

Configure Management Interfaces

This chapter describes how to configure management interfaces.

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Dual IP Address

Dual independent XR interfaces allows you to connect the two ethernet interfaces to two different switches of different subnet and also of the same subnet. From release 6.5.1, there are different ports from the ethernet switch MGMT RJ45, and Optical SFP MGMT to the CPU.

The two different Management Ethernet interfaces in to XR are:

- MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0 (already existing) representing the RJ45 port.
- MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/1 (new one) representing the SFP port.

iPXE is not supported at power-on over the new optical interface.

Upgrades from previous releases using only SFP loses MGMT connectivity. In this case, you must configure through Console port.

Before using the two different interfaces, you must upgrade the BIOS and reload the 0/RP0 location.

The following example shows the output of the *show running-config* command:

Example

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:MYST-144#show running-config
….
 interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
 ipv4 address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy
!
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1
 ipv6 address xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx::xxx:xxx/yy
 ipv6 enable
!
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/OSC1/0
 shutdown
!
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/OSC2/0
 shutdown
!
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/OSC3/0
```

```
 shutdown
!
```

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Support on Management Interface

LLDP support on management interface feature requires a system to form LLDP neighborship over the system management interface, through which it advertises and learns LLDP neighbor information. This information about neighbors can be used to learn about the neighbors and in turn the topology of the devices for Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) purposes.

Advantages of LLDP

- Provides support on non-Cisco devices.
- Enables neighbor discovery between non-Cisco devices.

Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) versus LLDP

The CDP is a device discovery protocol that runs over Layer 2. Layer 2 is also known as the data link layer that runs on all Cisco devices, such as routers, bridges, access servers, and switches. This protocol allows the network management applications to automatically discover and learn about other Cisco devices that connect to the network.

The LLDP is also a device discovery protocol that runs over Layer 2. This protocol allows the network management applications to automatically discover and learn about other non-Cisco devices that connect to the network.

Interoperability between non-Cisco devices using LLDP

LLDP is also a neighbor discovery protocol that is used by network devices to advertise information about themselves to other devices on the network. This protocol runs over the data link layer, which allows two systems running different network layer protocols to learn about each other.

With LLDP, the user can also access the information about a particular physical network connection. If the user uses a non-Cisco monitoring tool (via SNMP) LLDP helps you identify the Object Identifiers (OIDs) that the system supports. The following OIDs are supported:

- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.4
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.5
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.6
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.7
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.8
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.9
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.10
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.11
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.12

Neighbor Discovery

System advertises the LLDP TLV (Type Length Value) details over the management network using which other devices in the management network can learn about this device.

Prerequisites to Configure LLDP

- LLDP full stack functionality is supported on all the three management interfaces supported in NCS 1001 system.
- Users can selectively enable or disable LLDP on any of the management interfaces on demand.
- Users can selectively enable or disable LLDP transmit or receive functionality at the management interface level.
- Information gathered using LLDP can be stored in the device Management Information Database (MIB) and queried with the Simple Network Management protocol (SNMP).
- LLDP operational data are available in both Command Line Interface and netconf-yang interface.

Enabling LLDP Globally

When the user enables LLDP globally, all interfaces that support LLDP are automatically enabled for both transmit and receive operations.



Note The user can override this default operation at the interface to disable receive or transmit operations.

The following table describes the global LLDP attributes that the user can configure:

Table 1:

Attribute	Default	Range	Description
Holdtime	120	0-65535	Specifies the hold time (in sec). Hold time refers to the time or duration that an LLDP device maintains the neighbor information before discarding.
Reinit	2	2-5	Delay (in sec) for LLDP initialization on any interface
Timer	30	5-65534	Specifies the rate at which LLDP packets are sent (in sec)

The following example shows the commands to configure LLDP globally. The global LLDP configuration enables LLDP on both mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0 and mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/1 management interfaces.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#lldp management enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#lldp holdtime 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#lldp reinit 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#end
```

Verification

The user can verify the LLDP configuration using the `show running-config lldp` command.

The output of `show running-config lldp` command is as follows:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:regen#show running-config lldp
Tue Dec 10 10:36:11.567 UTC
lldp
timer 30
reinit 2
holdtime 120
management enable
!
```

The user can verify the LLDP data using the `show lldp interface` and `show lldp neighbors` commands.

The output of `Show lldp interface` command is as follows:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:regen#show lldp interface
Thu Nov  7 08:45:22.934 UTC


MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0:
        Tx: enabled
        Rx: enabled
        Tx state: IDLE
        Rx state: WAIT FOR FRAME


MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1:
        Tx: enabled
        Rx: enabled
        Tx state: IDLE
        Rx state: WAIT FOR FRAME
```

The output of `show lldp neighbors` command is as follows:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:M-131#show lldp neighbors
Mon Dec  2 11:01:20.143 CET
Capability codes:
        (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
        (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other

Device ID       Local Intf              Hold-time  Capability     Port ID
[DISABLED]      MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0     120        B               gi19
MYS-130         MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1     120        R               MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1
```

Enabling LLDP on Each Management Interface

The following example shows the commands to configure LLDP at the management interface level.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/X
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#lldp enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#end
```

Disabling LLDP Transmit and Receive Operations

The following example shows the commands to disable the LLDP transmit operations at the specified management interface.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/X
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#lldp transmit disable
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#end
```

The following example shows the commands to disable the LLDP receive operations at the specified management interface.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/X
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#lldp receive disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#end
```

Debugging LLDP Issues

The following commands are used for debugging issues in the LLDP functionality.

- show lldp traffic
- debug lldp all
- debug lldp errors
- debug lldp events
- debug lldp packets
- debug lldp tlvs
- debug lldp trace
- debug lldp verbose