Check the check box for the required interface.
2. Choose **Edit Port VSAN Membership** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   The **Edit Port Vsan Membership** dialog box appears.

   You can select multiple interfaces for editing VSAN port membership if the interfaces are in the same VSAN.

3. Choose the **Trunk**, **No Trunk**, or **Auto** option for **New Admin Trunk Mode** and populate the **New Trunking VSAN Allowed List** with a comma-separated or a dash-separated list of the allowed VSANs.

   The following table describes the fields that appear on the **Edit Port Vsan Membership** dialog box.

Field	Description
Switch	Specifies the name of the switch the interface belongs to.
Interface	Specifies the name of the interface.
Status	Specifies the operational status of the interface.
VSAN	Specifies the configured VSAN ID.
Admin Mode	Specifies the administrative mode of the interface.
Oper Mode	Specifies the operational mode of the interface.

4. Choose the new port number for the VSAN.
5. Click **Apply**.

   You should receive a success message.

6. Choose the same interface and verify that the new port number is assigned to the VSAN.

Edit port trunking VSAN membership

1. Check the check box for the required interface and choose **Edit Port VSAN Membership** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   The **Edit Port Trunking Mode and Vsan Allowed List** dialog box appears.

   You can select multiple interfaces for editing VSAN membership with port trunking if the interfaces have the same **Port Trunking Allowed VSAN** list.

2. Choose the **Trunk**, **No Trunk**, or **Auto** option for **New Admin Trunk Mode** and populate the **New Trunking VSAN Allowed List** with a comma-separated or a dash-separated list of the allowed VSANs.

   The following table describes the fields that appear on the **Edit Port Trunking Mode and Vsan Allowed List** dialog box.

Field	Description
Switch	Specifies the name of the switch the interface belongs to.
Interface	Specifies the name of the interface.
Status	Specifies the operational status of the interface.
Oper Mode	Specifies the operational mode of the interface.
oper Trunk	Specifies the operational trunk mode.
admin Trunk	Specifies the administrative trunk mode.
Up VSAN List	Specifies the list of the VSANs where the interface is up.
Allowed Vsan List	Specifies the list of the VSANs where the interface is configured.

3. Click **Apply**.

   You should receive a success message.

4. Choose the same interface and verify that the **Allowed VSAN List** is updated with the allowed VSANs.

Clear FICON RNID Old value

1. Filter for the value of **old** in the **Connected To** column.
2. Check the check box for the switch or switches that display **old** in the **Connected To** column.
3. Choose **Clear FICON RNID Old Value** from the **Actions** drop-down list.
4. Click **OK** in the confirmation dialog box.

   Nexus Dashboard displays a success message indicating that the FICON (fiber connectivity) Request Node Identifier (RNID) status changed from **old** to **invalid**. The switch clears out the old RNID information, and Nexus Dashboard fetches the updated RNID information in the next discovery cycle.

5. Refresh the page to verify that the **Connected To** column no longer displays the value of **old**.

View and configure VSANs

You can configure and manage Virtual SANs (VSANs) from Cisco Nexus Dashboard.

To view information on interfaces in SAN fabrics:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **VSANs** tab to view VSAN information.

   You can view or configure a VSAN for the discovered fabrics, with either **Manageable** or **Manage Continuously** status. For a selected fabric, a VSAN scope tree is displayed in the left panel.

You can achieve higher security and greater stability in Fibre Channel fabrics by using virtual SANs (VSANs) on Cisco Data Center Switches and Cisco MDS 9000 Series switches. VSANs provide isolation among devices that are physically connected to the same fabric. With VSANs, you can create multiple logical SANs over a common physical infrastructure. Each VSAN can contain up to 239 switches and has an independent address space that allows identical Fibre Channel IDs (FC IDs) to be used simultaneously in different VSANs.



Cisco Nexus Dashboard does not discover, nor display any suspended VSAN.

The VSANs tab displays the following fields.

Field	Description
VSAN Name	Displays the VSAN name. The information that is associated with the selected VSAN scope appears in the right panel. If a VSAN is segmented, each individual segmented VSAN is a VSAN scope. For every selected VSAN scope, you can view information in tabs. • Switches • ISL • Host Ports • Storage Ports • Attributes • Domain ID • VSAN Membership
VSAN ID	Specifies the VSAN ID.
Segments	Specifies the Segments on this VSAN. Click on segments to open a slide-in pane to view summary information about each segment.
Status	Specifies if VSAN is **Up** or **Down**.

The following table describes the action items, in the **Actions** drop-down list, that appear on the **Fabrics Overview > VSANs** tab.

Action Item	Description
Create VSAN	Allows you to launch a wizard to create a VSAN. For more information, see Create VSAN Wizard.
Delete VSAN	Select the VSAN and click **Delete VSAN** to delete the VSAN. For more information, see Delete a VSAN.

When changing the switch port of a VSAN in Nexus Dashboard, if the port was associated with an isolated VSAN, then the previous VSAN column will be blank. For a description on all the fields that appear on the tabs, see View additional information for segmented VSANs.

Default VSAN settings

The following table lists the default settings for all configured VSANs.

Parameters	Default
Default VSAN	VSAN 1.
State	Active State
Name	Concatenation of VSAN and a four-digit string representing the VSAN ID. For example, VSAN 3 is VSAN0003.
Load-balancing attribute	OX ID (src-dst-ox-id).

Create VSAN Wizard

The VSAN Creation Wizard workflow includes these steps:

- VSAN ID and name
- Select Switches
- Configure VSAN Attributes
- Configure VSAN Domain
- Configure Port Membership

1. Go to **Manage > Fabrics**, then double-click on a fabric to view the **Fabric Overview** page.
2. Click on the **VSANs** tab to view VSAN information.
3. Click **Actions > Create VSAN**.

   The **Create New VSAN** screen of the wizard is displayed.

Ensure that the VSAN is not already created.

To create and configure VSANs from the Cisco Nexus Dashboard Web UI, perform the following steps:

Before you begin:

You cannot configure any application-specific parameters for a VSAN before creating the VSAN.

Ensure that the VSAN is not already created. Do not create the VSAN in suspended state.



The suspended VSANs are not managed.

1. In the VSAN ID and Name window, perform the following steps:
   a. Ensure that the correct Fabric is against the Fabric field.
   b. In the VSAN ID field, select VSAN ID from the drop-down list.

      The range is 2-4094. Create the list of VSAN ID in at least one Switch in the Fabric. VSAN ID 4079 is for reserved VSAN.

   c. In the VSAN Name field, enter a name for VSAN.

      If the field is left blank, the Switch assigns a default name to the VSAN.

   d. Click the FICON check box to enable FICON on the switch.
   e. Click Next.
2. In the Select Switches screen, click the check box next to the Switch Name, to create the VSAN.

   If the switch name is grayed out, it implies that the switch is already part of a VSAN. It may also imply that the switch doesn't have FICON feature enabled, if FICON is checked in the previous step.

   Click **Next**.

3. In the Configure VSAN Attributes screen, configure the VSAN attributes.

   If you create a VSAN in a suspended state, it doesn't appear on the Cisco Nexus Dashboard as it doesn't manage suspended VSANs.

   a. In Load Balancing, select the load balancing type to be used on the VSAN.

      The following types are available:

      - Src ID/Dest ID: Based on only source ID (Src_ID) and destination ID (Dest_ID).
      - Src ID/Dest ID/Ox ID (default): Originator exchange ID (Ox_ID) is also used for load balancing, in addition to Src_ID and Dest_ID. 0x_ID is an exchange ID assigned by the originator Interconnect Port for an exchange with the target Interconnect Port.

   b. In InterOp, select an interoperability value.

      The InterOp value is used to interoperate with different vendor devices. You can choose from one of the following:

      - Default: implies that the interoperability is disabled.
      - InterOp-1: implies that the VSAN can interoperate with all the Fibre Channel vendor devices.
      - InterOp-2: implies that the VSAN can interoperate with specific Fibre Channel vendor

devices for basic to advanced functionalities.

- InterOp-3: implies that the VSAN can interoperate with specific Fibre Channel vendor devices for basic to advanced functionalities.
- InterOp-4: implies that the VSAN can interoperate with specific Fibre Channel vendor devices for basic to advanced functionalities.



InterOp isn't supported on FICON VSAN.

c. In Admin State, select the configurable state for this VSAN.

- Active: implies that the VSAN is configured and services for this VSAN is activated.
- Suspended: implies that the VSAN is configured, but the service for this VSAN is deactivated.

  Choose this state to preconfigure all the VSAN parameters for the whole Fabric.



Nexus Dashboard doesn't manage a suspended VSAN, and therefore it does not appear in the VSAN scope.

d. Check the InOrder delivery check box to allow in-order delivery.

When the value of fcInorderDelivery is changed, the value of this object is set to the new value of that object.

e. Check the Add Fabric Binding DB check box if you want to enable the fabric binding for the FICON VSAN.

If the check box is selected, all the peers in the selected switches are added to each switch in the selected list.

f. Check the All Port Prohibited check box if you want to prohibit all the ports for FICON VSAN.

If the check box is selected, the FICON VSAN is created as all Ports prohibited, by default.

g. Click **Next**.

4. In the Configure VSAN Domain screen, configure the static domain IDs for FICON VSAN.
   a. Check the Use Static Domain IDs check box to configure the domain ID for the switches in the VSAN.
   b. The Available Domain IDs field shows all the available Domain IDs in the Fabric.

      Click **Automatically apply available domain IDs** to assign the domain ID for every switch that is selected to be a part of the VSAN.

   c. For every switch in the table, enter the domain ID from the list of available Domain IDs.
   d. Click **Next**.
5. In the Configure Port Membership screen, for every switch in the VSAN, configure the interfaces as the member of the new VSAN.



Modifying the Port VSAN may affect the I/O of the interface.

Click **Next**.

6. In the Review screen, verify if you have configured the VSAN correctly.

   Click **Previous** to navigate to the earlier screen and modify the configuration.

   Click **Finish** to confirm and configure the VSAN. The VSAN creation result is displayed at the bottom of the window.



After the VSAN is created, it will take few minutes for the new VSAN to appear in the VSAN scope tree.
If the switch port is associated with Isolated VSAN then the previous VSAN information will be blank.

Delete a VSAN

To delete a VSAN and its attributes from the Cisco Nexus Dashboard Web UI, perform the following steps:

1. Go to **Manage > Fabrics**, then double-click on a fabric to view the **Fabric Overview** page.
2. Click on the **VSANs** tab to view VSAN information.

   The **VSANS** window is displayed.

3. Select the VSAN that you want to delete and click **Actions > Delete VSAN**.

   The **Delete VSAN** screen appears, showing the switches associated with the VSAN.

4. Select all of the switches or select a specific switch to delete the VSAN from those switches, then click **Delete VSAN**.

   A confirmation window appears.

5. Click **Confirm** to confirm the deletion or click **Cancel** to close the dialog box without deleting the VSAN.



After the VSAN is deleted, it will take few minutes for the new VSAN to disappear from the VSAN scope tree.

View additional information for segmented VSANs

If a VSAN is segmented, each individual segmented VSAN is a VSAN scope. For every selected VSAN scope, you can view additional information in these tabs:

- Switches
- ISL
- Host Ports
- Storage Ports
- Attributes

- Domain ID
- VSAN Membership

Switches

This tab displays Switches in the VSAN scope. Click the Switch name to view the summary information of the switch. The following table describes the fields that appear on the Switches tab.

Field	Description
Name	Specifies the name of the switch in the VSAN. Click the name to view the switch summary. Click **Show more Details** to view complete information.
Domain ID	Specifies an insistent domain ID.
VSAN WWN	Specifies the world wide name (WWN) of the VSAN.
Principal WWN	Specifies the world wide name (WWN) of the switch. For the principal switch, the value is *self*.
Model	Specifies the model name of the switch.
Release	Specifies the NX-OS version on the switch.
Up Time	Specifies the time from which the switch is up.

ISL

This tab displays information about the ISLs about the switches in the VSAN scope. The following table describes the fields that appear on the ISLs tab.

If the VSAN is configured on both the switches across the ISL and if VSAN is not enabled on the ISL, Nexus Dashboard considers VSAN as segmented. Therefore, add the VSAN to the trunked VSANs across the ISL to clear the warning message. Alternatively, you can ignore this warning message.

Field	Description
VSANs	All VSANs which this ISL runs traffic on.
From Switch	The source switch of the link.
From Interface	The port index of source E_port of the link.
To Switch	The switch on the other end of the link.
To Interface	The port index of destination E_port of the link.
Speed	The speed of this ISL.
Status	The operational status of the link.
Port Channel Members	The member of Port Channel if the ISL is a Port Channel.
Additional Info	Additional information for this ISL, such as, TE/TF/TNP ISL.

Host Ports

This tab displays information about the host ports on the switches in the VSAN scope. The following table describes the fields that appear on the Host Ports tab.

Field	Description
Enclosure	The name of the enclosure.
Device Alias	The device alias of this entry.
Port WWN	The assigned PWWN for this host.
Fcid	The FC ID assigned for this host.
Switch Interface	Interface on the switch that is connected with the end device.
Link Status	The operational status of the link.
Vendor	Specifies the name of the vendor.
Serial Number	Specifies the serial number of the enclosure.
Model	Specifies the name of the model.
Firmware	The version of the firmware that is executed by this HBA.
Driver	The version of the driver that is executed by this HBA.
Additional Info	The information list corresponding to this HBA.

Storage Ports

This tab displays information about the storage ports on the switches in the VSAN scope. The following table describes the fields that appear on the Storage Ports tab.

Field	Description
Enclosure	The name of the enclosure.
Device Alias	The device alias of this entry.
Port WWN	The assigned PWWN for this host.
Fcid	The FC ID assigned for this host.
Switch Interface	Interface on the switch that is connected with the end device.
Link Status	The operational status of the link.

Attributes

This tab displays the attributes of all the switches in the VSAN scope. The following table describes the fields that appear on the Attributes tab.

Field	Description
Edit	Click **Edit** to modify the attributes of the VSAN and to push the same VSAN attributes to the selected switches. If the VSAN is FICON VSAN in any selected switch, the following fields won't appear on the UI, as they can't be modified for the FICON VSAN. - vsanLoadBalancing - InterOp - Inorder Delivery After modify the attributes, you can click **Save** to save changes or **Cancel** to discard.
Switch Name	Displays the name of the switch that is associated with the VSAN.
VSAN Name	Displays the name of the VSAN.
Admin	Specifies if the status of the Admin is either Active or Suspend. - **Active** implies that the VSAN is configured and services for the VSAN is activated. - **Down** implies that the VSAN is configured; however, the service for the VSAN is deactivated. You can use set this state to preconfigure all the VSAN parameters by using the CLI only.  If you suspend a VSAN, it's removed from Cisco Nexus Dashboard as well.
Oper	The operational state of the VSAN.
MTU	Displays the MTU for the switch.
Load Balancing	Specifies the load-balancing type that is used in the VSAN. The type of load balancing used on this VSAN. - srcId/DestId-use source and destination ID for path selection - srcdId/DestId/OxId-use source, destination, and exchange IDs
InterOp	The interoperability mode of the local switch on this VSAN. - default - interop-1 - interop-2 - interop-3
Inorder Delivery	The Inorder Delivery guarantee flag of device. If true, then the inorder delivery is guaranteed. If false, it's not guaranteed.
FICON	True if the VSAN is FICON-enabled.

Domain ID

This tab displays information about the VSAN domain and its parameters. The following table describes the fields that appear on the Domain ID tab.

Field	Description
Edit	Select a switch and click the Edit icon to modify the Domain ID information for the selected switch.
Switch Name	Specifies the switch name in the VSAN.  NPV switches aren't listed in this column. However, the NPV switches exist in this VSAN fabric.
State	Specifies the state of the Switch.
Enable	Specifies if the Domain ID is enabled or disabled.
Running	Specifies the running domain.
Config	Specifies the configuration.
Config Type	Specifies the usage of the domain ID type-**preferred** or **static**.
Icons	
Total	The number next to Table specifies the entries under this tab.
Refresh Icon	Click the Refresh icon to refresh the entries.

VSAN Membership

This tab displays information about the interfaces on the switches that form the VSAN. The following table describes the fields that appear on the VSAN Membership tab.

Field	Description
Edit	Select a switch and click the Edit icon to modify Port VSAN Membership for selected VSAN and selected switch. Port VSAN Membership is presented by different types including FC (physical), Port Channel, FCIP, iSCSI, VFC (slot/port), VFC (ID), VFC Channel, VFC FEX, and VFC Breakout, PortChooser is provided for each type to show all existing interfaces on a selected switch for the user to choose from.  If you modify Post VSAN Membership for any operational trunking port or port channel members, a warning appears. Use the Device Manager to change Allowed VSAN List for Trunking Interface.
Switch Name	Name of the switch
Interfaces	FC Ports in VSAN

View and configure device aliases

A device alias is a user-friendly name for a port WWN. Device alias name can be specified when configuring features such as zoning, QoS, and port security. The device alias application uses the Cisco Fabric Services (CFS) infrastructure to enable efficient database management and fabric-wide distribution.

To view and configure device aliases:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Device Aliases** tab.

   This table describes the fields that appear under **Device Aliases** tab.

Field	Description
Switch	Displays the device alias switch name.
Device Alias	Displays the alias retrieved from the switch.
pWWN	Displays the port WWN

Configure device aliases

Before performing any device alias configuration, check the status on the CFS tab to ensure that the status is shown as **success**.



To perform device alias configuration from the Nexus Dashboard Web UI, the fabric must be configured as Device Alias enhanced mode.

To add, or edit, or delete device aliases:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Device Aliases** tab.
3. Click the check box next to the switch column where you want to add the device alias.
   a. Click **Actions > Add device alias**.

      The **Add device alias** windows appears.

      All the provisioned port WWNs are populated in the table.

   b. Enter a device alias name in the **Device Alias** field to indicate to create a device alias for the selected pWWN.
   c. Click **Save** to exit the inline editor mode.
   d. Click **Apply** to assign the device alias to the switches.

      You can also create a device alias with a non-provisioned port WWN.

   e. Click **+** icon of Pre-provision device aliases to create a new table row in inline editor mode.

f. In the **pWWN** field, enter the non-provisioned port WWN and device alias for the new alias.

g. Click **Save** to exit the inline editor mode.

h. Click **Apply** to assign the device alias and the associated pWWN to the switches.



If you close the Add device alias window before applying the device alias to the switches, the changes will be discarded and the device alias will not be created.

4. To edit the device alias, choose the check box next to the switch column, and then click **Actions > Edit device aliases**.



You can select multiples switches to edit device aliases.

The **Edit device aliases** windows appears.

All the selected port WWNs are populated in the table.

a. Click **Edit** icon next to the pWWN column.

b. Enter a required device alias name in the Device Alias field and click **tick** icon to save the name.

c. Repeat the same procedure to edit other device alias names.

d. Click **Apply** to save edited device aliases to the switches.



When you rename a device alias, a warning message appears that editing device alias causes traffic interruption and to review the zone member type. For Cisco NX-OS Releases in:
* 7.x releases - before 7.3(0) releases
* 6.x releases - before 6.2(15) releases

e. Click **Cancel** to discard changes or click **Confirm** to save changes.

5. Choose check box next to the switch column for which you need to delete the device alias.

a. Click **Actions > Delete device alias**.

A confirmation window appears.



Deleting the device alias may cause traffic interruption.

b. Click **Yes** to delete the device alias.

6. For end devices with an attached service profile, the service profile name is populated to the **Device Alias** field. This allows the service profile name as a device alias name for those devices.

Device Alias creation is CFS auto committed after clicking **Apply**. Click **CFS** tab to check if CFS is properly performed after the device alias created. In case of failure, you must troubleshoot and fix the problem.

View CFS information

CFS information is listed for all the eligible switches in the fabric. Before performing any Device Alias configuration, check the status on the **CFS** tab to ensure that the status is shown as "success" . If the

CFS is locked by another user, or if the previous operation failed, ensure that the CFS session is unlocked.

The following table describes the columns that appears on the **CFS** tab:

Fields	Descriptions
Switch	Specifies the name of switch.
Feature	Specifies the feature on the switch.
Last Action	Specifies the last action performed on the switch.
Result	Specifies the action performed is success or unsuccessful.
Lock Owner Switch	Specifies whether the switch is locked or not.
Lock Owner User	Specifies the user role name if the switch is locked.
Merge Status	Specifies the merge status of the switch.

To view CFS information from the Nexus Dashboard Web UI:

1. To commit the CFS configuration, choose the **Switch** radio button, click **Commit**.

   The CFS configuration for this switch is committed.

2. To abort the CFS configuration, choose the **Switch** radio button, click **Abort**.

   The CFS configuration for this switch is aborted.

3. To clear the lock on the CFS configuration, choose the **Switch** radio button, click **Clear lock**.

   If the CFS is locked by another user, or if the previous operation failed, ensure that the CFS session is unlocked.

View and configure event analytics

The information shown in the **Event Analytics** tab is described in greater detail in these areas:

- **Alarms**: See the "Alarms" section in Event Analytics
- **Events**: See the "Events" section in Event Analytics
- **Accounting**: See the "Accounting" section in Event Analytics

Back up and restore fabric configurations

This table describes the columns that appears on the **Backup** tab.

Fields	Descriptions
Switch	Specifies the name of switch.
Backup Date	Specifies the backup date.
Backup Tag	Specifies the backup name.
Backup Type	Specifies the backup type, whether it is a golden backup.
Configuration Files	Specifies the configuration files details.

The following table describes the fields and descriptions that appears on **Action** tab.

Actions	Descriptions
Backup now	• Choose **Backup now**. The **Create new backup** window appears. • Enter name in **Backup tag** field. If required choose check box **Mark backup as golden**. For more information on golden backup, refer to the section "Golden Backup" in Backing Up and Restoring SAN Operational Mode Setups. • Click **OK**.
Copy to bootflash	Choose **Copy to bootflash**. A confirmation window appears, click **OK**. For more information on bootflash, see the section "Copy to bootflash" in Understanding Switch Overview for SAN Fabrics.
Compare	Choose required switch names to compare configuration of switches, choose **Compare**. You can select only two switches at an instance. **Compare Config** window appears, displaying the difference between the two configuration files. The Source and Target configuration files content is displayed in two columns. The differences in the configuration file are show in the table, with legends. • **Red**: Deleted configuration details. • **Green**: New added configuration. • **Blue**: Modified configuration details.

Actions	Descriptions
Export	Click **Export**. The files are downloaded in your local system. You can use the third-party file transfer tools to transfer these files to an external server.
Edit tag	Click **Edit tag** to change the backup tag name.
Mark as golden	To mark existing backup as golden backup, choose **Mark as golden**, a confirmation window appears, click **Confirm**.
Remove as golden	To remove existing backup from golden backup, choose **Remove as golden**, a confirmation window appears, click **Confirm**.
Delete	To delete existing backups, choose **Delete** a confirmation window appears, click **Confirm**.  If you have marked backup as golden backup. make sure that the golden backup is removed, else error appears you can’t delete existing backup. You can delete one backup at a time.

Monitor changes in configurations using Configuration Monitor

Nexus Dashboard allows you to monitor the changes in configuration as compared to the baseline configuration.

After fabric discovery, configuration monitor saves the baseline configuration for all the switches in the fabric. Nexus Dashboard monitors the following parameters:

- NTP_TimeZone
- NTP_TimeServer
- AAA Config
- SYSLOG
- SNMP Host
- ACL
- Users

The monitoring job is executed once a day, everyday, to check for differences in the baseline configuration with the current configuration. The **Configuration Drift** column displays **Yes** when there is a difference between the baseline and the current configuration and an alarm is raised. You can view the alarms raised on Cisco Nexus Dashboard by navigating to **Analyze > Event Analytics > Alarms > Alarms Raised**.

The **Fabric Overview > Configuration Monitor** tab displays the following fields.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Displays the switches discovered in the fabric. You can click on the switch name to view the summary information in a slide-in pane.
IP Address	Specifies the IP address of the switch.
Baseline Configuration Time	Specifies the time at which the baseline configuration was generated.
Baseline Configuration	Click **View** to view the baseline configuration for the specific switch. Click **Close** to return to the initial view.

Configuration Drift	Specifies if there is a difference in the current configuration as compared to the baseline configuration. **N/A** specifies that Nexus Dashboard failed to collect the switch baseline configuration due to SSH or reachability issues. **No** specifies that there is no configuration difference. **Yes** specifies that there is a configuration drift as compared to the baseline configuration. Click **Yes** to view the configuration difference. On the **Configuration Differences** page, **Baseline** and **Current** configurations are displayed side-by-side in two columns. The new configuration is highlighted in green color, and the deleted configuration lines are highlighted in red color. Nexus Dashboard generates an alert every 24 hours if the up or trunking interfaces differ from the current interface count. Navigate to **Fabric Overview** > **Configuration Monitor** and choose a switch. Click **View** under the **Baseline Configuration** column. With this feature, the **Base Configuration** page displays the up or the trunking interfaces. Nexus Dashboard compares the results between the baseline configuration and the current configuration for the up or the trunking interfaces to determine the configuration differences. You can view the alarms raised by navigating to **Analyze > Event Analytics > Alarms > Alarms Raised**. This feature is limited to MDS platforms that support the show interface status command.

The following table describes the action items, in the **Actions** drop-down list, that appear on the **Fabric Overview > Configuration Monitor** tab.

For every event, an alarm is triggered and recorded on the **Analyze > Event Analytics > Alarms > Alarms Raised** page. If you **Disable Fabric Monitoring**, all the alarms are moved to **Alarms Cleared**.

Action Item	Description
Enable Fabric Monitoring	Allows you to enable fabric monitoring on all switches in the fabric.
Disable Fabric Monitoring	Allows you to disable monitoring the entire fabric. Note that if you disable fabric monitoring, the configuration drift data will not be captured and there will be no data to display on this tab.  If you **Disable Fabric Monitoring** for the fabric, all the alarms are moved to **Alarms Cleared** tab.
Reset Baseline Configuration	Allows you to reset baseline configuration. Select the switch and choose **Reset Baseline Configuration** to purge all the configurations into the **Baseline Configuration**.

View name server information

Name Server stores name entries for all hosts in the FCNS database. The name server permits an Nx port to register attributes during a PLOGI (to the name server) to obtain attributes of other hosts. These attributes are deregistered when the Nx port logs out either explicitly or implicitly. In a multiswitch fabric configuration, the name server instances running on each switch shares information in a distributed database. One instance of the name server process runs on each switch.

To view name server information:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Name Server** tab.

   The **Name Server** tab displays name server entries for the selected fabric. Note that this data is pulled from the switches discovery so duplicate entries are removed.

Field	Description
VSAN ID	Specifies the VSAN ID for the selected Fabric.
FC ID	Specifies the associated interface FCID.
Switch	Specifies the name of the switch. Click on the switch name to view the switch summary information. Double click on the switch name to launch the Switch Overview screen.
Port	Specifies the interface port.
Device Alias	Displays the alias retrieved from the switch. A device aliases is a user-friendly name for a port WWN. Device alias name can be specified when configuring features.
Type	The options are **N** and **NL**.
Port Name	Specifies the name of the port.
Node Name	Specifies the name of the node.
FC4Type:Feature	Specifies the FC Type that the port is using. This includes which protocol or state the port is in, that is, scsi-fcp, nvme, npv and whether it is an initiator or target. The following are the sample values: • scsi-fcp:target • scsi-fcp,nvme:init,init • scsi-fcp:both • nvme:target,disc

View port usage information

To view port usage information:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Port Usage** tab.

   You can view the following information on the **Port Usage** tab.

   - **Port Speed** column displays the speed of the port.
   - **Used Ports** column displays the total ports with the mentioned port speed.
   - **Available Ports** column displays the available ports for the port speed.
   - **Total Ports** column displays the total ports with the mentioned speed.
   - **Estimated Day Left** column displays the estimated days left for the ports.

You can use **Filter by attribute** to view required information.

Click **Refresh** icon to refresh the table.

Used ports displays the total used ports for the selected switch. **Total ports** displays the total available ports for the selected switch.

View CPU, memory, traffic, temperature, and power metrics

To view CPU and memory utilization, traffic, temperature, and power utilization for your fabric and the connected switches:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **Metrics** tab.



If you do not see the **Metrics** tab, click on the three dots (. . .) to access the **Metrics** tab.

The tabs and their fields on the page are explained in the following sections.

- CPU and Memory
- Traffic
- Temperature
- Power

CPU and Memory

The following table describes the columns that appear on the **CPU** and the **Memory** tabs.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch. Click the name of a switch to access a **Switch** slide-in pane with the switch details. Click on the graph icon to view the CPU or memory performance chart.
IP Address	Specifies the switch IP address.
Low Value (%)	Specifies the lowest CPU utilization value on the switch.
Avg. Value (%)	Specifies the average CPU utilization value on the switch.
High Value (%)	Specifies the high CPU utilization value on the switch.
Low to High Value Range (Preview)	Specifies the linear range preview.

Click the drop-down list to view CPU or memory data for the selected **Day**, **Week**, **Month**, or **Year**.



The label for the drop-down list changes based on your selection. For example, if you clicked **Day**, the label changes to **Show last day**.

Traffic

The following table describes the columns that appear on the **Traffic** tab.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch. Click the name of a switch to access a **Switch** slide-in pane with the switch details.
Avg. Rx	Specifies the average Rx value.
Peak Rx	Specifies the peak Rx value.
Avg. Tx	Specifies the average Tx value.
Peak Tx	Specifies the peak Tx value.
Avg. Rx+Tx	Specifies the average of the Rx and Tx value.
Avg. Errors	Specifies the average error value.
Peak Errors	Specifies the peak error value.
Avg. Discards	Specifies the average discarded value.
Peak Discards	Specifies the peak discarded value.
Last Update Time	Specifies the last updated time.

Click the drop-down list to view traffic data for the selected **Day**, **Week**, **Month**, or **Year**.



The label for the drop-down list changes based on your selection. For example, if you clicked **Day**, the label changes to **Show last day**.

Temperature

The following table describes the columns that appear on the **Temperature** tab.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of switch. Click the name of a switch to access a **Switch** slide-in pane with the switch details. Click the graph icon to view the temperature chart.
IP Address	Specifies the switch IP address.
Temperature Module	Specifies the module of temperature.
Low Value (° C)	Specifies the lowest temperature value in degrees.
Avg. Value (° C)	Specifies the average temperature value in degrees.
High Value (° C)	Specifies the high temperature value in degrees.

Click the drop-down list to view temperature data for the selected **Hour**, **Day**, **Week**, or **Month**.

The label for the drop-down list changes based on your selection. For example, if you clicked **Day**, the label changes to **Show last day**.

Power

The following table describes the columns that appear on the **Power** tab.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch. Click the name of a switch to access a **Switch** slide-in pane with the switch details.
IP Address	Specifies the switch IP address.
Power Module	Specifies the power module. Click the graph icon to view the power usage chart.
Power Usage (%)	Specifies the power usage as a percentage with subcategories based on the selected switch.
Avg	Specifies the average power usage.
Min	Specifies the minimum power usage.
Max	Specifies the maximum power usage.
Capacity (AMPs)	Specifies the capacity in (amps) amperes.
Draw (AMPs)	Specifies the power usage draw with subcategories based on the selected switch.
Avg	Specifies the average power usage draw.
Min	Specifies the minimum power usage draw.
Max	Specifies the maximum power usage based.
Capacity (WATTs)	Specifies the power capacity in watts.
Draw (WATTs)	Specifies the power usage draw in watts with subcategories based on the selected switch.
Avg	Specifies the average power usage draw in watts.
Min	Specifies the minimum power usage draw in watts.
Max	Specifies the maximum power usage draw in watts.

Power Module	Click on the graph icon under the **Power Module** column to filter the power usage based on the chosen data type. Options include: • **Usage (%)** • **Draw (AMPs)** • **Draw (WATTs)** Click on **Day**, **Week**, or **Month** to filter the data based on time increments. If you click on the **Day** increment, the graph displays one line for the selected data type. If you click on the **Week** or **Month** option, the graph displays the average, minimum, or maximum power usage values depending on the chosen data type.

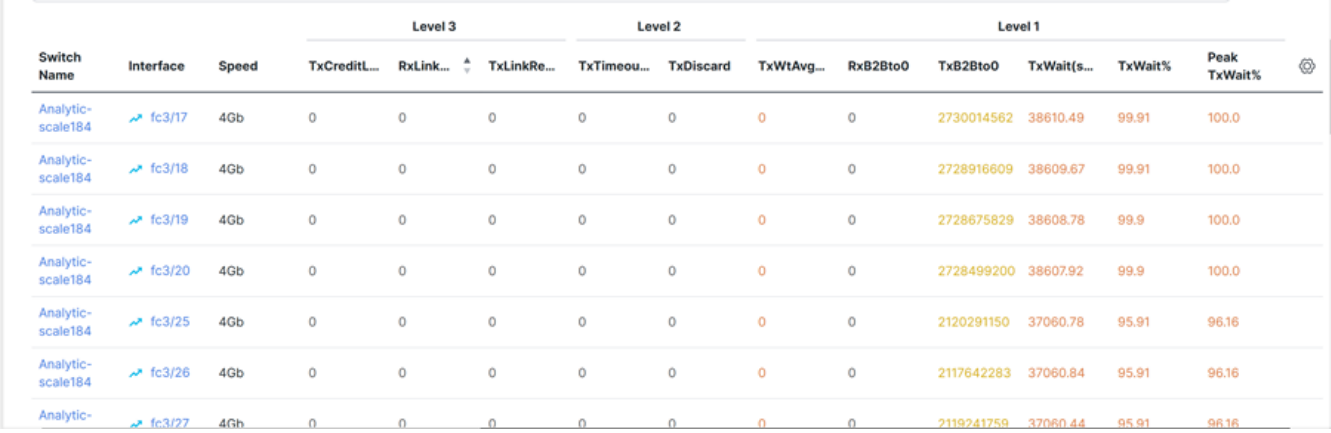
Click the drop-down list to view power data for the selected **Hour**, **Day**, **Week**, or **Month**.



The label for the drop-down list changes based on your selection. For example, if you clicked **Hour**, the label changes to **Show last hour**.

View slow drain statistics at the switch and port level using Congestion Analysis

The **Congestion Analysis** option enables you to view slow drain statistics at the switch level and the port level. You can monitor the slow drain issue within any duration. You can display the data in a chart format and export the data for analysis. You can also view the topology that provides a high-level view of txwait, drops, credit loss recovery, over utilization, and port monitor events. You can view the data from the congestion analysis counters such as, TxWait% and Peaktx Wait% to monitor and prevent congestion or slow drain.



			Level 3			Level 2		Level 1					
Switch Name	Interface	Speed	TxCreditL...	RxLink...	TxLinkRe...	TxTimeou...	TxDiscard	TxWtAvg...	RxB2Bto0	TxB2Bto0	TxWait(s...	TxWait%	Peak TxWait%
Analytic-scale184	fc3/17	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2730014562	38610.49	99.91	100.0
Analytic-scale184	fc3/18	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2728916609	38609.67	99.91	100.0
Analytic-scale184	fc3/19	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2728675829	38608.78	99.9	100.0
Analytic-scale184	fc3/20	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2728499200	38607.92	99.9	100.0
Analytic-scale184	fc3/25	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2120291150	37060.78	95.91	96.16
Analytic-scale184	fc3/26	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2117642283	37060.84	95.91	96.16
Analytic-	fc3/27	4Gb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2119241759	37060.44	95.91	96.16

- The jobs run in the background, even after you log off.
- For the Cisco MDS 9000 Series switches running on NX-OS version 9 and later, performance monitoring data is polled using NX-API for the fiber channel (FC) ports, and the NX-API feature is automatically enabled if it's not already enabled. For Cisco MDS 9000 Series switches running on NX-OS version 8 and earlier, SNMP is used instead.
- Slow drain job page is removed because the slow drain job is integrated into PM and it runs together with the PM collection for 24 hours by default.

Follow these steps to view slow drain statistics at the switch and port level:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click **Congestion Analysis**.

   The **Congestion Analysis** page shows the congestion data for the fabric directly for the last 24 hours.

   - Use the **date picker** to change the time scope to see the history data up to two weeks.
   - Click the **tooltip** icon to view the descriptions of all the Congestion Analysis counter descriptions and what they indicate.
3. Determine the type of information that you want to have displayed in the **Device Interfaces** table.
   - Select **Only Rows With Data** to filter and display the nonzero entries in the statistics.
   - Select **Show All Rows** to show all entries in the table, regardless of their values.
4. Click a switch name in the **Switch Name** column of the **Device Interfaces** table to display the switch's health.

5. Click an interface name in the **Interface** column of the **Device Interfaces** table to display the slow drain value for the switch port in a chart format.
6. Use the **Filter by attributes** option to display the details based on the defined value for each column. For example, you can filter the data based on a value you enter for Switch Name, Interface, Connect To, Speed, and Type.
7. View and analyze the data shown in the Congestion Analysis counters, including TxWait% and Peak TxWait%. The **Peak TxWait%** shows data for the Peak traffic time.

   The data for the Congestion Analysis counters is displayed in different colors, indicating the severity levels. Red for Level 1, orange for Level 2, and yellow for Level 3.



There is a slight difference in color indicators for TxWait% data values. TxWait% values less than 30% are displayed in yellow, and TxWait% values greater than 30% are displayed in orange.

View a visualization of congestion information

A topology of the selected fabric appears when you click a fabric name and displays congestion details for the fabric. The topology window shows color-encoded nodes and links that correspond to various network elements. For each of the elements, you can hover over to fetch more information. The links and switches are color-coded. Enable performance collections and SNMP traps to view the congestion information on the topology.

The following table lists the color description that is associated with the links and switches.

Color	Name	Description
Blue (light)	High Utilization	High utilization tx-datarate >= 80%
Green	Normal	No Congestion found
Red	Level 3	Credit loss recovery
Orange	Level 2	Drops
Yellow (dark)	Level 1.5	txwait >= 30%
Yellow	Level 1	txwait < 30%
Gray (light)	No Data	No Data

A switch color represents the highest level congestion that is found on any link to switch. The maximum value is 3 and the minimum value is 1. A switch has two colors if overutilized. The right half of the switch is colored in light blue to represent the overutilization. A number on the switch represents the number of F ports with congestion. The color around the number represents the highest level congestion that is found on F ports of the switch. Click the switch to bring in a sliding window, which shows the switch details. Double-click on the switch to view congestion data by filtering on the switch name.

Two parallel lines are used to represent the congestion on links. Links are bidirectional, hence each direction has a color to represent the highest level of congestion. Hover over a link to view the switch and interface name of the source and destination. Click a link to view the congestion data that is related to that link alone.

The highest congestion level a link can have is **Level 3**. Valid colors for a link are Green, Red, Orange, Yellow, and Gray (light).

View DIRL information

Dynamic Ingress Rate Limiting (DIRL) is used to automatically limit the rate of ingress commands and other traffic to reduce or eliminate the congestion that is occurring in the egress direction. DIRL does this by reducing the rate of IO solicitations such that the data generated by these IO solicitations matches the ability of the end device to process the data without causing any congestion. As the device's ability to handle the amount of solicited data changes, DIRL, will dynamically adjust seeking to supply it with the maximum amount of data possible without the end device causing congestion. After the end device recovers from congestion, DIRL will automatically stop limiting the traffic that is sent to the switch port.

In case of slow drain and over utilization, the assumption is that if the rate of IO solicitation requests is reduced then this will make a corresponding reduction in the amount of data solicited and being sent to the end device. Reducing the amount of data will resolve both the slow drain and over utilization cases.

DIRL is comprised of two functions and can perform equally well on congestion caused both slow drain and over utilization:

- **Port monitor**: Detects slow drain and overutilization conditions and if the port guard action is set as DIRL, it notifies FPM. Port monitor port guard action DIRL can be configured on the following counters:
  - **txwait**: Use for detection of slow drain.
  - **tx-datarate**: Used for detection of overutilization.
  - **tx-datarate-burst**: Use for detection of overutilization.
- **FPM**: DIRL actions are taken by FPM as notified by port monitor. On detecting a rising threshold from port monitor, FPM does rate reduction causing the rate of ingress traffic to be reduced. On detecting the value of a counter being below the falling threshold continuously for the DIRL recovery interval, FPM does rate recovery.

After the port monitor policy is configured with the DIRL portguard action and activated, all non-default F ports are monitored by default, and FPM is notified if congestion is detected on any of these ports. However, you can manually exclude certain interfaces from being monitored.

The following are the different transition states of DIRL:

- **Normal**: The state in which a port is functioning normally and state before it enters DIRL Rate Reduction. After full recovery, the port returns to the Normal state.
- **DIRL Rate Reduction**: The state in which an event rising threshold triggers the DIRL rate reduction process.
- **DIRL Rate Reduction Maximum**: The state in which the DIRL rate reduction has reached its maximum value and more rising thresholds events are detected.
- **DIRL Status**: The state in which an event below the rising threshold and above the falling threshold is detected. This state will transition to the DIRL Recovery state when an event below the falling threshold is detected for the configured recovery-interval.
- **DIRL Rate Recovery**: The state in which the DIRL rate recovery happens on detecting an event below the falling threshold for the configured recovery-interval. This state will transition to the Normal state after the port recovers completely from DIRL.

This state is a recurring state and there will be multiple rate recoveries before the ports are completely recovered from DIRL. This state will transition to the DIRL Stasis state when an event below the rising threshold and above the falling threshold is detected.

The following are the actions that are initiated by DIRL depending on the type of event detected on the port:



The events are listed in reverse chronological order with the most current event at the top.

- An event rising threshold is detected on the port and DIRL is initiated for the port. The port ingress traffic rate is reduced to 50% of its current rate.
- In the next polling interval, the recovery-interval expires without detecting a rising threshold. The port ingress traffic is increased by 25% of its current capacity.
- In the next polling interval, the recovery-interval expires without detecting a rising threshold. The port ingress traffic is increased by 25% of its current capacity..
- In the next polling interval, the recovery-interval expires without detecting a rising threshold. The port ingress traffic is increased by 25% of its current capacity.
- In the next polling interval, the recovery-interval expires without detecting a rising threshold. The port ingress traffic is increased by 25% of its current capacity.
- In the next polling interval, an event rising threshold is detected on the port, and DIRL is initiated for the port. The port ingress traffic is reduced again to 50% of its current rate.

View a visualization of DIRL congestion management

Dynamic Ingress Rate Limiting (DIRL) analysis is an on-demand job executed on the selected fabric. It displays the DIRL status and events on all the switches in the fabric. The following commands are executed on the switches and the output is collected as a snapshot.

- show fpm ingress-rate-limit status
- show fpm ingress-rate-limit events



DIRL Visualization is supported on Cisco MDS Series switches with Release 9.2(1) and later.

To view the DIRL analysis on Nexus Dashboard:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **DIRL** tab.
3. Click **Start DIRL data collection** to begin collection.
4. Click **Cancel/Abort** to stop the collection.

A status message appears to show that the collection is in progress. It also displays the time stamp at which the analysis began. After the Analysis is complete, information is populated in the table below. A status message appears to indicate that the collection is complete. It also displays the time stamp at which the analysis was completed.

An entry in the table below shows that following fields:

Field	Description
Switch	Specifies the switch on which the analysis is collected. Click on the Switch to view a slide-in pane displaying the summary. Click on the launch icon to view **Switch Overview**.
Interface	Specifies the interface on which the analysis is collected. • Click the trend icon to view the chart for DIRL events on the interface. The graph provides information about Ingress, Egress, DIRL counter(s) values of the current DIRL with event timestamps for the selected DIRL interface. The graph also shows set of Falling/Rising threshold of each DIRL counter; the threshold is based on the active edge type Port Monitor policy at the time of the DIRL status collection. • Click on the interface name to view interface summary. Click VSAN value to view the related VSANs. • Click **DIRL Events** to view Get the latest DIRL data. The table displays the events of this interface from the CLI command output show fpm ingress-rate-limit events.
Current rate limit (%)	Specifies the % indicating the current rate limit.
Previous action	Specifies the previous action performed to control the rate limit.
Last updated time	Displays the time stamp at which the event occurred.

Click **DIRL Past Events** to view the DIRL events for all the interfaces in this fabric, except the current DIRL interfaces. The table displays events from CLI command output show fpm ingress-rate-limit events.

Get the latest DIRL data

To get the latest DIRL date:

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click on the **DIRL** tab.
3. Click **Get latest DIRL data**.

   You can see the latest DIRL data after the operations completes.
4. Click **DIRL Events** in the **Interface** column to view the rate-limit events for the selected interface on the switch.

   The fields in the **DIRL** tab are described in the following table.

Field	Description
Fabric	Specifies the fabric to which the switch belongs.

Field	Description
Switch	Specifies the fabric for which the DIRL congestion is visualized.
Interface	Specifies the interface on which the events are visualized.
Last collection at	Specifies the date and time at which the DIRL status was collected.
Counter	Specifies if the counter is for **txwait** or **tx-datarate** or **tx-datarate-burst**.
Event	Specifies the event.
Counter Value %	Specifies the value of the counter.
Action	Specifies the action which triggered the event,
Operating port speed (Mbps)	Specifies the speed of the operating port.
Input rate (Mbps)	Specifies the input rate.
Output rate (Mbps)	Specifies the output rate.
Current rate limit (%)	Specifies the current rate limit.
Applied rate limit (%)	Specifies the applied rate limit.
Time	Specifies the time at event was triggered.

View and configure AAA servers

You can view or configure authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) servers, Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), RADIUS, or TACACS+ servers, using the **AAA** tab.

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the tab list and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

   The tabs and their fields on the page are explained in the following sections.

   - AAA Servers
   - AAA Server Groups
   - Search Maps
   - Applications
   - Protocol Defaults
   - Authentication Type

View information on AAA servers

AAA Servers

The **AAA Servers** tab displays any RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server configured on Cisco MDS switches for the chosen fabric.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch.
Switch IP	Specifies the IP address of the switch.
Server Groups	Specifies the number for the AAA server group.
ID	Specifies the AAA server ID.
Protocol	Specifies the type of authentication protocol. Available options are: · **Radius** · **Tacacs+** · **LDAP**

IP Address Type	Specifies the type of IP address. Available options are: · **IPv4** · **IPv6** · **DNS**
Name or IP Address	Specifies the hostname or the IP address of the server.
Auth Port	Specifies the authentication port of the AAA server. Set the authentication port as 636 for secure LDAP.
Account Port	Specifies the port number of the account.
Key Type	Specifies the key type. Available options include: · **Plain** · **Encrypted** · **Not Configured**
Time Out (s)	Specifies the time-out value in seconds for the AAA server to attempt authentication requests before the AAA server times out.
Retransmits	Specifies the number of AAA server retransmission attempts.
Idle Time (m)	Specifies the allowed idle time in minutes before the AAA server times out.
Test User	Specifies the test username.  You can configure a username and password for periodic TACACS+ server status testing. You can use the default test username (test) and default password (test).
Root DN	Specifies the root distinguished name (DN).

AAA Server Groups

The **AAA Server Groups** tab displays any RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server groups configured on Cisco MDS switches for the chosen fabric. You can also view if an LDAP server group is attached to a search map.

The fields in the **AAA Server Groups** tab are described in the following table.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch.
Switch IP	Specifies the IP address of the switch.
ID	Specifies ID of the switch.
Name	Specifies the name of the server group.

Protocol & Search Map	Specifies the authentication protocol. If the switch is enabled for LDAP, you can configure a search map. For more information, see Create a search map.
Server ID List	Specifies the list of server IP addresses assigned to the server group.
Dead Time (m)	Specifies the LDAP server dead-time interval in minutes. The dead-time interval specifies the time that the Cisco MDS server waits, after declaring that an LDAP server is dead, before sending out a test packet to determine if the server is now alive.

Search Maps

The **Search Maps** tab allows you to attach an LDAP server group to a search map. A search map provides the workflow for managing your LDAP server groups and Cisco MDS switches.

The fields in the **Search Maps** tab are described in the following table.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the LDAP-enabled Cisco MDS switch.
Name	Specifies the name of the search map.
Type	Specifies the type of search map. Available options are: · **User Profile** · **Trusted Cert** · **Control Lookup** · **User Switch Bind** · **User Cert Bind**
Base DN	Specifies the base distinguished name (DN) for the search map. For example, you can enter **dc=ldapuser,dc=local** as the base DN.
Filter	Specifies the filter for the search map. For example, you can enter a filter such as **cn=$userid@ldapuser@ldapuser.local**.
Attribute	Specifies the attribute for the search map. For example, you can enter **description** as an attribute.
Mode	Specifies the mode for the switch.  The **Mode** parameter is configured by the switch.

Applications

The fields in the **Applications** tab are described in the following table.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch.

Switch IP	Specifies the IP address of the switch.
Type, SubType, Function	Specifies the type, subtype, and function of the LDAP application.
Server Group List	Specifies the list of server groups.
Server Group Local	Specifies the local server group.
Server Group Trivial	Specifies the server group trivial.

Protocol Defaults

The **Protocol Defaults** tab displays a default entry for each AAA protocol if enabled from each Cisco MDS switch in the fabric. Cisco MDS switches create the protocol defaults.

The fields in the **Protocol Defaults** tab are described in the following table.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch.
Switch IP	Specifies the IP address of the switch.
Protocol	Specifies the protocol for the switch.
Authentication Type	Specifies the type of authentication.
Key	Specifies the authentication key.
Time Out (s)	Specifies the time outs in seconds.
Retransmits	Specifies the number of retransmission attempts.
Directed Req	Specifies the directed requisition requests. **Directed Req** is a toggle parameter that allows you to send only the user name to a specified server.
Idle Time (m)	Specifies the idle time before the server times out in minutes.

Authentication Type

The fields in the **Authentication Type** tab are described in the following table.

Field	Description
Switch Name	Specifies the name of the switch.
Switch IP	Specifies the IP address of the switch.
Auth Type MSCHAP	Provides a toggle option for indicating the authentication type of Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP).
Auth Type MSCHAP2	Provides a toggle option for indicating the authentication type of MSCHAP2.

Configure an AAA server, a server group, a search map, and an authentication type

You can configure an LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server as an AAA server. You can then add a server group for failover in case a remote AAA server fails to respond. A server group is a set of remote AAA servers implementing the same AAA protocols. The purpose of a server group is to provide for failover servers in case a remote AAA server fails to respond. If the Cisco MDS switch encounters errors from the servers in the first group, it tries the servers in the next server group.

You can create a search map for attaching an LDAP server group. The search map provides a workflow for managing your LDAP server groups and Cisco MDS switches. You can attach a single LDAP-enabled switch or multiple LDAP-enabled switches to a search map. For more information, see Create a search map and Create an AAA server group.

For more information, see the following sections:

- Create an AAA server
- Create an AAA server group
- Create a search map
- Configure an authentication type
- edit a server group list, server group local, or trivial for an AAA server
- Delete an AAA server
- Delete an AAA server group
- Delete a search map

Create an AAA server

Nexus Dashboard creates the specified AAA server for the chosen Cisco MDS switch or switches based on the chosen protocol. Nexus Dashboard chooses the proper index based on the existing index allocation for each chosen Cisco MDS switch.

You can assign the same AAA server to multiple switches at one time.

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **AAA Servers** subtab.
4. Choose **Create Server** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   The **Create Server** dialog appears.

5. Check the check box for the Cisco MDS switch for which you want to create an AAA server.

   You can choose multiple Cisco MDS switches.

6. Click **Select**.
7. Choose a protocol from the **Protocol** drop-down list.

   Available protocols are:

   - **LDAP**
   - **RADIUS**
   - **TACACS+**
8. Choose an **IP Address Type**.

   Available options are:

   - **IPv4**
   - **IPv6**
   - **DNS**

     For an LDAP, RADIUS, or a TACACS+ server, choose **IPv4**.
9. Choose a key type.

   Options are:

   - **Plain**
   - **Encrypted**
   - **Not Configured**
10. Click **Ok** to enter your changes or **Close** to cancel your changes.

Create an AAA server group

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.
3. Click the **AAA Server Groups** subtab.
4. Choose **Create Server Group** from the drop-down list.
5. Click **LDAP**, **RADIUS**, or **TACACS+** as the protocol depending on what type of server group you want to create.
6. Choose a switch from the list of switches.
7. Choose a server group name from the **Server Group Name** drop-down list.
8. Choose a server name from the **Server ID List** drop-down list.
9. Enter the idle time in the **Idle Time** field.
10. Click **Ok** to enter your changes or **Close** to cancel your changes.

    You can assign one server group to multiple switches at one time provided that the switches

contain the same servers that are being used in the AAA server group. You can use servers that overlap.

Create a search map

You can create a search map for attaching an LDAP server group. A search map helps you manage your LDAP server groups and Cisco MDS switches.



You have to create a search map before you create an LDAP server group.

You can attach a single LDAP-enabled switch or multiple LDAP-enabled switches to a search map.

Before You Begin

Navigate to the **Switch Overview > Summary > Switch Information** area > **Enabled Features** link and confirm that LDAP is enabled for the switch.

Workflow

1. Create a search map.
2. Create an AAA server group using the LDAP protocol. For more information, see Create an AAA server group.

Limitations of Search Maps

- You must create a search map before you create an LDAP server group.
- You cannot edit a search map.

Create a Search Map

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **Search Maps** subtab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

4. Choose **Create Search Map** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   The **Create Search Maps** dialog box appears.

5. Choose a Cisco MDS switch that is enabled for LDAP from the **Switch** drop-down list.
6. Choose the appropriate map type from the **Map Type** drop-down list.
7. Enter a name for the search map in the **Map Name** field.
8. Enter the base distinguished name (DN) for the LDAP server in the **Base DN** field. For example, you can enter **dc=ldapuser,dc=local** as the base DN.

9. Enter a filter for the search map in the **Filter** field. For example, you can enter **cn=$userid@ldapuser@ldapuser.local** as a search map filter.
10. Enter an attribute for the search map in the **Attribute** field. For example, you can enter **description** as an attribute.
11. Click **Submit** to submit your changes and create the search map.

Create an AAA Server Group for the Search Map

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **AAA Server Groups** subtab.
4. Choose **Create Server Group** from the drop-down list.
5. Choose **LDAP** as the protocol for creating an LDAP server group.
6. Choose an LDAP switch from the list of switches.
7. Choose a server group name from the **Server Group Name** drop-down list.
8. Choose a server name from the **Server ID List** drop-down list.
9. Enter the idle time in the **Idle Time** field.
10. Click **Ok** to enter your changes or **Close** to cancel your changes.

    You can create multiple server groups at one time.

    You can navigate to the **AAA Server Groups > Protocol & Search Map** column to see if your LDAP-enabled switch is attached to a search map.

Configure an authentication type

Cisco MDS switches allow user logins to perform remote authentication using different versions of the Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP). You use MSCHAP for authentication on a RADIUS or a TACACS+ server, while you use MSCHPAv2 for authentication on a RADIUS server.

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **Protocol Defaults** subtab.
4. Click on the pencil icon.

   You can edit the following fields:

   - **Select Encryption Type**

- **Key**
- **Timeout**
- **Retransmits**
- **Directed Req**
- **Idle Time (m)**

5. Click the checkmark icon to save your edits, or click the **X** to cancel your edits.

Edit a server group list, edit a server group list, server group local, or trivial for an AAA server

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **Applications** subtab.
4. Click on the pencil icon.
5. Edit the **Server Group List**, **Server Group Local**, or **Server Group Trivial** fields.
6. Click the checkmark icon to save your edits, or click the **X** to cancel your edits.

Delete an AAA server

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **AAA Servers** subtab.
4. Choose a Cisco MDS switch to delete.
5. Choose **Delete Servers** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   You can choose multiple servers to delete at one time.

Delete an AAA server group

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **AAA Server Groups** subtab.
4. choose **Delete Servers** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   You can delete multiple server groups at one time.

Delete a search map

1. Navigate to Fabric Overview for SAN fabrics.
2. Click the **AAA** tab.

   If you do not see the **AAA** tab, click on the three dots (...) in the list of tabs and then choose **AAA** from the drop-down list.

3. Click the **Search Maps** subtab.
4. Choose the search map that you want to delete.
5. Choose **Delete Search Maps** from the **Actions** drop-down list.

   The search map is deleted.

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