

Redundancy Support

- Feature Summary and Revision History, on page 1
- High Availability Support, on page 2
- Inter-Rack Redundancy Support, on page 5

Feature Summary and Revision History

Summary Data

Table 1: Summary Data

Applicable Product(s) or Functional Area	cnSGW-C
Applicable Platform(s)	SMI
Feature Default Setting	Enabled - Configuration Required
Related Documentation	Not Applicable

Revision History

Table 2: Revision History

Revision Details	Release
First introduced.	2021.02.0

High Availability Support

Feature Description

The cnSGW-C is built on the Kubernetes cluster strategy so that it inherits the high availability aspects of K8 cluster deployments. The cnSGW-C uses the construct that includes the components, such as pods and services.

Each pod has at least 2 instances to ensure high availability against:

- Pod instance restart or failure
- Pod lost due to node restart or failure

For details on the pods and services, see the Pods and Services Reference chapter in this guide.

High Availability of UDP Proxy

The cnSGW-C supports High Availability (HA) of UDP proxy. The HA model of UDP proxy is based on the keepalived virtual IP concepts.

For more information on UDP proxy redundancy, see the High Availability for the UDP Proxy section in the Pods and Services Reference chapter.

Architecture

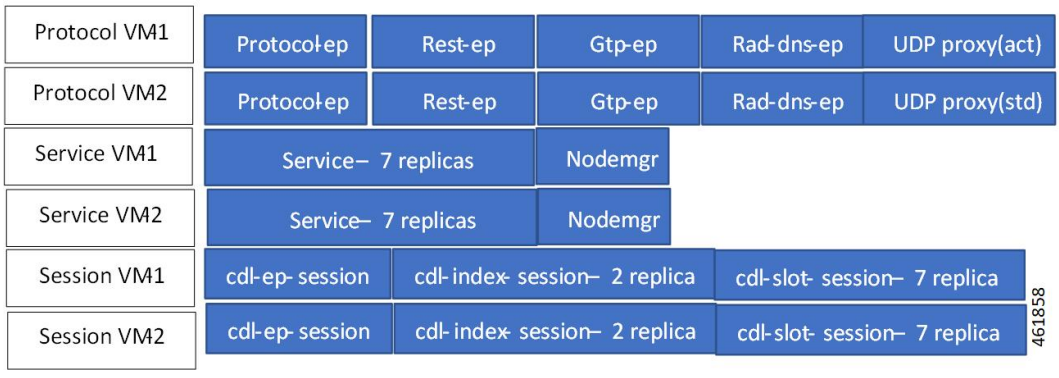
This section describes the recommended layout of cnSGW-C pods and VMs.

cnSGW-C Pod and VM Deployment Layout

This section describes the deployment of cnSGW-C pods and its microservices.

The following figure shows the deployment model of six VMs in cnSGW-C.

Figure 1: VM Deployment Model



In this model, the pods are deployed on VM pairs. Two replicas are available for each protocol pod (for example, rest-ep, protocol-ep, and gtp-ep). One instance is deployed on each protocol VM.

Similarly, service pods and session pods are distributed equally on both the service and session VMs. Such a distribution is controlled by labelling the VMs as well as implementing the K8 affinity and anti-affinity rules during pod scheduling.

This model ensures that, during VM reboot scenarios, at least 50% of the replicas of each pod type are available to handle user signaling.

Graceful pod restart allows pod to complete ongoing processing within 30 seconds. Abrupt pod restart will affect ongoing transactions without impact to PDU sessions.

How it Works

This section provides information on how the resiliency and HA can be achieved.

The cnSGW-C enables inter-pod communication during the pod failure or restart.

During graceful pod restart:

- Ongoing processing is not impacted.
- New messages are not sent to the pod through Kubernetes service.
- Messages with session affinity continue to be received by the pod.
- Existing call flow expected to complete within 30 seconds.

After pod restart:

- All Prometheus metrics of the pod are reset.
- When internal diagnostics is green, the pod status changes to Ready.
- Pod is ready to process the new messages.

When the cnSGW-C VM reboots or the VM is unavailable:

- All pods on the VM are lost.
- Pods on the other available VM continue processing, thus providing high availability.
- VIP, if present, is switched to the other available node.
- It takes about 5 minutes of the node unreachability for Kubernetes to detect the node as down.
- Pods on the node are thereafter not discoverable through Kubernetes service.

After the pod restarts, pods on the VM are scheduled one after another. This operation is similar to the pod restart.

During the VIP and VM reboot, virtual IP is associated with a single VM. UDP proxy binds to N4 VIP address for communication with UPF. UDP proxy binds to S5 VIP address for communication with cnSGW-C.

Reboot of VM with active VIP causes VIP to switch to the other protocol VM. The active UDP proxy failure causes VIP to switch to other protocol VM.

Before the Subscriber Microservices Infrastructure (SMI) handles the VIP monitoring and switchover, make sure that appropriate VIP configuration is available in the SMI deployer. Also, check if the port is set to 28000 and the host priority is equal.

Configuring Pod-level Labelling and Replicas

The node label is configured on the SMI cluster deployer. For information on the configuration commands, see the Mapping Pods with Node Labels section in the Deploying and Configuring cnSGW-C through Operations Center chapter.

Configuration Example

The following is an example of VM labelling and replica configuration.

```
k8 label protocol-layer key smi.cisco.com/node-type value smf-proto
exit
k8 label service-layer key vm-type value smf-svc
exit
k8 label cdl-layer key smi.cisco.com/node-type value smf-cdl
exit
k8 label oam-layer key smi.cisco.com/node-type value oam
exit

endpoint pfcp
 replicas 1
 nodes    2
exit
endpoint service
 replicas 1
 nodes    2
exit
endpoint protocol
 replicas 1
 nodes    2
 vip-ip 209.165.201.28
exit
endpoint sbi
 replicas 1
 nodes    2
```

Configuration Verification

To verify the configuration, use the following show command:

show running-config instance instance-id *instance_id* **endpoint**

The following is an example output of this show command.

```
show running-config instance instance-id 1 endpoint
instance instance-id 1
 endpoint nodemgr
  replicas 1
  nodes    2
 exit
 endpoint gtp
  replicas 1
  vip-ip 209.165.201.29
 exit
 endpoint pfcp
  replicas                2
  enable-cpu-optimization true
  interface n4
   heartbeat
    interval               0
    retransmission-timeout 3
    max-retransmissions    5
```

```
  exit
 exit
exit
endpoint service
 replicas 2
exit
endpoint protocol
 replicas 1
 vip-ip 209.165.201.29
 end
```

This command output displays the configurations related to multiple endpoints, such as endpoint names, pod replicas, and nodes.

Inter-Rack Redundancy Support

Inter-Rack redundancy support refers to the ability of a system or service to maintain its functionality and availability in the event of a failure or outage in one rack can be mitigated by moving the operations to another rack in the same geo location.

Feature Description

The cnSGW-C supports Inter-Rack redundancy in the active-active mode. The Inter-Rack redundancy is achieved through replication of sessions, configuration, and any other data required for seamless failover and failback of services to the remote rack.

How It Works

cnSGW-C (CNF) can be deployed in the same data center to provide service for a catastrophic failure localized to a rack hosting an cnSGW-C cluster.

Each CNF instance service registers with NRF and S11/S5 for DNS entry for MME/SGW. Local HA redundancy allows instance to achieve rack level redundancy in addition to K8 cluster level failures within same data center or handle locally within same K8 cluster if failed containers are per Type-2 < *n*.

where, *n* is a value. For less than 50% of container failures, HA should handle the failures. For more than 50% of container failures, Inter-rack switchover is triggered.

Overview

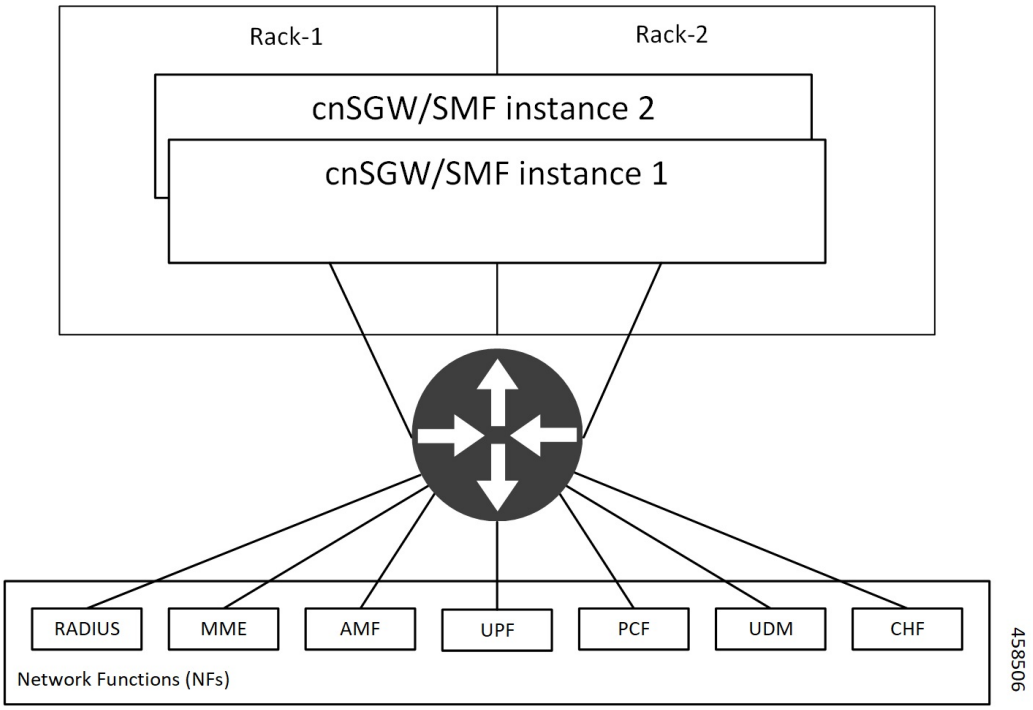
In active-active mode,

- The inter-rack deployment is transparent to the adjacent NFs.
- The inter-rack deployment contains two instances of the CCG function, each instance manifest itself with a set of interface IPs.
- Each instance support sets of sessions and continue to use the same IP for session consistency.
- At a specific time period, one CCG instance can be primary only on one rack and standby on the other rack.
- The set of interface IPs that are associated with the CCG instance, dynamically route to the primary rack of the instance.

cnSGW-C supports primary/standby redundancy in which data is replicated from the primary to standby instance. The primary instance provides services in normal operation. If the primary instance fails, the standby instance becomes the primary and takes over the operation. To achieve inter-rack redundancy, two primary/standby pairs can be set up where each rack is actively processing traffic and standby is acting as backup for the remote rack.

In an Active-Active inter-rack redundancy deployment, consider there are two racks: Rack-1 and Rack-2 located in the same data center. All the NFs are trying to reach instance-1 and instance-2.

Figure 2: Active-Active Inter-Rack Redundancy Deployment



For NFs, both the instances are active. But in real, instance-1 and instance-2 are divided across racks.

Rack-1 has instance-1 and instance-2. In a pre-trigger scenario, instance-1 is local and acts as Primary and instance-2 is in Standby mode.

Rack-2 also has instance-1 and instance-2. In a pre-trigger scenario, instance-2 is local and acts as Primary and instance-1 is in Standby mode.

In case, if Rack-1 goes down, the traffic moves to Rack-2. On Rack-2 both the instances, instance-1 and instance-2 acts as Primary.

Inter-Rack Redundancy Triggers

Inter-rack redundancy supports the following triggers:

- **CLI-based Switchover:** Manual CLI commands are used to switch the roles and trigger inter-rack redundancy failover.
- **BFD Link Failover Detection:** When both the BFD links between the connected rack and the leafs are down, inter-rack redundancy failover is triggered.

- **Local Rack POD Failure Detection:** When threshold percentage of POD replica-sets failing is greater than the configured threshold value, the inter-rack redundancy failover is triggered.
- **Remote Rack POD Failure Detection:** When the remote POD monitoring detects failure breaching threshold percentage, the POD becomes self-primary for that instance.
- **Remote Rack Role Monitoring:** When the remote role monitoring detects that the rack is in Standy_error state, it becomes self-primary.
- **Multi-Compute Failure:** When two or more servers are powered down, it triggers inter-rack redundancy failover.

Rack NF Roles

The following is a list of applicable rack NF roles:



Note

- The **Cachepod**/**ETCD** and the **CDL Replication** happen during all the roles mentioned in the following section.
- If the inter-rack links are down or under periodic heartbeat fails, then these inter-rack redundancy triggers get suspended.

- **PRIMARY**: In this role, the rack is in ready state and actively taking traffic for the given instance.
- **STANDBY**: In this role, the rack is in standby mode, ready to take traffic, but not taking traffic for the given instance.
- **STANDBY_ERROR**: In this role, the rack is in problem state, not active, and not ready to take traffic for the given instance.



Note When the instance role is in **STANDBY_ERROR**, data replication gets halted. The command **show georeplication-status** consistently fails under this condition. However, once the instance role gets transitioned to **STANDBY**, data replication resumes automatically, and the command displays the result as **pass**.

- **FAILOVER_INIT**: In this role, the rack has started to fail over and not in condition to take traffic. The buffer time is two seconds for the application to complete their activity.
- **FAILOVER_COMPLETE**: In this role, the rack has completed the failover and attempted to inform the peer rack about the failover for the given instance. The buffer time is two seconds.
- **FAILBACK_STARTED**: In this role, the manual failover gets triggered with delay from a remote rack for the given instance.

For fresh installation, the rack boots-up with the following roles:

- **PRIMARY**: In this role, the rack is in for the local instance (each rack has local **instance-id** configured to identify the local instance). It is recommended not to configure the pods for monitoring during fresh installation. Once the setup is ready, you can configure the pods for monitoring.

- **STANDBY**: In this role, the rack is in for other instances.

For upgrades, the rack boots-up with the following roles:

- **STANDBY_ERROR**: In this role, the rack is for all the instances as moving the traffic post upgrade needs manual intervention.
- **ETCD**: In this role, the rack stores instance roles.

Note The rolling upgrade or the in-service upgrade is not supported.

General Guidelines

Before configuring the inter-rack redundancy deployment, here are some general guidelines:

- Both racks should be on the same software version.
- Both racks should be configured with same configuration.
- Loopback port of Instance 1 and Instance 2 should be different. Else, REST-EP POD would not come up due to K8 IP/Port conflict.
- Respective interface on both the racks should be on the same VLAN. For example, N4 VLAN of Instance1 and Instance2 should be on the same VLAN. Else, there is a route conflict on Kernel while enforcing BGP policies.
- Consult your Cisco Technical Representative to perform the following procedures to make sure proper roles are assigned.

  For more information, see Software Upgrade on GR Pairs, on page 34.
- Post failover, perform the failback manually after ensuring the rack is healthy. Autonomous failback is not supported.

  For more information, see Recovery Procedure, on page 56.
- Use non-bonded interface in BGP speaker PODs for BGP peering.
- BGP peering per Proto node is supported with only two BGP routers/leafs. Considering two Proto nodes, there can be maximum of four BGP neighborships.
- Use bonded interfaces for Service traffic.
- Geo pod uses two VIPs:
  - Internal-VIP for Inter-POD communication (within the rack)
  - External-VIP for Inter-rack Geo pod communication. Configure only on Proto Nodes on L2 Subnet. This is used to communicate across the racks. This node has external connectivity to other rack.
- Geo Internal IP to be reachable to all nodes within the rack.
- Geo External IP:
- CDL/Kafka VIPs: Configure on CDL Labeled Nodes on L2 Subnet.

- Enable LI tapping on both the racks.
- MDF server should be reachable from both the racks.

Instance Awareness

Instance awareness configuration in cnSGW-C helps to distinguish local rack instance and remote rack instance.

Configuring Inter-Rack Redundancy Instance

This configuration is needed to provide a inter-rack redundancy configuration for multiple rack. With instance ID, endpoint configurations should be configured for each rack.

Sample Configuration 1

The following is a sample configuration for endpoint VIP configuration under one instance:

```
config
  instance instance-id gr_instanceId
    endpoint endpoint_name
        vip-ip vip_ip_address
  exit
exit
```

Example:

```
config
instance instance-id 1
 endpoint sbi
  vip-ip 209.165.201.21
 exit
exit
```

Sample Configuration 2

The following is a sample configuration to provide information on system-id, cluster-id and slice-name under an instance:

```
config
  instances instance instance_id
   system-id system_id
   cluster-id cluster_id
   slice-name cdl_slice_name
  exit
exit
```

Example:

```
config
 instances instance 1
  system-id sgw
  cluster-id sgw
  slice-name 1
 exit
exit
```

Note It is recommended to have the same values for *system-id*, *cluster-id* in the instance, and *app-name*, *cluster-name* in deployment.

Configuring Endpoint Instance Awareness

Only two instances can be configured on each local and remote rack, and corresponding endpoints can be instantiated.

A local instance-id is the identity of the local rack irrespective of if the rack is redundant or not.

Local Instance ID Configuration

The local instance is configured using the local-instance command.

```
local-instance instance 1
```

Endpoint configuration must be under instance specified by each unique instance ID.

Endpoint Configuration Example

Following are a few configuration examples.

Note In the following example, *instance-id* "**1**" is a local instance-id, and endpoints configured under it belong to the local rack.

Optionally, remote rack *instance-id* "**2**" can be configured for endpoints belonging to the inter-rack.

```
instance instance-id 1
 endpoint li
  replicas 1
  nodes    2
  vip-ip 209.165.201.6
  vip-ip 209.165.201.13
 exit
 endpoint gtp
  replicas 1
  nodes    2
  retransmission timeout 5 max-retry 4
  vip-ip 209.165.201.6
  vip-ip 209.165.201.4
  interface s5
   echo interval          60
   echo retransmission-timeout 5
   echo max-retransmissions 4
  exit
  interface s2b
   echo interval 60
   echo retransmission-timeout 5
   echo max-retransmissions 4
  exit
 exit
exit
instance instance-id 2
 endpoint li
  replicas 1
```

```
  nodes    2
  vip-ip 209.165.201.6
  vip-ip 209.165.201.13
 exit
exit
endpoint gtp
  replicas 1
  nodes    2
  retransmission timeout 5 max-retry 4
  vip-ip 209.165.201.6
  vip-ip 209.165.201.5
  interface s5
   echo interval 60
   echo retransmission-timeout 5
   echo max-retransmissions 4
  exit
  interface s2b
   echo interval 60
   echo retransmission-timeout 5
   echo max-retransmissions 4
  exit
 exit
exit
```

Configuring Profile cnSGW-C Instance Awareness

Add instance for PGW FQDN corresponding to local and remote instances.

Example

Following is a configuration example.



Note In the following example, *instance-id* "**1**" is a local instance-id, and the cnSGW-C profile configured under it belongs to the local rack.

Optionally, remote rack *instance-id* "**2**" can be configured for FQDN belonging to the inter-rack.

```
profile sgw sgw1
locality LOC1
instances 1 fqdn cisco.com.apn.epc.mnc456.mcc123
instances 2 fqdn cisco.com.apn.epc.mnc567.mcc123
```

Configuring cnSGW-C Endpoint

Endpoint configuration is required only for cnSGW-C.

Example

The following is a configuration example.



Note In the following example, *instance-id* "**1**" is a local instance-id, and endpoints configured under it belong to the local site.

Optionally, remote site *instance-id* "**2**" can be configured for endpoints belonging to the geo-site.

```
instance instance-id 1
 endpoint nodemgr
  replicas 1
  nodes    1
 exit
 endpoint gtp
  replicas 1
  vip-ip 209.165.201.10
  interface s5e
   vip-ip 209.165.201.29
  exit
  interface s11
   vip-ip 209.165.201.29
  exit
 exit
 endpoint pfcp
  replicas 1
  interface sxa
   heartbeat
    interval               0
    retransmission-timeout 5
    max-retransmissions    3
   exit
  exit
exit
 endpoint service
  replicas 1
 exit
 endpoint protocol
  replicas 1
  vip-ip 209.165.201.29
  interface sxa
   vip-ip 209.165.201.29
  exit
 exit
 endpoint sgw-service
  replicas 1
 exit
exit
instance instance-id 2
 endpoint nodemgr
  replicas 1
  nodes    1
 exit
 endpoint gtp
  replicas 1
  vip-ip 209.165.202.150
  interface s5e
   vip-ip 209.165.201.27
  exit
  interface s11
   vip-ip 209.165.201.27
  exit
 exit
 endpoint pfcp
  replicas 1
  interface sxa
   heartbeat
    interval               0
    retransmission-timeout 5
    max-retransmissions    3
   exit
  exit
exit
```

```
 endpoint service
  replicas 1
 exit
 endpoint protocol
  replicas 1
  vip-ip 209.165.201.27
  interface sxa
   vip-ip 209.165.201.27
  exit
 exit
 endpoint sgw-service
  replicas 1
 exit
exit
```

Dynamic Routing

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) allows you to create loop-free inter-domain routing between autonomous systems (AS). An AS is a set of routers under a single technical administration. The routers can use an Exterior Gateway Protocol to route packets outside the AS. The Dynamic Routing by Using BGP feature enables you to configure the next-hop attribute of a BGP router with alternate local addresses to service IP addresses with priority and routes. The App-Infra BGP speaker pods enable dynamic routing of traffic by using BGP to advertise pod routes to the service VIP.

Key functionality of Dynamic Routing using BGP:

- Advertising Specific Service IPs: BGP advertises individual service IP addresses using a */32* netmask. This enables dynamic routing for each service IP.
- Next-Hop for Ingress Traffic: When BGP advertises a */32* service IP address, it includes a next-hop address. This next-hop is the service interface's IP address. External networks use this address to forward incoming traffic to the specific service IP. This process ensures efficient and dynamic traffic steering.
- Prioritized Routing via MED: Initially, Master1 advertises the service VIP route with a lower MED value (1210) because the VIP is active on it. Master2 also advertises the route but uses a higher MED value (1220) since the VIP is not active there. External BGP peers select the route from Master1 because it has the lower MED, so incoming traffic goes to Master1. For iBGP, BGP speakers use local preference to prioritize routes.
- Dynamic Failover and Traffic Redirection using VIP Monitoring: If the GTP/Protocol pod on Master1 goes down, the VIP becomes unavailable on Master1 and moves to Master2. Both BGP monitors detect this change. Master1's BGP speaker advertises the VIP route with the higher MED (1220), and Master2's BGP speaker advertises it with the lower MED (1210). External nodes receive these updates and re-evaluate their paths. Incoming traffic then redirects seamlessly to Master2, enabling smooth failover.
- Dynamic Route Learning and Kernel Integration: BGP dynamically learns network prefixes and their next-hop IP addresses from other BGP peers. The learned routes are installed into the kernel routing table. This makes them available for forwarding outgoing traffic
- Policy-Driven Route Filtering for Control: BGP peers may advertise many routes, but not all are accepted or installed in the local kernel routing table. BGP implementation uses routing policies to filter incoming BGP advertisements. This selective acceptance allows BGP speaker to control which IP prefixes the network learns and uses.
- Automatic Route Re-installation on Interface Recovery: If a network interface goes down, the system removes all dependent routes from the kernel routing table. BGP speaker continuously monitors network

interfaces. When a previously down interface returns to service, the BGP speaker automatically reinstalls the relevant routes, restoring network connectivity.

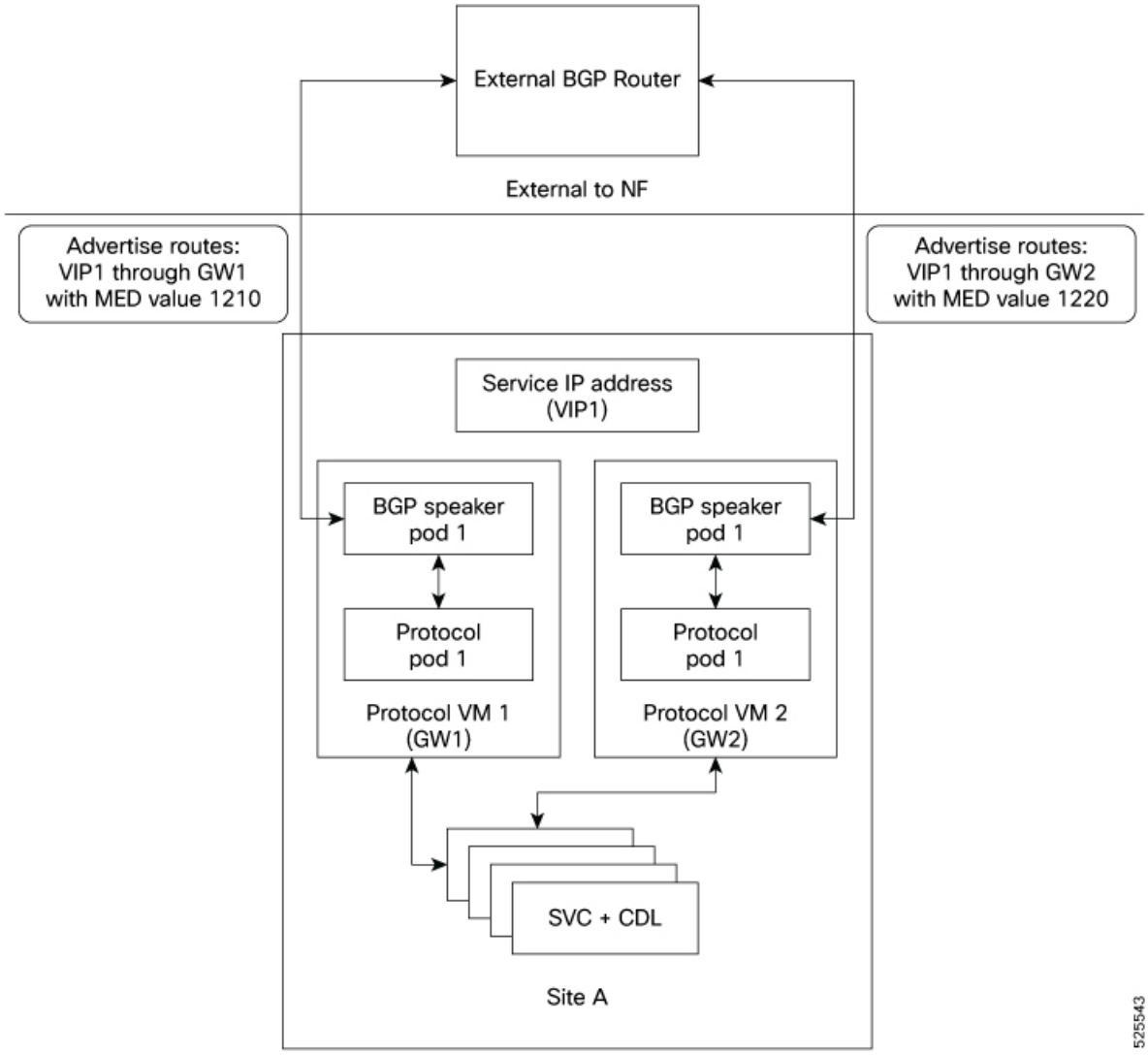
- Policy-Driven Static Route Configuration: BGP speaker uses specific policies to configure static routes manually. These static routes provide fixed, predefined paths to destinations.
- High Availability through Bonded Interfaces and Service IP: The BGP speaker's service IP is assigned to bonded interfaces for redundancy. Each bond includes multiple physical interfaces in an active/standby setup. Each physical interface connects to a BGP router, ensuring highly available network paths for the BGP speaker.
- BGP Peering-Triggered Bond Failover: If BGP peering sessions on the active interface go down, the BGP speaker initiates a bond switchover. This promotes a standby interface to active status. Traffic then redirects seamlessly, maintaining continuous BGP communication.
- Debugging and Troubleshooting through KPI & Log Messages: BGP speakers provide comprehensive statistics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for monitoring. They also generate detailed log messages, which are crucial for debugging and troubleshooting BGP issues.
- BGP MED-Driven Geo-Active/Standby Deployments: In a multi-HA setup (for example, GEO Rack 1 is active and GEO Rack 2 is standby), BGP speakers on active Rack 1 advertise service IPs with lower MED values (1210 and 1220). Speakers on standby Rack 2 use higher MED values (2210 and 2220). BGP's preference for lower MED values directs all traffic to the active rack.
- Monitoring GEO Roles: BGP continuously monitors the active and standby roles of GEO racks. When a role changes, BGP dynamically re-advertises service IP routes with updated MED values. This ensures traffic always goes to the currently active BGP speaker.
- BGP Speaker Status Management: BGP speaker pods report their status to a central Geo pod via ETCD. The status depends on the health of their BGP peerings. If a BGP speaker pod loses all peerings, it is marked as "down" and isolated. Traffic then shifts automatically to the other High Availability (HA) BGP speaker pod. If both HA BGP speaker pods in a GEO rack lose all peerings, the entire rack is marked as "down" in ETCD and set to "standby" by the Geo pod.
- BGP Speaker Pod Architecture with BFD for Accelerated Failover: Each BGP speaker pod contains two containers: a BGP speaker container for routing protocol operations, and a Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) container. The BFD container quickly detects link or peer failures. This rapid detection allows BGP to respond almost instantly to connectivity issues, reducing failover times and improving network resilience.

Incoming Traffic

BGP uses TCP as the transport protocol, on port 179. Two BGP routers form a TCP connection between one another. These routers are peer routers. The peer routers exchange messages to open and confirm the connection parameters.

The BGP speaker publishes routing information of the protocol pod for incoming traffic in the active standby mode. Use the following image as an example to understand the dynamic routing functionality. There are two protocol pods, pod1 and pod2. Pod1 is active and pod2 is in the standby mode. The service IP address vip1 is configured on both the nodes, on host IP1 and host IP2. BGP pod1 is running on host IP1 and BGP pod2 on host IP2. The host IP address exposes the pod services. BGP speaker publishes the route vip1 through host IP1 and host IP2. It also publishes the preference values, 110 and 100 to determine the priority of pods.

Figure 3: Dynamic Routing for Incoming Traffic in the Active-standby Topology



For high availability, each cluster has two BGP speaker pods with Active-standby topology. Kernel route modification is done at host network level where the protocol pod runs.

MED Value

The Local Preference is used only for IGP neighbours, whereas the MED Attribute is used only for EGP neighbours. A lower MED value is the preferred choice for BGP.

Table 3: MED Value

Bonding Interface Active	VIP Present	MED Value	Local Preference
Yes	Yes	1210	2220
Yes	No	1220	2210

Bonding Interface Active	VIP Present	MED Value	Local Preference
No	Yes	1215	2215
No	No	1225	2205

Bootstrap of BGP Speaker Pods

The following sequence of steps set up the BGP speaker pods:

1. The BGP speaker pods use TCP as the transport protocol, on port 179. These pods use the AS number configured in the Ops Center CLI.
2. Register the Topology manager.
3. Select the Leader pod. The Active speaker pod is the default choice.
4. Establish connection to all the BGP peers provided by the Ops Center CLI.
5. Publish all existing routes from ETCD.
6. Configure import policies for routing by using CLI configuration.
7. Start gRPC stream server on both the speaker pods.
8. Similar to the cache pod, two BGP speaker pods must run on each Namespace.

For more information on Dynamic Routing, see the *Dynamic Routing by Using BGP* chapter in the *UCC Serving Gateway Control Plane Function - Configuration and Administration Guide*.

Configuring Dynamic Routing Using BGP

This section describes how to configure the dynamic routing using BGP.

Configuring AS and BGP Router IP Address

To configure the AS and IP address for the BGP router, use the following commands:

```
config
   router bgp local_as_number
   exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **router bgp** *local_as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS for the BGP router.

  In a inter-rack redundancy deployment, you need to configure two Autonomous Systems (AS).

  - One AS for leaf and spine.
  - Second AS for both racks: Rack-1 and Rack-2.

Configure Router ID (Optional)

By default, the BGP speaker uses the IPv4 address of the BGP server running on an interface as the Router ID. BGP speaker uses this IPv4 address as the Router ID for BGP peering for both IPv4 BGP servers and Dual-mode BGP servers.

To configure a custom Router ID, assign an IPv4 address to the loopback (lo) interface on the node where the BGP Speaker pod is running. This assigned IPv4 address is then used as the Router ID.



Note Configuring a Router ID is mandatory if you plan to run the BGP server exclusively with IPv6 addresses (i.e., without any IPv4 address on the interface where the BGP server is running).

Configuring BGP Service Listening IP Address

To configure the BGP service listening IP address, use the following commands:

```
config
   router bgp local_as_number
      interface interface_name
   exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **router bgp** *local_as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS for the BGP router.
- **interface** *interface_name*—Specify the name of the interface.

Configuring BGP Neighbors

To configure the BGP neighbors, use the following commands:

```
config
   router bgp local_as_number
      interface interface_name
      neighbor neighbor_ip_address remote-as as_number
   exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **router bgp** *local_as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS for the BGP router.
- **interface** *interface_name*—Specify the name of the interface.
- **neighbor** *neighbor_ip_address*—Specify the IP address of the neighbor BGP router.
- **remote-as** *as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS.

Configuring Bonding Interface

To configure the bonding interface related to the interfaces, use the following commands:

```
config
   router bgp local_as_number
```

```
      interface interface_name
      bondingInterface interface_name
   exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **router bgp** *local_as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS for the BGP router.
- **interface** *interface_name*—Specify the name of the interface.
- **bondingInterface** *interface_name*—Specify the related bonding interface for an interface. If the bonding interface is active, then the BGP gives a higher preference to the interface-service by providing a lower MED value.

Configuring Learn Default Route

If the user configures specific routes on their system and they need to support all routes, then they must set the **learnDefaultRoute** as **true**.



Note This configuration is optional.

To configure the Learn Default Route, use the following commands:

```
config
   router bgp local_as_number
      learnDefaultRoute true/false
   exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **router bgp** *local_as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS for the BGP router.
- **learnDefaultRoute** *true/false*—Specify the option to enable or disable the **learnDefaultRoute** parameter. When set to true, BGP learns default route and adds it in the kernel space. By default, it is false.

Configuring BGP Port

To configure the Port number for a BGP service, use the following commands:

```
config
   router bgp local_as_number
      loopbackPort port_number
   exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **router bgp** *local_as_number*—Specify the identification number for the AS for the BGP router.
- **loopbackPort** *port_number*—Specify the port number for the BGP service. The default value is 179.

Policy Addition

The BGP speaker pods learns many route information from its neighbors. However, only a few of them are used for supporting the outgoing traffic. This is required for egress traffic handling only, when cnSGW-C is sending information outside to AMF/PCF. Routes are filtered by configuring import policies on the BGP speakers and is used to send learned routes to the protocol pods.

A sample CLI code for policy addition and the corresponding descriptions for the parameters are shown below.

```
$bgp policy <policy_Name> ip-prefix 209.165.200.225 subnet 16 masklength-range 21..24
as-path-set "^65100"
```

Table 4: Import Policies Parameters

Element	Description	Example	Optional
as-path-set	AS path value	"^65100"	Yes
ip-prefix	Prefix value	"209.165.200.225/16"	Yes
masklength-range	Range of length	"21..24"	Yes
interface	Interface to set as source IP (default is VM IP)	eth0	Yes
gateWay	Change gateway of incoming route	209.165.201.30	Yes
modifySourceIp	Modify source ip of incoming route Default value is False.	true	Yes
isStaticRoute	Flag to add static IP address into kernel route Default value is False.	true	Yes

Configuring BGP Speaker

This configuration controls the number of BGP speaker pods in deployment. BGP speaker advertises service IP information for incoming traffic from both the racks.

Note

- Use non-bonded interface in BGP speaker pods for BGP peering.
- BGP peering per Proto node is supported with only two BGP routers/leafs. Considering two Proto nodes, there can be maximum of four BGP neighborships.

```
instance instance-id  instance_id endpoint bgpspeaker interface { bgp | bfd
 } internal base-port start base_port_number
```

```
config
instance instance-id instance_id
 endpoint bgpspeaker
   replicas replica_id
   nodes node_id
```

```
   interface bgp
     internal base-port start base_port_number
   exit
   interface bfd
     internal base-port start base_port_number
  exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **instance instance-id** *instance_id*—Specify the GR instance ID.
- *base_port_number*—Specify the port range only if logical NF is configured. This range depends on your deployment.

Example

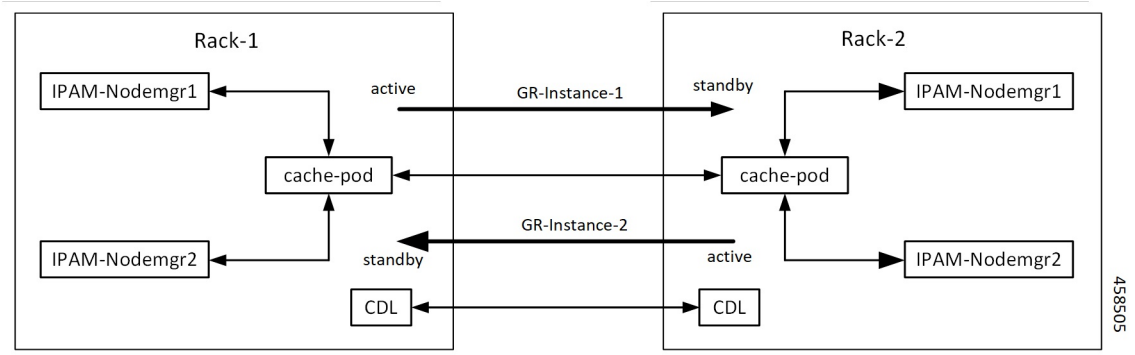
The following is a configuration example:

```
instance instance-id 1
endpoint bgpspeaker
   replicas 1
   nodes    2
   interface bgp
     internal base-port start {24000}
   exit
   interface bfd
     internal base-port start {25000}
 exit
```

IPAM

This section describes IP Address Management (IPAM) at the rack level.

Figure 4: IPAM



During UPF registration, active IPAM instance reserves four address-ranges per UPF per DNN.

- Range-1: Active cluster, nodemgr-1
- Range-2: Active cluster, nodemgr-2
- Range-3: Standby cluster, nodemgr-1
- Range-4: Standby cluster, nodemgr-2

During normal operation, Rack-1 handles UPF-register/release, address-allocate/release for subscribers coming up in GR-instance-1.

If Rack-2 goes down, Rack-1 gets role-change trigger for GR-Instance-2.

- IPAM in Rack-1, restores the content of GR-Instance-2 from local-cache-pod (which was already synced)
- IPAM in Rack-1 handles UPF-Register/Release and address-allocate/release for subscribers coming up with GR-Instance-2 using the restored content in addition to handling GR-Instance-1.

Each IPAM pool is associated to a GR-Instance, with the following:

- Pool name is unique across all the instances.
- Address-ranges are unique within VRF and across all the instances.

The same pool configuration must be configured in both the active and standby cnSGW-C clusters of a particular instance.

During address-allocation, active instance assign free-IP from reserved address-range for the UPF.

Incase new address-ranges is not available, change ownership of standby's address-range to current active instance and continue assigning address-ranges from it.

Configuring IPAM

The following section provides IPAM configuraton examples.

cnSGW-C-1 Example

The following is a configuration example for cnSGW-C-1:

```
ipam
 instance 1
  address-pool pool-1
  vrf-name ISP
   tags
   dnn dnn-1
  exit
  ipv4
    address-range 209.165.201.1 209.165.201.31
 exit
instance 2
 address-pool pool-2
  vrf-name ISP
  tags
   dnn dnn-2
  exit
  ipv4
    address-range 209.165.202.129 209.165.202.159
 exit
exit
```

cnSGW-C-2 Example

The following is a configuration example for cnSGW-C-2:

```
ipam
 instance 1
 address-pool pool-1
  vrf-name ISP
```

```
  tags
   dnn dnn-1
  exit
  ipv4
    address-range 209.165.201.1 209.165.201.31
 exit
 instance 2
 address-pool pool-2
  vrf-name ISP
   tags
   dnn dnn-2
  exit
  ipv4
    address-range 209.165.202.129 209.165.202.159
 exit
exit
```

Geo Replication

The Geo-replication is used in inter-rack communication and for POD or VIP or BFD monitoring within the rack. The Geographic Redundancy comprises with the following:

- Two instances of Geo pods are running for each rack.
- Two Geo pods functions in Active-Standby mode.
- Each Geo pod instance is spawned on a different Proto node or VM.
- Geo pod running on the Proto node or VM having VIP is Active Geo pod.
- In the event of Active Geo pod restart, VIPs get switched to other Proto node or VM and Standby Geo pod running on the other Proto node/VM becomes active.
- Geo pod uses host networking mode (similar to UDP-Proxy).
- Geo pod uses two VIPs:
  - **Internal**: VIP for Inter-POD communication (within the rack)
  - **External**: VIP for Inter-rack Geo pod communication

    It configures only on Proto Nodes on the L2 Subnet. It's used to communicate across the racks. This node has external connectivity to other Rack.
- Logical-NF-InstanceID must be configured same for both cnSGW-Cs in GR-Pair.
- For KeepAliveD monitoring:
  - Geo pod uses base port as: 15000+(Logical-NF-InstanceID * 32) + 4

    Geo pod base port must be different than BGP speaker pod port.
    - The default port (without logical cnSGW-C) as: 15004
    - For Logical cnSGW-C configured with logical-nf-instance-id as 1, and then the port as: 15036
  - UDP-Proxy pod uses base port as: 28000+Logical-NF-InstanceID.
    - The default port (without logical cnSGW-C) as: 28000
    - For Logical cnSGW-C configured with logical-nf-instance-id as 1, and then the port as: 28001

- BGPSpeaker-pod uses default base port as: 20000+(Logical-NF-InstanceID * 32)+4.
  - The default port (without logical cnSGW-C) as: 20004
  - For logically cnSGW-C configured with logical-nf-instance-id as 1, and then the port as: 20036



Note Only ETCD and cache pod data gets replicated to the standby rack.

Configuring ETCD/Cachepod Replication

Endpoints must be configured under an instance. Two Geo-Redundancy pods are needed on each rack. You should also configure VIP for internal and external Geo interface for ETCD/CachePod replication.

instance instance-id *instance_id* **endpoint geo interface { geo-internal | geo-external } vip-ip {** *vip_ip_address* **} vip-port {** *vip_port_number* **}**

```
config
instance instance-id instance_id
 endpoint geo
  replicas replica_id
  nodes node_id
  internal base-port start base_port_number
  interface geo-internal
   vip-ip vip_ip_address vip-port vip_port_number
  exit
  interface geo-external
   vip-ip vip_ip_address vip-port vip_port_number
  exit
exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **instance instance-id** *instance_id*—Specify GR instance ID. One instance ID for local rack and other for another rack.
- **vip-ip** *vip_ip_address*—Specify VIP IP address for Internal/External Geo interface.
- **vip-port** *vip_port_number*—Specify VIP port number.
- **internal base-port start** *base_port_number*—Specify port range only if logical NF is configured.

Example

The following is a configuration example:

```
instance instance-id 1
endpoint geo
  replicas 1
  nodes 2
  internal base-port start 25000
  interface geo-internal
   vip-ip 209.165.201.8 vip-port 7001
```

```
  exit
  interface geo-external
   vip-ip 209.165.201.8 vip-port 7002
  exit
exit
```

Geo Monitoring

This section describes Geo monitoring.

Pod monitoring

Table 5: Feature history

Feature name	Release information	Feature description
Pod monitoring in intra-rack geo redundancy	2026.02.0	This feature enables pod monitoring of all the app-infra pods, enabling enhanced failure detection and automatic failover. When the configured threshold percentage of pod replicas fail, the Geo pod initiates a switchover to the peer rack to maintain service continuity.

The geo pod monitors all the pods that are based on app-infra library. Upon detecting a pod failure for a certain configured percentage, the geo pod switches over to peer rack.

Remote Cluster Monitoring

Remote cluster monitoring auto corrects roles (it becomes self-primary, when the remote rack is in **STANDBY_ERROR** state) for uninterrupted traffic flow of traffic. However, this auto role correction gets done only for specific roles.

To configure this feature, use the following sample configuration:

```
config
    geomonitor
        remoteclustermonitor
            retryCount value
            retryInterval interval_value
            end
```

NOTES:

- **retryCount** *value*—Specify the retry count before making the current rack **PRIMARY**. It should be an integer in the range of 1-10. The default value is 3.
- **retryInterval** *interval_value*—Specify the retry interval in the count of milliseconds, after which the remote rack status gets fetched. It should be an integer in the range of 200-50000. The default value is 3000.

Configuration Example

The following is an example configuration

```
geomonitor remoteclustermonitor
retryCount 3
retryInterval 3000
```

Traffic monitoring

Table 6: Feature history

Feature name	Release information	Feature description
Traffic monitoring in intra-rack geo redundancy	2026.02.0	The traffic monitoring capability prevents the service outages during the failure scenarios. This feature allows the geo-replication pod to monitor the traffic on the STANDBY instance.

In a Geo-redundancy deployment for the , maintaining high availability is critical. The traffic monitoring feature prevents service outages and ensures smooth flow of traffic during failure scenarios.

BFD Monitoring

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol is used for Faster Network Failure Detection along with BGP. Whenever connectivity between BGP peering fails with cluster (NF), failover is triggered to minimize traffic failure impact.

```
config
  router bgp as
    bfd interval interval min_rx min_rx multiplier multiplier
    loopbackPort loopbackPort loopbackBFDPort loopbackBFDPort
  interface interface_id (BGP on non-bonded interface <-- loopbackEth)
    bondingInterface bondingInterface (leaf6-nic)
    bondingInterface bondingInterface (leaf6-nic)
    neighbor neighbor_ip_address remote-as remote_as fail-over fail_over_type
  exit
  interface interface_id (BGP on non-bonded interface <-- loopbackEth)
    bondingInterface bondingInterface (leaf7-nic)
    bondingInterface bondingInterface (leaf7-nic)
    neighbor bondingInterface remote-as remote_as fail-over fail_over_type
  exit
  policy-name policy_name
   as-path-set as_path_set
   gateWay gateWay_address
   interface interface_id_source
   ip-prefix ip_prefix_value
   isStaticRoute false | true
   mask-range mask_range
   modifySourceIp false | true
  exit
exit
```

NOTES:

- **bgp** *as*—Specify the Autonomous System (AS) path set.
- **bfd**—Specify BFD configuration.
  - **interval** *interval* —Specify BFD interval in milliseconds.
  - **min_rx** *min_rx*—Specify BFD minimum RX in milliseconds.
  - **multiplier** *multiplier*—Specify BFD interval multiplier.
- **interface** *interface_id*—Specify BGP local interface.
  - **bondingInterface** *bondingInterface*—Specify linked bonding interface.
  - **neighbor** *neighbor_ip_address*—Specify IP address of neighbor.
    - **fail-over** *fail_over_type*—Specify failover type.
    - **remote-as** *remote_as*—Specify Autonomous System (AS) number of BGP neighbor.
- **learnDefaultRoute**—Learn default route and add it in kernel space
- **loopbackBFDPort** *loopbackBFDPort*—Specify BFD local port.
- **loopbackPort** *loopbackPort*—Specify BGP local port.
- **policy-name** *policy_name*—Specify policy name.
  - **as-path-set** *as_path_set*—Specify Autonomous System (AS) path set.
  - **gateWay** *gateWay_address*—Specify gateway address.
  - **interface** *interface_id_source*—Specify interface to set as source IP.
  - **ip-prefix** *ip_prefix_value*—Specify IP prefix value.
  - **isStaticRoute** *false | true*—Specify whether to add static route in kernel space. Default value is false.
  - **mask-range** *mask_range*—Specify mask range.
  - **modifySourceIp** *false | true*—Modify source IP of the incoming route. Default value is false.

    true: This option is used for non-UDP related VIPs. Source IP of the given interface is used as Source IP while sending out packets from cnSGW-C.

    false: This option is used for all UDP related VIPs. VIP is used as Source IP while sending out packets from cnSGW-C.

Example

Following are configuration examples:

```
router bgp 65000
  bfd interval 250000 min_rx 250000 multiplier 3
  loopbackPort 179 loopbackBFDPort 3784
interface ens160 (BGP on non-bonded interface <-- loopbackEth)
  bondingInterface enp216s0f0 (leaf6-nic)
  bondingInterface enp216s0f1 (leaf6-nic)
  neighbor leaf6-ip remote-as 60000 fail-over bfd
```

```
exit
interface ens192 (BGP on non-bonded interface <-- loopbackEth)
  bondingInterface enp94s0f1 (leaf7-nic)
  bondingInterface enp94s0f0 (leaf7-nic)
  neighbor leaf7-ip remote-as 60000 fail-over bfd
exit
policy-name allow-all ip-prefix 209.165.201.30/0 mask-range 0...32
exit
```

BGP router configuration with BFD

```
show running-config router
router bgp 65142
 learnDefaultRoute false
 bfd interval 250000 min_rx 250000 multiplier 3
 interface enp94s0f0.3921
  bondingInterface enp216s0f0
  bondingInterface enp94s0f0
  neighbor 209.165.201.24 remote-as 65141 fail-over bfd
 exit
 interface enp94s0f1.3922
  bondingInterface enp216s0f1
  bondingInterface enp94s0f1
  neighbor 209.165.202.24 remote-as 65141 fail-over bfd
```

Show BFD status of neighbor

```
show bfd-neigbor
status-details

----- bgpspeaker-pod-1----

Peer             Status

209.165.202.142  STATE_DOWN
----- bgpspeaker-pod-2----

Peer             Status

209.165.202.142  STATE_UP
```

```
policy-name allow-n11 ip-prefix 209.165.200.225/54 mask-range 25..32 interface bd1.n11.2271
 modifySourceIp true isStaticRoute true gateWay 209.165.201.14
```

In the above example, *modifySourceIp* is set to true.

- AMF subnet: 209.165.200.225/54

  N11 Svc Bonded Physical Interface: bd1.n11.2271 (IP address - 209.165.201.23)

  N11 Svc Bonded VxLAN Anycast GW: 209.165.201.14

  N11 VIP Address: 209.165.201.7

- cnSGW-C Outbound Packet (will have source IP as 209.165.201.23)

  Inbound Packet to cnSGW-C (will have destination IP as 209.165.201.7)

```
policy-name allow-n4-1 ip-prefix 209.165.201.17/41 mask-range 24..32 interface bd2.n4.2274
 gateWay 209.165.201.17
```

In the above example, *modifySourceIp* is set to false (default).

- UPF N4 Interface IP: 209.165.201.17/41

  N4 Svc Bonded Physical Interface: bd2.n4.2274 (IP address - 209.165.201.23)

N4 Svc Bonded VxLAN Anycast GW: 209.165.201.17

N4 VIP Address: 209.165.201.14

- cnSGW-C Outbound Packet (will have source IP as 209.165.201.14)

  Inbound Packet to cnSGW-C (will have destination IP as 209.165.201.14)

CDL GR Deployment

By default, CDL is deployed with two replicas for db-ep, 1 slot map (2 replicas per map), and 1 index map (2 replicas per map).



Note It is recommended to configure the CDL container in YANG.

Prerequisites for CDL GR

Before deploying the CDL GR, user must configure the following:

- CDL Session Database and define the base configuration.
- Kafka for CDL.
- Zookeeper for CDL.

CDL Instance Awareness and Replication

In CDL, along with existing GR related parameters, GR instance awareness must be enabled using a feature flag on all the racks. Also, the mapping of system-id to slice names should also be provided for this feature to work on all the racks.

The CDL is also equipped with Geo Replication (GR) failover notifications, which can notify the timer expiry of session data and bulk notifications to the currently active rack. The CDL uses Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) through App-Infra for the GR failover notifications.

The CDL subscribes to the key value on both the GR racks. The App-Infra sends notifications to the CDL when there is any change in these key values. A key value indicates the state of the CDL System ID or the GR instance. The GR instance is mapped to the CDL slices using the CDL system ID or the GR instance ID in the key.

The system ID is mandatory on both the racks. The GR instance ID in the NF configuration must match the CDL system ID.

CDL has instance-specific data slices. It also allows users to configure instance-specific slice information at the time of bringing up.

- CDL notifies the data on expiry or upon bulk notification request from the active slices.
- CDL determines the active instance based on the notification from app-infra memory-cache.
- CDL slice is a partition within a CDL instance to store a different kind of data. In this case, NF stores a different instance of data.

Note CDL slice name should match with the slice-name configured in GR.

Configuring CDL Instance Awareness

The following command is used to configure CDL instance awareness.

```
config
cdl
 datastore datastore_session_name
   features
    instance-aware-notification
     enable [ true | false ]
     system-id system_id
      slice-names slice_names
   end
```

NOTES:

- **datastore** *datastore_session_name*—Specify the datastore name.
- **enable [true | false]**—Enables the GR instance state check for slices.
- **system-id** *system_id*—Mapping of system ID to slice name.
- **slice-names** *slice_names*—Specify the list of slice names associated with the system ID. CDL slice name should match with the slice-name configured in GR.

Example

The following is a configuration example:

```
cdl datastore session
 features instance-aware-notification enable true
 features instance-aware-notification system-id 1
  slice-names [ sgw1 smf1 ]
 exit
 features instance-aware-notification system-id 2
  slice-names [ sgw2 smf2 ]
 end
```

Configuring CDL Replication

This section describes CDL replication configuration.

1. Configure Rack-1 CDL HA system without any Geo-HA-related configuration parameters.
   a. Set the System ID as 1 in the configuration.
   b. Set the slot map/replica and index map/replica and Kafka replica as per requirements.

   The following is a sample configuration:

   ```
   cdl system-id 1
   cdl node-type session
   cdl datastore session
   endpoint replica replica_id
   ```

```
  slot map 4
  slot replica 2
  index map 1
  index replica 2
cdl kafka replica 2
```

1. Configure external IPs on Rack-1 for Rack-2 to Rack-1 communication.
   a. Enable geo-replication on Rack-1 and configure the remote Rack as 2 for Rack-1.

      cdl enable-geo-replication *true*
   b. Configure the external IP for CDL endpoint to be accessed by Rack-2.

      cdl datastore session endpoint external-ip *site-1_external_ip*
   c. Configure the external IP and port for all Kafka replicas.

      So, if two replicas (default) are configured for Kafka, user need to provide two different <*ip*>+<*port*> pairs.

      cdl kafka external-ip *site-1_external_ip port1* **cdl kafka external-ip** *site-1_external_ip port2*

2. Add remote rack information on Rack-2.
   - Remote rack cdl-ep configuration on Rack-2:

     cdl remote-site 1 db-endpoint host *site-1_cdl_ep_ip*

     cdl remote-site 1 db-endpoint port *site-1_cdl_ep_port*

     (Port Example: 8882)
   - Remote rack Kafka configuration on Rack-2:

     cdl remote-site *1* kafka-server *site-1_kafka1_ip site-1_kafka1_port*

     cdl remote-site *1* kafka-server *site-1_kafka2_ip site-1_kafka2_port*
   - Direct the session datastore configuration to remote Rack-2 configuration:

     cdl datastore session geo-remote-site *1*
   - (Optional) Configure the SSL certificates to establish a secure connection with remote rack on Rack-1. All the certificates are in multi-line raw text format. If the certificates are not valid, the server continues with non-secure connection.

     cdl ssl-config certs *site-2_external_ip* **ssl-key** *<ssl_key>*

     cdl ssl-config certs *site-2_external_ip* **ssl-crt** *<ssl_crt>*

3. Commit GR configuration on Rack-2:
   - Commit the configuration and let the pods be deployed on Rack-2.
   - Verify all pods are in running state.
   - Once both the racks are deployed, verify that the mirror maker pods on both racks are running and in ready state.

Examples

HA:

```
cdl node-type db-ims

cdl datastore session
 endpoint replica 2
 index map    1
 index write-factor 1
 slot replica 2
 slot map     4
 slot write-factor 1
exit

k8 label cdl-layer key smi.cisco.com/node-type value smf-ims-session
```

Rack-1:

```
cdl system-id          1
cdl node-type          session
cdl enable-geo-replication true
cdl zookeeper replica 1

cdl remote-site 2
 db-endpoint host 209.165.201.21 >> Rack-2 external CDL IP
 db-endpoint port 8882
 kafka-server 209.165.201.21 10092 >> Rack-2 external CDL IP
 exit
exit

cdl label-config session
 endpoint key smi.cisco.com/node-type1
 endpoint value smf-cdl
 slot map 1
  key   smi.cisco.com/node-type1
  value smf-cdl
 exit
 index map 1
  key   smi.cisco.com/node-type1
  value smf-cdl
 exit
exit
cdl logging default-log-level debug

cdl datastore session
 label-config    session
 geo-remote-site [ 2 ]
 slice-names     [ 1 2 ]
 endpoint cpu-request 100
 endpoint replica 2
 endpoint external-ip 209.165.201.25 >> Rack-1 external CDL IP
 endpoint external-port 8882
 index cpu-request 100
 index replica 2
 index map   1
 slot cpu-request 100
 slot replica 2
 slot map    1
exit

cdl kafka replica 1
cdl kafka label-config key smi.cisco.com/node-type1
cdl kafka label-config value smf-cdl
cdl kafka external-ip 209.165.201.25 10092 >> Rack-1 external CDL IP
```

Rack-2:

```
cdl system-id          2
cdl node-type          session
cdl enable-geo-replication true
cdl zookeeper replica 1

cdl remote-site 1
 db-endpoint host 209.165.201.25 >> Rack-1 external CDL IP
 db-endpoint port 8882
 kafka-server 209.165.201.25 10092 >> Rack-1 external CDL IP
 exit
exit

cdl label-config session
 endpoint key smi.cisco.com/node-type12
 endpoint value smf-cdl
 slot map 1
  key   smi.cisco.com/node-type12
  value smf-cdl
 exit
 index map 1
  key   smi.cisco.com/node-type12
  value smf-cdl
 exit
exit

cdl datastore session
 label-config    session
 geo-remote-site [ 1 ]
 slice-names     [ 1 2 ]
 endpoint cpu-request 100
 endpoint replica 2
 endpoint external-ip 209.165.201.21 >> Rack-2 external CDL IP
 endpoint external-port 8882
 index cpu-request 100
 index replica 2
 index map   1
 slot cpu-request 100
 slot replica 2
 slot map    1
exit

cdl kafka replica 1
cdl kafka label-config key smi.cisco.com/node-type12
cdl kafka label-config value smf-cdl
cdl kafka external-ip 209.165.201.21 10092 >> Rack-2 external CDL IP
```

Lawful Intercept

The Lawful Intercept (LI) feature enables law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to intercept subscriber communications. The LI functionality provides the network operator the capability to intercept control and data messages of the targeted mobile users. To invoke this support, the LEA requests the network operator to start the interception of a particular mobile user. Legal approvals support this request.

1. Lawful Intercept (LI) tap should be configured/enabled on all the racks. If LI configuration fails on one rack, LEA should re-configure it so that for a given subscriber tap is enabled on all the racks.

Note LI tap configuration is not synchronized across racks.

Hence, LI tap configuration is mandatory on all the racks.

For more information on LI tap configuration, contact your Cisco Technical Representative.

2. GR instance awareness is applicable for lawful-intercept src-address only.

   Example:

   ```
   lawful-intercept instance 1 src-addr 209.165.200.225
   ```

   OR

   ```
   lawful-intercept
     instance 1
       src-addr 209.165.200.225
   ```

3. `show` commands are not instance-aware. It shows all the taps configured in a given cluster.

   For more information on LI `show` commands, contact your Cisco Technical Representative.

4. In case all GR instances are in Standby state in a cluster and active LI tap fails with CLI message `Rack is in standby mode, Active Tap is not allowed. Try camp on`, configure camp-on tap for the same subscriber.

RADIUS Configuration

NAS-IP and NAS-Identifier is instance-aware. You can configure different NAS-IP and NAS-Identifier per instance-id in profile-radius configuration. Existing non-instance based NAS-IP and NAS-Identifier configuration is used as default nas-ip and default nas-id for local instance of the rack.

Example

Following are a few configuration examples.

```
profile radius
 attribute
  instance 1
   nas-ip 209.165.200.225  --> Instance-1 specific NAS-IP, used for common AUTH & ACCT
   nas-identifier  smf1    --> Instance-1 specific NAS-Identifier, used for common AUTH &
ACCT
  exit
  instance 2
   nas-ip 209.165.200.230  --> Instance-2 specific NAS-IP, used for common AUTH & ACCT
   nas-identifier  smf2    --> Instance-2 specific NAS-Identifier, used for common AUTH &
ACCT
  exit
 exit
 accounting
  attribute
   instance 1
    nas-ip 209.165.200.225  --> Instance-1 specific NAS-IP, used for common ACCT
    nas-identifier  smf1    --> Instance-1 specific NAS-Identifier , used for common ACCT
   exit
   instance 2
    nas-ip 209.165.200.230  --> Instance-2 specific NAS-IP, used for common ACCT
    nas-identifier  smf2    --> Instance-2 specific NAS-Identifier , used for common ACCT
```

```
  exit
 exit
exit
server-group g1
 attribute
  instance 1
   nas-ip 209.165.200.225  --> Instance-1 specific NAS-IP, used for server-group <g1> AUTH
& ACCT
   nas-identifier  smf1    --> Instance-1 specific NAS-ID, used for server-group <g1> Auth
&Acct
  exit
  instance 2
   nas-ip 209.165.200.230  --> Instance-2 specific NAS-IP, used for server-group <g1> AUTH
& ACCT
   nas-identifier  smf2    --> Instance-2 specific NAS-ID,used for server-group <g1>AUTH&ACCT

  exit
 exit
 accounting
  attribute
   instance 1
    nas-ip 209.165.200.225 --> Instance-1 specific NAS-IP, used for server-group <g1> ACCT

    nas-identifier  smf1   --> Instance-1 specific NAS-ID, used for server-group <g1> ACCT

   exit
   instance 2
    nas-ip 209.165.200.230 --> Instance-2 specific NAS-IP, used for server-group <g1> ACCT

    nas-identifier  smf2   --> Instance-2 specific NAS-ID, used for server-group <g1> ACCT

   exit
  exit
 exit
exit
```

Since **endpoint** *pod* configuration is moved under specific instance, Radius Disconnect-Request VIP is also instance-aware.

```
instance instance-id 1
 endpoint radius
  replicas 1
  interface coa-nas
   vip-ip 209.165.202.130 vip-port 3799  --> Instance-1 specific Radius-Disconnect-Msg-VIP
 & PORT
  exit
 exit
exit
instance instance-id 2
 endpoint radius
  replicas 1
  interface coa-nas
   vip-ip 209.165.202.129 vip-port 3799  --> Instance-2 specific Radius-Disconnect-Msg-VIP
 & PORT
  exit
 exit
exit
```

Software Upgrade on GR Pairs

Considering `config commit` as reference. The same checklist is also applicable for other upgrade scenarios.

Checklist

Note Do not perform `cluster sync` on both racks (Rack-1 and Rack-2) at the same time. Trigger manual switchover on Rack-1 before proceeding with Rack-1 upgrade.

- Do not perform `config commits` on both racks at the same time. Perform `config commit` on each rack separately.
- Before to the `config commit` procedure on Rack-1, initiate the CLI-based switchover on Rack-1 and make sure that Rack-2 is having Primary ownership for both the instances (instance-id 1 and instance-id 2).
- Perform `config commit` on Rack-1. Wait for the successful `config commit`, PODs restart, and are back in running state to fetch the latest helm charts (if applicable).
- Revert the role of Rack-1 to be Primary (Switch/Reset roles on both racks).
- Verify that the available roles of Rack-1 (Primary) and Rack-2 (Standby) are on the expected status.
- Repeat the preceding checklist for Rack-2.

Software Upgrade

Upgrading the Rack-1, when the GR is Enabled:

1. Verify that the available roles of both instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

2. Initiate switch role for both instances on Rack-1 to STANDBY with failback-interval of 0 seconds. This step transitions the roles from PRIMARY/STANDBY to STANDBY_ERROR/STANDBY_ERROR.

```
geo switch-role instance-id 1 role standby [failback-interval 0]
geo switch-role instance-id 2 role standby [failback-interval 0]
```

Note
- Heartbeat between both the racks must be successful.

3. Verify that the available roles of both instances have moved to STANDBY_ERROR on Rack-1.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY_ERROR"
```

4. Verify that the available roles of both instances have moved to PRIMARY on Rack-2.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"
```

5. Perform rolling upgrade (or) non-graceful upgrade using system mode shutdown/running as per the requirement on Rack-1. To allow replication to finish, give a 5-minute gap between the GR switchover and shutdown.
6. Perform the following steps post completion of the upgrade procedure. Perform health check on Rack-1 and ensure the PODs have come up and Rack-1 is healthy.
7. Verify that the available roles of both instances remain in STANDBY_ERROR mode on Rack-1.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY_ERROR"
```

8. Initiate reset role for both instances on Rack-1 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles from STANDBY_ERROR/STANDBY_ERROR to STANDBY/STANDBY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 1 role standby
geo reset-role instance-id 2 role standby
```

9. Verify that the roles of both instances have moved to STANDBY on Rack-1.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

10. Initiate switch role for instance-id 1 on Rack-2 to STANDBY. This step transitions the available roles of Rack-2 from PRIMARY/PRIMARY to STANDBY_ERROR/PRIMARY and Rack-1 from STANDBY/STANDBY to PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
geo switch-role instance-id 1 role standby [failback-interval 0]
```

11. Verify that the available roles of the instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY_ERROR/PRIMARY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"
```

12. Verify that the available roles of both instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
show role instance-id 1
 result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
 result "STANDBY"
```

13. Initiate reset role for instance-id 1 on Rack-2 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles of Rack-2 from STANDBY_ERROR/PRIMARY to STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 1 role standby
```

14. Verify that the available roles of both instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
 result "PRIMARY"
```

Upgrading the Rack-2, when the GR is Enabled:

1. Verify that the available roles of both instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"
```

2. Initiate switch role for both instances on Rack-2 to STANDBY with failback-interval of 0 seconds. This step transitions the roles from STANDBY/PRIMARY to STANDBY_ERROR/STANDBY_ERROR.

```
geo switch-role instance-id 1 role standby [failback-interval 0]
geo switch-role instance-id 2 role standby [failback-interval 0]
```

3. Verify that the available roles of both instances move to STANDBY_ERROR on Rack-2.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY_ERROR"
```

4. Verify that the available roles of both instances move to PRIMARY on Rack-1.

```
show role instance-id 1
 result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
 result "PRIMARY"
```

5. Perform rolling upgrade (or) non-graceful upgrade via system mode shutdown/running as per the requirement on Rack-2.

6. Perform the subsequent steps post completion of the upgrade procedure. Perform the health check on Rack-2 and ensure the PODs have come up and Rack-2 is healthy.

7. Verify that the available roles of both the instances remain in STANDBY_ERROR on Rack-2.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY_ERROR"
```

8. Initiate reset role for both instances on Rack-2 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles from STANDBY_ERROR/STANDBY_ERROR to STANDBY/STANDBY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 1 role standby
geo reset-role instance-id 2 role standby
```

9. Verify that the available roles of both instances move to STANDBY on Rack-2.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

10. Initiate switch role for instance-id 2 on Rack-1 to STANDBY. This step transitions the available roles of Rack-1 from PRIMARY/PRIMARY to PRIMARY/STANDBY_ERROR and Rack-2 from STANDBY/STANDBY to STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
geo switch-role instance-id 2 role standby [failback-interval 0]
```

11. Verify that the available roles of both instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY_ERROR.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "PRIMARY"
```

```
show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY_ERROR"
```

12. Verify that the available roles of both instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"
```

13. Initiate reset role for instance-id 2 on Rack-1 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles of Rack-1 from PRIMARY/STANDBY_ERROR to PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 2 role standby
```

14. Verify that the available roles of both the instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

GR CLI

The following section provides information on GR CLI based commands.

Geo Switch Role

To switch the GR role, initiate the command on the primary rack (for example, role **PRIMARY** to **STANDBY** only), and use the following command.

geo switch-role { role *primary | standby* **instance-id** *gr_instanceId* **[failback-interval** *failback_interval* **] }**

NOTES:

- **role** *role*—Specify the new role for the given rack.

  The roles can be *primary* or *standby*. It's mandatory to trigger manual switchover from primary role for a specific GR instance ID.

- **instance-id** *gr_instanceId*—Specify the GR Instance ID
- **failback-interval** is an optional command to provide backward compatibility of upgrades between releases. The recommended value of **failback-interval** is 0.



Important **geo switch-role** command triggers manual failover from one rack to another rack for specific instance ID. The rack which triggers the failover changes from the **PRIMARY** role to the **STANDBY_ERROR** role. In between, the rack which triggers the failover, sends a failover (Trigger GR) message to another rack. The other rack which receives the failover message changes from the **STANDBY** role to the **PRIMARY** role.

Geo Reset Role

To reset the GR instance role (for example, roles from **STANDBY_ERROR** to **STANDBY** to **PRIMARY**), use the following sample commands:

geo reset-role role *role* **instance-id** *gr_instanceId*

NOTES:

- **role** *role*—Specify the new role for the given rack.

  The role can be **PRIMARY** or **STANDBY**.

- **instance-id** *gr_instanceId*—Specify the GR Instance ID.



Important The command **geo reset-role** triggers change in the role for the given instance on the local rack. The remote rack does not receive any message for the same command. It is only possible to change the role for the given instance ID from **STANDBY_ERROR** to **STANDBY** and **STANDBY** to **PRIMARY**. Another role change is not possible.

Troubleshooting

This section describes about various applicable troubleshooting scenarios.

show/clear Commands

This section describes show/clear commands that help in debugging issues.

clear subscriber

To clear gr-instance aware subscriber, use the following command:

clear subscriber all gr-instance *gr_instanceId*



Note **gr-instance** is optional parameter. If **gr-instance** is not specified, `show subscriber all` considers the local instance-id of that rack.

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
clear subscriber all gr-instance 1
result
ClearSubscriber Request submitted
```

show BFD Status

To view the BFD status of neighbors, use the following command:

show bfd-neighbor

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples:

```
show bfd-neighbor
status-details

-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----

Peer             Status

 209.165.202.142  STATE_DOWN
-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----

Peer             Status

 209.165.202.142  STATE_DOWN
```

```
show bfd-neigbor
status-details

-----bgpspeaker-pod-1 ----

Peer             Status

 209.165.202.131
-----bgpspeaker-pod-2 ----

Peer             Status

 209.165.202.131   STATE_UP
```

show BGP Global

To view BGP global configuration, use the following command:

`show bgp-global`

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples:

```
show bgp-global
global-details
-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----
AS:        65000
Router-ID: 209.165.202.149
Listening Port: 179, Addresses: 209.165.202.149
-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----
AS:        65000
Router-ID: 209.165.202.148
Listening Port: 179, Addresses: 209.165.202.148
```

```
show bgp-global
global-details

-----bgpspeaker-pod-2 ----
AS:        65061
Router-ID: 209.165.202.132
Listening Port: 179, Addresses: 209.165.202.132
```

show bgp kernel route

To view BGP kernel configured routes, use the following command:

show bgp-kernel-route kernel-route

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples:

```
show bgp-kernel-route
kernel-route

-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----

 DestinationIP  SourceIP        Gateway

-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----

 DestinationIP      SourceIP          Gateway
 209.165.202.133    209.165.202.148   209.165.202.142
 209.165.202.134    209.165.202.148   209.165.202.142
```

```
show bgp-kernel-route
kernel-route

-----bgpspeaker-pod-2 ----

 DestinationIP        SourceIP            Gateway

 209.165.202.135    209.165.202.132    209.165.202.131

-----bgpspeaker-pod-1 ----

 DestinationIP  SourceIP        Gateway
```

show bgp neighbors

To view BGP neighbors status, use the following command

show bgp-neighbors neighbor-details
show bgp-neighbors ip *ip_address* **neighbor-details**

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples:

```
show bgp-neighbors neighbor-details
-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----
Peer             AS  Up/Down State       |#Received  Accepted
209.165.202.142 60000 00:25:06 Establ      |        3         3
-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----
Peer             AS Up/Down State       |#Received  Accepted
209.165.202.142 60000   never Idle        |        0         0
```

```
show bgp-neighbors ip 209.165.202.142 neighbor-details
-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----
BGP neighbor is 209.165.202.142, remote AS 60000
  BGP version 4, remote router ID unknown
  BGP state = ACTIVE
  BGP OutQ = 0, Flops = 0
  Hold time is 0, keepalive interval is 0 seconds
  Configured hold time is 90, keepalive interval is 30 seconds

  Neighbor capabilities:
    multiprotocol:
        ipv4-unicast:   advertised
    route-refresh:      advertised
```

```
    extended-nexthop:   advertised
        Local:  nlri: ipv4-unicast, nexthop: ipv6
    4-octet-as: advertised
  Message statistics:
                         Sent       Rcvd
    Opens:                130          0
    Notifications:          0          0
    Updates:                0          0
    Keepalives:             0          0
    Route Refresh:          0          0
    Discarded:              0          0
    Total:                130          0
  Route statistics:
    Advertised:             0
    Received:               0
    Accepted:               0

-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----
BGP neighbor is 209.165.202.142, remote AS 60000
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 209.165.202.136
  BGP state = ESTABLISHED, up for 00:25:20
  BGP OutQ = 0, Flops = 0
  Hold time is 90, keepalive interval is 30 seconds
  Configured hold time is 90, keepalive interval is 30 seconds

  Neighbor capabilities:
    multiprotocol:
        ipv4-unicast:   advertised and received
    route-refresh:      advertised and received
    extended-nexthop:   advertised
        Local:  nlri: ipv4-unicast, nexthop: ipv6
    4-octet-as: advertised and received
  Message statistics:
                         Sent       Rcvd
    Opens:                 1          1
    Notifications:         0          0
    Updates:               1          1
    Keepalives:           51         51
    Route Refresh:         0          0
    Discarded:             0          0
    Total:                53         53
  Route statistics:
    Advertised:             0
    Received:               3
    Accepted:               3
```

show bgp route summary

To view BGP route summary, use the following command:

show bgp-route-summary

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show bgp-route-summary
route-details
-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----
Table afi:AFI_IP safi:SAFI_UNICAST
Destination: 5, Path: 5
-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----
Table afi:AFI_IP safi:SAFI_UNICAST
Destination: 2, Path: 2
```

show BGP Routes

To view BGP routes information, use the following command:

show bgp-routes

Example

The following is a configuration example:

```
show bgp-routes
bgp-route

-----example-bgp-ep-1 ----
   Network              Next Hop             AS_PATH      Age        Attrs
*> 209.165.202.133/24   209.165.202.142        60000      00:25:55   [{Origin: i} {Med: 0}]
*> 209.165.200.225/32   209.165.202.148                  00:26:00   [{Origin: e} {LocalPref:
 100} {Med: 600}]
*> 209.165.202.134/24   209.165.202.142        60000      00:25:55   [{Origin: i} {Med: 0}]
*> 209.165.202.140/24   209.165.202.142        60000      00:25:55   [{Origin: i} {Med: 0}]
*> 209.165.202.146/32   209.165.202.148                  00:26:00   [{Origin: e} {LocalPref:
 100} {Med: 600}]

-----example-bgp-ep-2 ----
   Network              Next Hop             AS_PATH      Age        Attrs
*> 209.165.200.225/32   209.165.202.149                  00:26:24   [{Origin: e} {LocalPref:
 100} {Med: 600}]
*> 209.165.202.146/32   209.165.202.149                  00:26:24   [{Origin: e} {LocalPref:
 100} {Med: 600}]
```

show endpoint

To view endpoints that are now gr-instance aware, use the following command:

show endpoint all grInstance *gr_instanceId*

Note **grInstance** is optional parameter. If **grInstance** is not specified, `show subscriber all` considers the local instance-id of that rack.

Example

The following is a configuration example:

```
show endpoint all grInstance 1
                                                                                                START
STOPPED  GR
ENDPOINT                            ADDRESS        TYPE  STATUS   INTERFACE  INTERNAL  TIME
     TIME     INSTANCE
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
209.165.202.137:2123       209.165.202.137:2123  Udp   Started             false     10
hours  <none>   1
Gtpu:209.165.202.137:2152  209.165.202.137:2152  Udp   Started  GTPU       false     10
hours  <none>   1
N4:209.165.202.137:8806    209.165.202.137:8806  Udp   Started  N4         false     10
hours  <none>   1
S2B-GTP                    209.165.202.138:2124  Udp   Started  s2b        false     10
hours  <none>   1
S5-GTP                     209.165.202.138:2125  Udp   Started  s5         false     10
hours  <none>   1
S5S8S2B-GTP                209.165.202.138:2123  Udp   Started  s5s8s2b    false     10
```

```
hours  <none>   1
Sxa:209.165.202.137:8805   209.165.202.137:8805  Udp   Started  SXA        false     10
hours  <none>   1
n10-1                      209.165.202.139:9010  Rest  Started  N10-1      false     10
hours  <none>   1
n11-1                      209.165.202.139:9011  Rest  Started  N11-1      false     10
hours  <none>   1
n40-1                      209.165.202.139:9040  Rest  Started  N40-1      false     10
hours  <none>   1
n7-1                       209.165.202.139:9007  Rest  Started  N7-1       false     10
hours  <none>   1
sbi-1                      209.165.202.139:8090  Rest  Started  SBI-1      false     10
hours  <none>   1
```

show ETCD/Cache Pod Replication

To view replication details for etcd and cache-pod data, use the following command:

show georeplication checksum instance-id *gr_instanceId*

Example

The following is a configuration example:

```
show georeplication checksum instance-id
Value for 'instance-id' (<string>): 1
checksum-details
--              ----    --------
 ID             Type    Checksum
 --             ----    --------
 1              ETCD    1617984439
 IPAM           CACHE   1617984439
 NRFCache       CACHE   1617984439
 NRFSubs        CACHE   1617984439
 IDMGR          CACHE   1617984439
 NRFMgmt        CACHE   1617984439
```

show role

To view the current role of the GR instance, use the following command:

show role instance-id *gr_instanceId*

Note The following is a list of possible values for the role:

- **PRIMARY**
- **STANDBY**
- **FAILOVER_INIT**
- **FAILOVER_COMPLETE**
- **STANDBY_ERROR**
- **FAILBACK_STARTED**

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples:

```
show role instance-id 1
result
"PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
result
"STANDBY"
```

show ipam dp with type and address

To view the instance ID and flag to indicate chunk for remote instance, use the following command:

show ipam dp { *dp_type* **} {** *addr_type* **}**

NOTES:

- **dp** *dp_type*—Specify DP type.
- *addr_type*—Specify IPv4/IPv6 address type.

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show ipam dp 209.165.202.145:209.165.202.144  ipv4-addr
=====================================================================
Flag Indication: S(Static) O(Offline) R(For Remote Instance)
G:N/P Indication: G(GR InstId) N(Native NM InstId) P(Peer NM InstId)
=====================================================================
StartAddress    EndAddress      AllocContext                    Route              G:N/P
Utilization Flag
=====================================================================
209.165.200.240 209.165.200.243 209.165.202.145:209.165.202.144 209.165.200.240/24 1:0/1
0.00%        R
=====================================================================
```

show ipam dp

To view all the instances this DP has chunks from, use the following command:

show ipam dp *dp_name*

NOTES:

- **dp** *dp_name*—Specify data plane allocation name.

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show ipam dp 209.165.202.145:209.165.202.144
-------------------------------------------------------
Ipv4Addr [Total/Used/Utilization] = 257 / 1 / 0.39%
Ipv6Addr [Total/Used/Utilization] = 0 / 0 / 0.00%
Ipv6Prefix [Total/Used/Utilization] = 2048 / 0 / 0.00%
Instance ID = 1
-------------------------------------------------------
```

show ipam pool

To view instance ID information under which pool is configured, use the following command:

show ipam pool *pool_name*

NOTES:

- **pool** *pool_name*—Specify pool name.

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples.

```
show ipam pool

=============================================================================================
PoolName                       Ipv4Utilization  Ipv6AddrUtilization  Ipv6PrefixUtilization
=============================================================================================
poolv6DNN2                     0.00%            0.00%                0.00%
poolv6                         0.00%            0.00%                0.00%
poolv4vDNN                     0.00%            0.00%                0.00%
poolv4DNN2                     0.00%            0.00%                0.00%
poolv4                         0.00%            0.00%                0.00%
poolv6vDNN                     0.00%            0.00%                0.00%
poolv4DNN3                     -                -                    -
=============================================================================================

show ipam pool poolv4DNN3
-----------------------------------------------------------
Ipv4Addr [Total/Used/Utilization] = 2814 / 0 / -
Ipv6Addr [Total/Used/Utilization] = 0 / 0 / -
Ipv6Prefix [Total/Used/Utilization] = 65536 / 0 / -
Instance ID = 1
isStatic = true
-----------------------------------------------------------

show ipam pool poolv4
-----------------------------------------------------------
 Ipv4Addr   [Total/Used/Utilization] = 2814 / 0 / 0.00%
 Ipv6Addr   [Total/Used/Utilization] = 0 / 0 / 0.00%
 Ipv6Prefix [Total/Used/Utilization] = 0 / 0 / 0.00%
 Instance ID                         = 1
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

show nrf discovery-info discovery-filter

To view GR Instance ID information to determine for which GR instance the discovery filter information belongs, use the following command:

show nrf discovery-info *nf_type* **discovery-filter**

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
=======================================================
-------------------------------------------------------
Discovery Filter: dnn=intershat;
Expiry Time: 1580146356
GR Instance ID: 1
-------------------------------------------------------
=======================================================================
```

show nrf discovery-info

To view GR Instance ID information to determine for which GR instance the discovery information belongs, use the following command:

show nrf discovery-info

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show nrf discovery-info
=====================================================
------Discovered NFs:-------
    NF Type: AMF
    Number of Discovery Filters: 15
    Number of NF Profiles: 15
    GR Instance ID: 1
------Discovered NFs:-------
    NF Type: UDM
    Number of Discovery Filters: 1
    Number of NF Profiles: 3
    GR Instance ID: 2
=====================================================
```

show nrf registration-info

To view GR Instance ID information to determine which GR instance the registration information belongs to, use the following command:

show nrf registration-info

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show nrf registration-info
=========================================================================
 NF Status: Not Registered
 Registration Time:
 Active MgmtEP Name:
 Heartbeat Duration: 0
 GR Instance ID: 1
========

show nrf registration-info

=========================================================================
 Gr-instance:
 NF Status: Not Registered
 Registration Time:
 Active MgmtEP Name:
 Heartbeat Duration: 0
 Uri:
 Host Type:

=========================================================================
 Gr-instance:
 NF Status: Not Registered
 Registration Time:
 Active MgmtEP Name:
 Heartbeat Duration: 0
 Uri:
```

```
 Host Type:

=====================================================================
```

show nrf subscription-info

To view GR Instance ID information to determine for which GR instance the subscription information belongs, use the following command:

show nrf subscription-info

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show nrf subscription-info
=====================================================================
NF Instance Id: f9882966-a253-32d1-8b82-c785b34a7cc9
SubscriptionID : subs123459
Actual Validity Time : 2020-01-21 12:39:45 +0000 UTC
Requested Validity Time : 2020-01-21 12:39:45 +0000 UTC
GR Instance ID: 1
=====================================================================
```

show peers

To view peers that are now gr-instance aware, use the following command:

show peers all grInstance *gr_instanceId*

Note **grInstance** is optional parameter. If **grInstance** is not specified, `show subscriber all` considers the local instance-id of that rack.

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show peers all grInstance 1
                                                          POD              CONNECTED
ADDITIONAL  INTERFACE  GR
ENDPOINT  LOCAL ADDRESS   PEER ADDRESS     DIRECTION  INSTANCE TYPE TIME     RPC DETAILS
NAME       INSTANCE
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<none>  209.165.202.139 209.165.201.22:8001 Outbound rest-ep-0 Rest 10 hours UDM <none>
n10        1
<none>  209.165.202.139 209.165.201.22:8002 Outbound rest-ep-0 Rest 10 hours AMF <none>
n11        1
<none>  209.165.202.139 209.165.201.22:8003 Outbound rest-ep-0 Rest 10 hours PCF <none>
n7         1
<none>  209.165.202.139 209.165.201.22:8004 Outbound rest-ep-0 Rest 10 hours CHF <none>
n40        1
<none>  209.165.202.139 209.165.201.22:9040 Outbound rest-ep-0 Rest 10 hours CHF <none>
n40
```

show role

To view the instance role, use the following command:

show role

Example

The following is a list of few configuration examples:

```
show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 1
result "PRIMARY"
```

show subscriber

To view subscriber details that are made gr-instance aware, use the following command:

show subscriber { all | gr-instance *gr_instanceId* **}**

Note `show subscriber all` displays only the local instance subscriber details.

gr-instance is optional parameter. If **gr-instance** is not specified, `show subscriber all` considers the local instance-id of that rack.

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
show subscriber gr-instance 1 all
subscriber-details
{
"subResponses": [
[
""
],
[
""
],
[
"roaming-status:homer",
"supi:imsi-123456789300001",
"gpsi:msisdn-22331010301010",
"psid:1",
"dnn:intershat",
"emergency:false",
"rat:nr",
"access:3gpp access",
"connectivity:5g",
"udm-uecm:209.165.202.150",
"udm-sdm:209.165.202.150",
"auth-status:unauthenticated",
"pcfGroupId:PCF-*",
"policy:2",
"pcf:209.165.202.152",
"upf:209.165.202.154",
"upfEpKey:209.165.202.154:209.165.202.158",
"ipv4-addr:v4pool1/209.165.200.250",
"ipv4-pool:v4pool1",
"ipv4-range:v4pool1/209.165.200.249",
"ipv4-startrange:v4pool1/209.165.200.250",
"id-index:1:0:0:32768",
"id-value:8",
"chfGroupId:CHF-*",
"chf:209.165.202.151",
```

```
"amf:209.165.202.153",
"peerGtpuEpKey:209.165.202.154:209.165.202.155",
"namespace:smf",
"nf-service:smf"
]
]
}
```

Monitor Subscriber

To capture messages for subscriber (gr-instance aware), use the following command:

Note In 2021.02 and later releases, the **namespace** keyword is deprecated and replaced with the **nf-service** keyword.

NOTES:

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
monitor subscriber imsi 123456789 gr-instance 1
supi: imsi-123456789
captureDuration: 300
enableInternalMsg: false
enableTxnLog: false
namespace(deprecated. Use nf-service instead.): none
nf-service: none
gr-instance: 1
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100   295  100    98  100   197  10888  21888 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 29500
Command: --header Content-type:application/json --request POST --data
{"commandname":"mon_sub","parameters":{"supi":"imsi-123456789","duration":300,
"enableTxnLog":false,"enableInternalMsg":false,"action":"start","namespace":"none",
"nf-service":"none","grInstance":1}} http://oam-pod:8879/commands
Result start mon_sub, fileName
->logs/monsublogs/none.imsi-123456789_TS_2021-04-09T09:59:59.964148895.txt
Starting to tail the monsub messages from file:
logs/monsublogs/none.imsi-123456789_TS_2021-04-09T09:59:59.964148895.txt
Defaulting container name to oam-pod.
Use 'kubectl describe pod/oam-pod-0 -n smf' to see all the containers in this pod.
```

Monitor Protocol

To capture packets on different interfaces (gr-instance aware), use the following command:

monitor protocol { interface *interface_name* **[capture-duration** *duration* **| gr-instance***gr_instance* **| pcacp yes | |] | list [|] }**

Warning Use the **monitor protocol interface** command cautiously, as it may disrupt user services. When used in a live network, it can cause session delays, call drops, and degrade system performance.

Note

- **interface** *interface_name*—Specify the interface name on which PCAP is captured. This CLI allows the configuration of multiple interface names in a single CLI command.
- **capture-duration** *duration*—Specify the duration in seconds during which pcap is captured. The default is 300 seconds (5 minutes).
- The configured interface names can be retrieved using the **show endpoint** CLI command.
- **pcap yes**—Configure this option to enable PCAP file generation. By default, this option is disabled.
- **list**—Monitor protocol list files.

Example

The following is a configuration example.

```
monitor protocol interface sbi gr-instance 1
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100   220  100    95  100   125   8636  11363 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 20000
Command: --header Content-type:application/json --request POST --data
{"commandname":"mon_pro","parameters":{"interface":"sbi","duration":300,"action":
"start","enable_pcap":false,"grInstance":1}} http://oam-pod:8879/commands
Result start mon_pro, fileName
->logs/monprologs/sessintfname_sbi_at_2021-04-30T05:26:22.712229347.txt
Starting to tail the monpro messages from file:
logs/monprologs/sessintfname_sbi_at_2021-04-30T05:26:22.712229347.txt
Defaulting container name to oam-pod.
Use 'kubectl describe pod/oam-pod-0 -n cn' to see all of the containers in this pod.
```

Geographic Redundancy OAM Support

This section describes operations, administration, and maintenance information for this feature.

Prerequisites for RMA Process

For GR deployment, the node-monitor pods starts automatically. During RMA procedure, the node-monitor pod automatically shutdown the rack if multi-compute failure is detected when the node is drain and deleted.

For more information on RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization), see *SMI Cluster RMA* section in the *Ultra Cloud Core Subscriber Microservices Infrastructure - Operations Guide*.

Before starting RMA process, perform the following:

1. Switch the role for both the instance to other rack using `geo switch-role role` command and make sure the target rack for RMA is in STANDBY_ERROR role for both the instances.
2. Disable the node-monitor pod.
   a. Take the backup of daemonsets.

      ```
      kubectl get daemonsets node-monitor -n cn -o yaml > node-monitor.yaml
      ```

   b. Delete node-monitor pods.

      ```
      kubectl delete daemonsets node-monitor -n cn
      ```

3. Continue with RMA procedure. For more information, see the link.
4. Once RMA procedure is complete, check if the node-monitor pods are already spawned.

   ```
   kubectl get pods -n cn -o wide | grep node-monitor
   ```

   If the node-monitor pods have not started, restart them.

   ```
   kubectl create -f node-monitor.yaml
   ```

Note `node-monitor.yaml` file is same as in Step 2.a, on page 51.

5. Correct the role for the instances accordingly.

Note For both earlier and current SMI versions:

- If you are replacing hardware components during an RMA procedure that contain firmware, such as an mLOM card, before adding the repaired or replaced node back to the cluster, you must run the HUU (Host Upgrade Utility) to ensure that the component is compatible with the system before syncing the node back into service.
- As part of RMA, if you remove a node from the cluster and before you return it to the manufacturer, you must purge all data on the device as per instructions provided by the hardware vendor.

Health Check

The following section provides information on GR setup health check.

- All critical pods are in good condition to serve user traffic.

  Use the following command to check whether GR and CDL related pods are in Running state.

  ```
  kubectl get pods -n cn-cn1 -o wide | grep georeplication-pod
  kubectl get pods -n cn-cn1 -o wide | grep cdl
  kubectl get pods -n cn-cn1 -o wide | grep mirror-maker
  ```

- Keepalived pods are in healthy state to monitor all VIPs which are configured for check-interface/check-port.

  Use the following command to check whether keepalived pods in “smi-vips” namespace are in “Running” state.

  ```
  kubectl get pods -n smi-vips
  ```

- Health-check of pods related to CDL: Check the status of CDL db-endpoint, slot and indexes. All should be in STARTED or ONLINE state for both System IDs 1 and 2.

  ```
  cdl show status
  message params: {cmd:status mode:cli dbName:session sessionIn:{mapId:0 limit:500 key:
  purgeOnEval:0 filters:[] nextEvalTsStart:0 nextEvalTsEnd:0 allReplicas:false
  maxDataSize:4096} sliceName:}
  db-endpoint {
      endpoint-site {
          system-id 1
          state STARTED
  ```

```
        total-sessions 4
        site-session-count 2
        total-reconciliation 0
        remote-connection-time 66h37m31.36054781s
        remote-connection-last-failure-time 2021-07-13 11:24:10.233825924 +0000 UTC
        slot-geo-replication-delay 2.025396ms
    }
    endpoint-site {
        system-id 2
        state STARTED
        total-sessions 4
        site-session-count 2
        total-reconciliation 0
        remote-connection-time 66h58m49.83449066s
        remote-connection-last-failure-time 2021-07-13 11:02:51.759971655 +0000 UTC
        slot-geo-replication-delay 1.561816ms
    }
}
slot {
    map {
        map-id 1
        instance {
            system-id 1
            instance-id 1
            records 4
            capacity 2500000
            state ONLINE
            avg-record-size-bytes 1
            up-time 89h38m37.335813523s
            sync-duration 9.298061ms
        }
        instance {
            system-id 1
            instance-id 2
            records 4
            capacity 2500000
            state ONLINE
            avg-record-size-bytes 1
            up-time 89h39m11.1268024s
            sync-duration 8.852556ms
        }
        instance {
            system-id 2
            instance-id 1
            records 4
            capacity 2500000
            state ONLINE
            avg-record-size-bytes 1
            up-time 89h28m38.274713022s
            sync-duration 8.37766ms
        }
        instance {
            system-id 2
            instance-id 2
            records 4
            capacity 2500000
            state ONLINE
            avg-record-size-bytes 1
            up-time 89h29m37.934345015s
            sync-duration 8.877442ms
        }
    }
}
index {
```

```
    map {
        map-id 1
        instance {
            system-id 1
            instance-id 1
            records 4
            capacity 60000000
            state ONLINE
            up-time 89h38m16.119032086s
            sync-duration 2.012281769s
            leader false
            geo-replication-delay 10.529821ms
        }
        instance {
            system-id 1
            instance-id 2
            records 4
            capacity 60000000
            state ONLINE
            up-time 89h39m8.47664588s
            sync-duration 2.011171261s
            leader true
            leader-time 89h38m53.761213379s
            geo-replication-delay 10.252683ms
        }
        instance {
            system-id 2
            instance-id 1
            records 4
            capacity 60000000
            state ONLINE
            up-time 89h28m29.5479133s
            sync-duration 2.012101957s
            leader false
            geo-replication-delay 15.974538ms
        }
        instance {
            system-id 2
            instance-id 2
            records 4
            capacity 60000000
            state ONLINE
            up-time 89h29m11.633496562s
            sync-duration 2.011566639s
            leader true
            leader-time 89h28m51.29928233s
            geo-replication-delay 16.213323ms
        }
    }
}
```

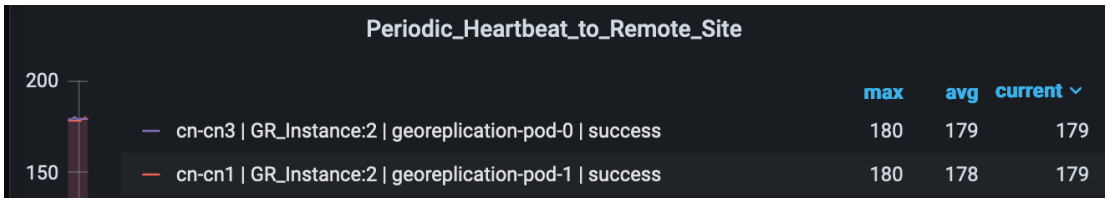
- CDL replication status

  Check whether four gRPC connections are established between the CDL EP session pods (of each namespace) across the racks in **GRPC_Connections_to_RemoteSite** panel of **CDL Replication Stats** Grafana dashboard. Check Grafana on both racks.



- Admin port status between the racks for geo-replication.

  Check heartbeat messages between geo-replication pods across the racks in **Periodic_Heartbeat_to_Remote_Site** panel of **GR Statistics** Grafana dashboard.



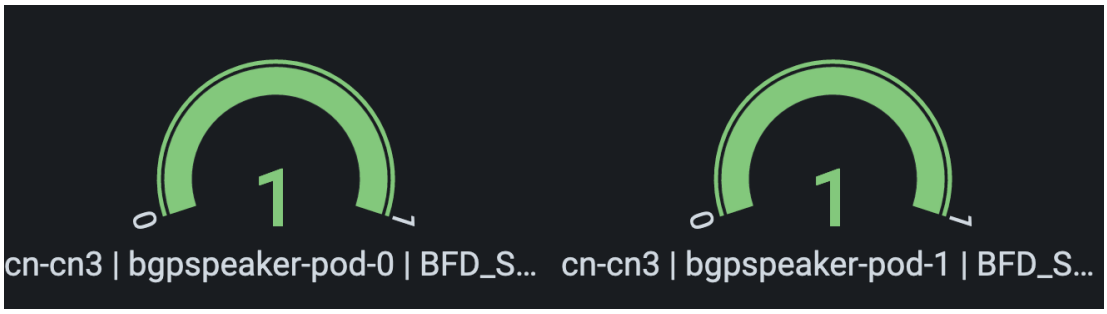
- BGP/BFD link status on rack

  Check whether neighborship with BGP peers is established in **BGP Peers** panel of **BGP, BFD Statistics** Grafan dashboard.

BGP Peers

Time	as_path	namespace	peer_ip	pod	Value
2021-07-16 06:29:18	3333	cn-cn1	192.204.10.6	bgpspeaker-pod-0	1
2021-07-16 06:29:18	3333	cn-cn1	192.204.10.6	bgpspeaker-pod-1	1
2021-07-16 06:29:18	3333	cn-cn3	192.204.18.6	bgpspeaker-pod-0	1
2021-07-16 06:29:18	3333	cn-cn3	192.204.18.6	bgpspeaker-pod-1	1

  Check whether BFD link is in connected state in **BFD Link Status** panel of **BGP, BFD Statistics** Grafana dashboard.



- Roles of each instances are in healthy state

  Check that in each rack the roles are not in STANDBY_ERROR state at any point of time.

  - **Active/Standby Model**: Roles should be in the following states on each rack

    Rack-1:

    ```
    show role instance-id 1
    result "PRIMARY"
    show role instance-id 2
    result "PRIMARY"
    ```

    Rack-2:

    ```
    show role instance-id 1
    result "STANDBY"
    show role instance-id 2
    result "STANDBY"
    ```

  - **Active/Active Model**: Roles should be in the following states on each rack.

    Rack-1:

    ```
    show role instance-id 1
    result "PRIMARY"
    show role instance-id 2
    result "STANDBY"
    ```

    Rack-2:

    ```
    show role instance-id 1
    result "STANDBY"
    show role instance-id 2
    result "PRIMARY"
    ```

Recovery Procedure

On Rack-1

1. Verify that roles of both instances on Rack-1 are in STANDBY_ERROR.

   ```
   show role instance-id 1
   result "STANDBY_ERROR"
   ```

   ```
   show role instance-id 2
   result "STANDBY_ERROR"
   ```

2. Initiate reset role for both instances on Rack-1 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles from STANDBY_ERROR/STANDBY_ERROR to STANDBY/STANDBY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 1 role standby
geo reset-role instance-id 2 role standby
```

3. Verify that roles of both instances have moved to STANDBY on Rack-1.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

4. Initiate switch role for instance-id 1 on Rack-2 to STANDBY with failback-interval of 30 seconds. This step transitions the roles of Rack-2 from PRIMARY/PRIMARY to STANDBY_ERROR/PRIMARY and Rack-1 from STANDBY/STANDBY to PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
geo switch-role instance-id 1 role standby [failback-interval 0]
```

5. Verify that roles of both instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY_ERROR/PRIMARY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"
```

6. Verify that roles of both instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "PRIMARY"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

7. Initiate reset role for instance-id 1 on Rack-2 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles of Rack-2 from STANDBY_ERROR/PRIMARY to STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 1 role standby
```

8. Verify that the roles of Rack-2 are in STANDBY/PRIMARY.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"

show role instance-id 2
result "PRIMARY"
```

On Rack-2

1. Verify that roles of both the instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY_ERROR.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY_ERROR"

show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY_ERROR"
```

2. Initiate reset role for both instances on Rack-2 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles from STANDBY_ERROR/STANDBY_ERROR to STANDBY/STANDBY.

```
geo reset-role instance-id 1 role standby
geo reset-role instance-id 2 role standby
```

3. Verify that the roles of both the instances move to STANDBY on Rack-2.

```
show role instance-id 1
result "STANDBY"
```

```
show role instance-id 2
result "STANDBY"
```

4. Initiate switch role for instance-id 2 on Rack-1 to STANDBY. This step transitions roles of Rack-1 from PRIMARY/PRIMARY to PRIMARY/STANDBY_ERROR and Rack-2 from STANDBY/STANDBY to STANDBY/PRIMARY.

   ```
   geo switch-role instance-id 2 role standby [failback-interval 0]
   ```

5. Verify that roles of instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY_ERROR mode.

   ```
   show role instance-id 1
   result "PRIMARY"
   ```

   ```
   show role instance-id 2
   result "STANDBY_ERROR"
   ```

6. Verify that roles of instances on Rack-2 are in STANDBY/PRIMARY mode.

   ```
   show role instance-id 1
   result "STANDBY"
   ```

   ```
   show role instance-id 2
   result "PRIMARY"
   ```

7. Initiate reset role for instance-id 2 on Rack-1 to STANDBY. This step transitions the roles of Rack-1 from PRIMARY/STANDBY_ERROR to PRIMARY/STANDBY.

   ```
   geo reset-role instance-id 2 role standby
   ```

8. Verify that roles of instances on Rack-1 are in PRIMARY/STANDBY.

   ```
   show role instance-id 1
   result "PRIMARY"
   ```

   ```
   show role instance-id 2
   result "STANDBY"
   ```

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The following section describes KPIs.

ETCD/Cachepod Replication KPIs

The following table lists ETCD/Cachepod Replication KPIs.

Table 7: geo_replication_total KPIs

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
geo_replication _total	This KPI displays total number of replication requests/responses for various Sync types and Replication types.	ReplicationRequest Type	Request / Response
		ReplicationSync Type	Immediate / Deferred / Pull
		ReplicationNode	ETCD / CACHE_POD / PEER
		ReplicationReceiver	Local / Remote
		status	True / False
		status_code	Error code/description

Geo Rejected Role Change KPIs

The following table lists Geo Rejected Role Change KPIs.

Table 8: Geo Rejected Role Change KPIs

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
geo_RejectedRole Changed_total	This KPI displays the total number of rejected requests/calls received for STANDBY instance. After the count, the same instance is moved to PRIMARY.	RejectedCount	Number value indicating rejected calls/requests received for standby instance.
		GRInstance Number	1 / 2

Monitoring KPIs

The following table lists monitoring KPIs.

Table 9: geo_monitoring_total KPIs

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
geo_monitoring _total	This KPI displays the total number of successful / failure messages of different kinds such as, heartbeat / remoteNotify / TriggerGR and so on.	ControlAction Type	AdminMonitoring ActionType / AdminRemote MessageAction Type / AdminRole ChangeActionType
		ControlAction NameType	MonitorPod / MonitorBfd / RemoteMsgHeartbeat / RemoteMsgNotifyFailover / RemoteMsgNotify PrepareFailover / RemoteMsgGetSiteStatus / RemoteClusterPodFailure / RemoteSiteRole Monitoring / TriggerGRApi / ResetRoleApi
		Admin Node	Any string value. For example, GR Instance ID or instance key / pod name
		Status Code	0 / 1001 / 1002 / 1003 / 1004 / 1005 / 1006 / 1007 / 1008 / received error code (1206, 1219, 2404, …)
		Status Message	

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
			Success (0) / STANDBY_ERROR => STANDBY/STANDBY => PRIMARY (0) / Pod Failure (0) / CLI (0) / BFD Failure (0) / Decode Failure (1001) / remote status unavailable (1002) / target role does not support (1002) / Pod Failure (1002) / CLI (1002) / BFD Failure (1002) / site is down (1003) / Pod Failure (1003) / CLI (1003) / BFD Failure (1003) / Traffic Hit (1004) / Pod Failure (1004) / CLI (1004) / BFD Failure (1004) / current role is not STANDBY_ERROR/ STANDBY to reset role (1005) / resetRole: Key not found in etcd (1006) / monitoring threshold per pod is breached (1007) / Retry on heartbeat failure (1008) / received error message (No remote host available for this request / Selected remote host <remotehostname> has no client connection / Sla is expired for transaction / …)

Table 10: geo_replication_finalpull_total KPIs

KPI Name	Description	Label Names	Possible Values
geo_replication _finalpull_total	This KPI displays the total number of geo replications present in the final pull of the feature messages.	**MessageType**	It's a request or a response message type.
		TotalTimeTaken	It's the total time taken to process the request.
		GRInstanceNumber	It's the GR Instance ID in number from the list of the following: • 1 • 2 • Instance.1 • Instance.2

BFD KPIs

The following table lists BFD KPIs.

Table 11: BFD KPIs - 1

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
bgp_speaker _bfd_status	This KPI displays BFD link status on BGP Speaker.	status	STATE_UP / STATE_DOWN
geo_bfd_ status	This KPI displays BFD link status on Geo POD.	status	STATE_UP / STATE_DOWN

Table 12: BFD KPIs - 2

KPI Name	Description	Gauge
bgp_speaker _bfd_status	This KPI displays BFD link status on BGP Speaker.	1 (UP) or 0 (DOWN)
geo_bfd_ status	This KPI displays BFD link status on Geo POD.	1 (UP) or 0 (DOWN)

Cross-rack-routing BFD Interface Monitoring

Table 13: Cross-rack-routing BFD Interface Monitoring KPIs

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
geo_monitoring_ total	This KPI displays the total number of Gateway Down or LocalBFDInterface down messages when peer rack is down with the details of gateway IP or interface name.	ControlAction Type	AdminMonitoring ActionType
		ControlAction NameType	MonitorGateway / MonitorLocalBfdInterface
		AdminNode	gateway_ip / interface_name
		status	gateway ip is down from all proto node / local bfd interface is down from all proto node
		status_code	1012 / 1013
bgp_bfd_Monitor_ Interface_ status (Type - Gauge)	This KPI indicates each peer connection status. This connection is BFD interface configured and peers on the remote rack.	interface	<Local Rack Interface Name>
		peer_address	<Remote Rack neighbor Ip address>
		type	Bfd-Peer
bgp_bfd_Monitor_ Remote_Rack_ status (Type - Gauge)	This KPI indicates the status of remote rack. Current rack interface and remote rack peers are configured in as a part of BFD peering. Rack status is up if any of the connection from both the proto node is up. If connection is down at both the proto nodes, then this KPI indicates the remote rack status is down.	status	BFD_Remote_ Rack_STATUS

Local Interface Monitoring

Table 14: Local Interface Monitoring KPI

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
geo_monitoring_ total	This KPI displays the total number of local interface down cases with the details of interface name.	ControlAction Type	AdminMonitoring ActionType
		ControlAction NameType	MonitorInterface
		AdminNode	interface_name
		status	Local interface is down from all proto node
		status_code	1014

GR Instance Information

Table 15: GR Instance Information KPI

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
gr_instance_ information (Type – Guage)	This KPI displays the current role of the GR instance in the application.	gr_instance_id	Configured GR instances value (numerical value)

Geo Maintenance Mode

Table 16: Geo Maintenance Mode KPI

KPI Name	Description	Labels	Possible Values
geo_MaintenanceMode_ info (Type – Guage)	This KPI displays the current state of maintenance mode for the rack.	MaintenanceMode	0: false 1: true

Bulk Statistics

The following section provides details on GR-specific bulkstats.

```
bulk-stats query GR-BGP-Incoming-Failed-Routes
 expression "sum(bgp_incoming_failedrouterequest_total) by (namespace, interface, service_IP,
 next_hop, instance_id)"
 labels     [ instance_id interface next_hop service_IP ]
 alias      gr-bgp-routes-in
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Geo-Monitoring-Failure
 expression "sum(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType=~'MonitorPod|RemoteMsgHeartbeat|
```

```
RemoteMsgGetSiteStatus|RemoteSiteRoleMonitoring|RemoteClusterPodFailure|RemoteMsgNotifyFailover|
RemoteMsgNotifyPrepareFailover|MonitorVip',status!~'success|monitoring.*'}) by (namespace,

AdminNode, ControlActionType, ControlActionNameType,  pod, status, status_code)"
 labels     [ pod AdminNode ControlActionNameType status status_code ]
 alias      gr-geo-monitoring-failure
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Geo-Monitoring-Success
 expression "sum(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType=~'MonitorPod|RemoteMsgHeartbeat|
RemoteMsgGetSiteStatus|RemoteSiteRoleMonitoring|RemoteClusterPodFailure|RemoteMsgNotifyFailover|
RemoteMsgNotifyPrepareFailover',status=~'success|monitoring.*'}) by (namespace, AdminNode,

ControlActionType, ControlActionNameType,  pod, status)"
 labels     [ pod AdminNode ControlActionNameType status ]
 alias      gr-geo-monitoring
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Geo-Monitoring-Total
 expression "sum(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType=~'MonitorPod|RemoteMsgHeartbeat|
RemoteMsgGetSiteStatus|RemoteSiteRoleMonitoring|RemoteClusterPodFailure|RemoteMsgNotifyFailover
|RemoteMsgNotifyPrepareFailover|MonitorVip'})
by (namespace, AdminNode, ControlActionType, ControlActionNameType,  pod, status)"
 labels     [ pod AdminNode ControlActionNameType status ]
 alias      gr-geo-monitoring
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Geo-Replication-Failure
 expression
"sum(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode=~'CACHE_POD|ETCD|PEER',status!='success',
ReplicationRequestType='Response'}) by (namespace, ReplicationNode, ReplicationSyncType,
ReplicationReceiver,ReplicationRequestType,status,status_code)"
 labels     [ pod ReplicationNode ReplicationReceiver ReplicationRequestType
ReplicationSyncType status status_code ]
 alias      gr-geo-replication-failure
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Geo-Replication-Success
 expression "sum(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode=~'CACHE_POD|ETCD|PEER',
status='success',ReplicationRequestType='Response'}) by (namespace, ReplicationNode,
ReplicationSyncType,ReplicationReceiver,ReplicationRequestType,status)"
 labels     [ pod ReplicationNode ReplicationReceiver ReplicationRequestType
ReplicationSyncType status ]
 alias      gr-geo-replication-success
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Geo-Replication-Total
 expression "sum(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode=~'CACHE_POD|ETCD|PEER'})
by (namespace, ReplicationNode, ReplicationSyncType,ReplicationReceiver,
ReplicationRequestType,pod)"
 labels     [ pod ReplicationNode ReplicationReceiver ReplicationRequestType
ReplicationSyncType ]
 alias      gr-geo-replication-total
exit
bulk-stats query GR-Trigger-ResetRole-Api
 expression "sum(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType=~'TriggerGRApi|ResetRoleApi'})

by (namespace, AdminNode, ControlActionType, ControlActionNameType,  pod, status,
status_code)"
 labels     [ pod AdminNode ControlActionNameType status status_code ]
 alias      gr-api
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Index-Replication
 expression "sum(consumer_kafka_records_total) by (pod, origin_instance_id)"
 labels     [ origin_instance_id pod ]
 alias      gr-cdl-index-replication
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Inter-Rack-Replications-Failures
 expression "sum(datastore_requests_total{local_request='0',errorCode!='0'}) by
```

```
(operation,sliceName,errorCode)"
 labels     [ sliceName operation errorCode ]
 alias      gr-cdl-inter-rack-replications
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Inter-Rack-Replications-Success
 expression "sum(datastore_requests_total{local_request='0',errorCode='0'}) by
(operation,sliceName,errorCode)"
 labels     [ sliceName operation errorCode ]
 alias      gr-cdl-inter-rack-replications
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Inter-Rack-Replications-Total
 expression "sum(datastore_requests_total{local_request='0'}) by
(operation,sliceName,errorCode)"
 labels     [ sliceName operation errorCode ]
 alias      gr-cdl-inter-rack-replications
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Intra-Rack-Operations-Failures
 expression "sum(datastore_requests_total{local_request='1',errorCode!='0'}) by
(operation,sliceName,errorCode)"
 labels     [ sliceName operation errorCode ]
 alias      gr-cdl-intra-rack-operations
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Intra-Rack-Operations-Success
 expression "sum(datastore_requests_total{local_request='1',errorCode='0'}) by
(operation,sliceName,errorCode)"
 labels     [ sliceName operation errorCode ]
 alias      gr-cdl-intra-rack-operations
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Intra-Rack-Operations-Total
 expression "sum(datastore_requests_total{local_request='1'}) by
(operation,sliceName,errorCode)"
 labels     [ errorCode operation sliceName ]
 alias      gr-cdl-intra-rack-operations
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Session-Count-Per-Slice
 expression
sum(avg(db_records_total{namespace=~'$namespace',session_type='total'})by(systemId,sliceName))by(sliceName)

 labels     [ sliceName ]
 alias      gr-cdl-session-count-per-slice
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Session-Count-Per-System-ID
 expression sum(avg(db_records_total{namespace=~'$namespace',session_type='total'})
by(systemId,sliceName))by(systemId)
 labels     [ systemId ]
 alias      gr-cdl-session-count-per-system-id
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Slot-Records-Per-Slice
 expression "sum(slot_records_total{pod=~'.*',systemId!=''}) by (pod, sliceName)"
 labels     [ pod sliceName ]
 alias      gr-cdl-slot-records-per-slice
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Slot-Records-Per-System-ID
 expression "sum(slot_records_total{pod=~'.*',systemId!=''}) by (pod, systemId)"
 labels     [ pod systemId ]
 alias      gr-cdl-slot-records-per-system-id
exit
bulk-stats query GR-CDL-Total-Session-Count
 expression "sum(db_records_total{namespace=~'$namespace',session_type='total'}) by
(systemId,sliceName)"
 labels     [ sliceName systemId ]
 alias      gr-cdl-total-session-count
exit
```

For more information on GR-related statistics, see the following:

- In cnSGW-C statistics, you can filter GR-specific statistics using gr_instance_id label.

  For more information, see the *UCC Serving Gateway Control Plane Function - Metrics Reference*.

Alerts

The following section provides details on GR alerts.

BFD Alerts

The following table list alerts for rule group BFD with *interval-seconds* as 60.

Table 17: Alert Rule Group - BFD

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
BFD-Link-Fail	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,pod,status) (bgp_speaker_bfd_status{status='BFD_STATUS'}) == 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when BFD link associated with BGP peering is down.		

GR Alerts

The following table list alerts for rule group GR with *interval-seconds* as 60.

Table 18: Alert Rule Group - GR

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
Cache-POD-Replication-Immediate-Local	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='CACHE_POD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='local', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='CACHE_POD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='local', ReplicationRequestType='Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of CACHE_POD sync type:Immediate and replication receiver:Local is below threshold value.		

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
Cache-POD-Replication-Immediate-Remote	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='CACHE_POD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='CACHE_POD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of CACHE_POD sync type:Immediate and replication receiver:Remote is below threshold value.		
Cache-POD-Replication-PULL-Remote	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='CACHE_POD', ReplicationSyncType='PULL',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='CACHE_POD', ReplicationSyncType='PULL',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of CACHE_POD sync type:PULL and replication receiver:Remote is below threshold value.		
ETCD-Replication-Immediate-Local	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='ETCD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='local', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='ETCD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='local', ReplicationRequestType='Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of ETCD sync type:Immediate and replication receiver:Local is below threshold value.		

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
ETCD-Replication-Immediate-Remote	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='ETCD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='ETCD', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of ETCD sync type:Immediate and replication receiver:Remote is below threshold value.		
ETCD-Replication-PULL-Remote	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expresion: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='ETCD', ReplicationSyncType='PULL',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'}[1m]))/ sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total {ReplicationNode='ETCD',ReplicationSyncType='PULL', ReplicationReceiver='remote',ReplicationRequestType= 'Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of ETCD sync type:PULL and replication receiver:Remote is below threshold value.		
Heartbeat-Remote-Site	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType= 'RemoteMsgHeartbeat',status!='success'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is triggerd when periodic Heartbeat to remote site fails.		
Local-Site-POD-Monitoring	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,AdminNode) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='MonitorPod'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is triggerd when local site pod monitoring failures breaches the configured threshold for the pod mentioned in Label:{{$labels.AdminNode}}.		

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
PEER-Replication-Immediate-Local	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='PEER', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='local', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'} [1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total {ReplicationNode='PEER',ReplicationSyncType= 'Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='local', ReplicationRequestType='Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of PEER sync type:Immediate and replication receiver:Local is below threshold value.		
PEER-Replication-Immediate-Remote	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total{ReplicationNode='PEER', ReplicationSyncType='Immediate',ReplicationReceiver='remote', ReplicationRequestType='Response',status='success'} [1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(geo_replication_total {ReplicationNode='PEER',ReplicationSyncType='Immediate', ReplicationReceiver='remote',ReplicationRequestType= 'Request'}[1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the success rate of PEER sync type:Immediate and replication receiver:Remote is below threshold value.		
RemoteCluster-PODFailure	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,AdminNode) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='RemoteClusterPodFailure'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when pod failure is detected on the Remote site for the pod mentioned in Label:{{$labels.AdminNode}}.		

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
RemoteMsg NotifyFailover	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,status) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='RemoteMsgNotifyFailover',status!='success'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when transient role RemoteMsgNotifyFailover has failed for the reason mentioned in Label:{{$labels.status}}.		
RemoteMsg NotifyPrepare Failover	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,status) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='RemoteMsgNotifyPrepareFailover',status!='success'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when transient role RemoteMsgNotifyPrepareFailover has failed for the reason mentioned in Label:{{$labels.status}}.		
RemoteSite-RoleMonitoring	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,AdminNode) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='RemoteSiteRoleMonitoring'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when RemoteSiteRoleMonitoring detects role inconsistency for an instance on the partner rack and accordingly changes the role of the respective instance on local rack to Primary. The impacted instance is in Label:{{$labels.AdminNode}}.		
ResetRoleApi -Initiated	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,status) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='ResetRoleApi'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when ResetRoleApi is initiated with the state transition of roles mentioned in Label:{{$labels.status}}.		
TriggerGRApi -Initiated	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,status) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='TriggerGRApi'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when TriggerGRApi is initiated for the reason mentioned in Label:{{$labels.status}}.		

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
VIP-Monitoring -Failures	critical	-	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace,AdminNode) (increase(geo_monitoring_total{ControlActionNameType ='MonitorVip'}[1m])) > 0 **Description:** This alert is generated when GR is generated upon detecting VIP monitoring failures for the VIP and Instance mentioned in the Label:{{$labels.AdminNode}}.		

CDL Alerts

The following table list alerts for rule group CDL with *interval-seconds* as 60.

Table 19: Alert Rule Group - CDL

Alert Rule	Severity	Duration (in mins)	Type
GRPC-Connections-Remote-Site	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: sum by (namespace, pod, systemId) (remote_site_connection_status) !=4 **Description:** This alert is generated when GRPC connections to remote site are not equal to 4.		
Inter-Rack -CDL-Replication	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(datastore_requests_total{local_request=\"0\", errorCode=\"0\"}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(datastore_requests_total{local_request=\"0\"} [1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the Inter-rack CDL replication success rate is below threshold value.		
Intra-Rack -CDL-Replication	critical	1	Communication Alarm
	Expression: (sum by (namespace) (increase(datastore_requests_total{local_request=\"1\", errorCode=\"0\"}[1m]))/sum by (namespace) (increase(datastore_requests_total{local_request=\"1\"} [1m])))*100 < 90 **Description:** This alert is generated when the Intra-rack CDL replication success rate is below threshold.		

Maintenance Mode

cnSGW-C supports the maintenance mode flag to disable the impact on a cluster if the cluster in GR setup is scheduled for in-service (rolling upgrade). This is useful so that the other mated cluster executes its responsibility and other activities on the targeted cluster without any issue.

If the maintenance mode flag is set to **true**, cluster role change and GR trigger for the rack is allowed only in case of CLI-based failover.

During the execution, all the monitoring threads check the runtime value for the flag and hold the execution if the maintenance mode flag is set to **true**. By default, for fresh installation, the flag is set to **false**. Based on your requirements, to configure the maintenance mode, use the following configuration.

```
config
  geo maintenance mode { true | false }
  end
```

NOTES:

- **geo maintenance mode { true | false }** - Enable/disable the maintenance mode.

  The value for the maintenance mode is stored in.`etcd`

Both the clusters can be under maintenance at the same time. You can push the system in maintenance mode if the mated cluster is already under maintenance. Before you start the maintenance activity, set the `geo maintenance mode` flag value to **true**. When maintenance is complete, reset the flag to **false** after confirming the health of the system.

When the maintenance flag is set to true:

- All the monitoring activities are paused.
- The mated cluster cannot trigger the failover when it detects the local failure.
- Replication activities continue on the cluster.
- Maintenance mode doesn't change instance roles of the site implicitly. However, role change is possible using `geo switch-role role` CLI command.

GR trigger is not allowed towards and from the cluster under maintenance. Only CLI-based failover is supported from the cluster under the maintenance. After disabling maintenance mode, start with new data for pod and VIP monitoring. Remote cluster is informed about the maintenance mode value using the `NotifyMaintenanceActivity() [Operation 24]` message.

Example

The following is a configuration example:

```
geo maintenance mode true
result "success"
```

```
geo maintenance mode false
result "success"
```

Viewing the Maintenance Mode Status

To check the maintenance mode status, use the following `show` command.

```
show geo maintenance mode
result "geo maintenance mode is disabled"
```