

The background features a vibrant, multi-colored abstract design. On the left, there are horizontal, wavy bands of color in shades of red, orange, yellow, and green. On the right, a bright white light source emits a series of colorful rays in shades of blue, cyan, and yellow, creating a sunburst effect.

cisco *Live!*

Let's go

#CiscoLiveAPJC



The bridge to possible

Overview of Packet Capturing Tools in Cisco Switches and Routers

Frank Li, Solutions Engineer – Enterprise Networking
BRKTRS-2811

CISCO *Live!*

#CiscoLiveAPJC



“Reconciliation”- Dustin Koa Art



Cisco Webex App

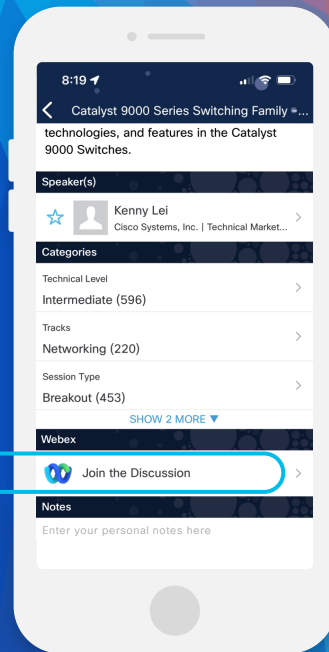
Questions?

Use Cisco Webex App to chat with the speaker after the session

How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install the Webex App or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until December 22, 2023.



<https://ciscolive.ciscoevents.com/ciscolivebot/#BRKTRS-2811>

Additional Breakout Sessions and Labs

For more info...

LABTRS-2456 Packet Capturing Tools in Routing Environments

LABTRS-2048 Packet Trace and Conditional Debugger on IOS-XE Routers

LABCRT-2452 CCNP ENCOR – Core Enterprise Network Technologies Practice Lab

LABCRT-2460 CCNP ENARSI – Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services Practice Lab

LABCRT-2464 Troubleshoot like a CCNP – Basic

LABCRT-2465 Troubleshoot like a CCNP – Intermediate

LABCRT-2466 Troubleshoot like a CCNP – Advanced

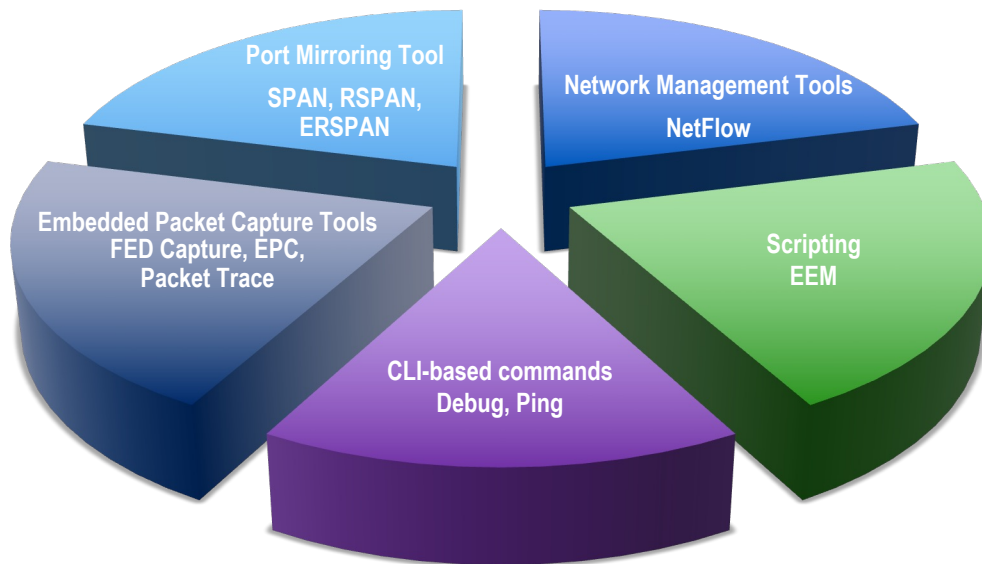
BRKTRS-3475 Automation and In-Depth Troubleshooting of Cisco Catalyst 8000, ASR 1000, ISR and SD-WAN Edge

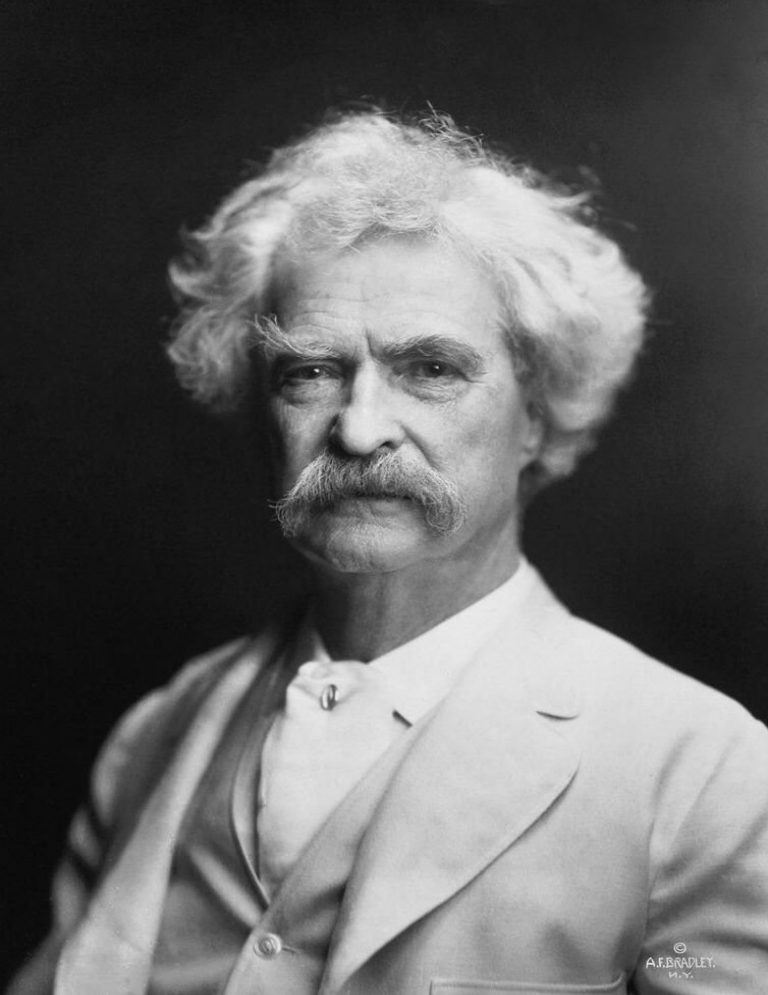
Agenda

- Introduction
- Port Mirror Tool
- Embedded Packet Capture
- FED Capture
- Packet Trace
- Event Triggered Captures
- Putting it All Together

Goal of this Session...

- Create an **awareness of the packet capturing** tools that are available
- Learn how to use the tools through **real-world examples**
- Help you understand the **capabilities and features** of each tool





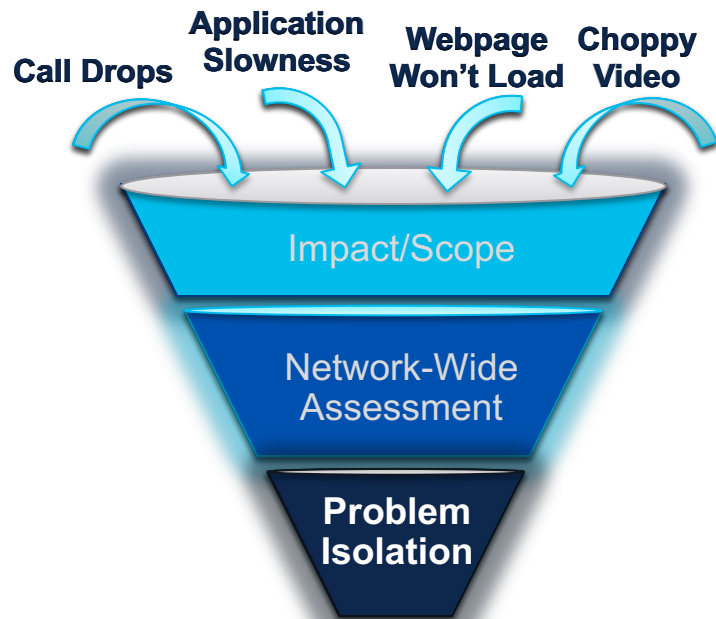
“What gets us into trouble is not what we don't know. It's what we know for sure that just ain't so.”

Mark Twain

A Troubleshooting Methodology

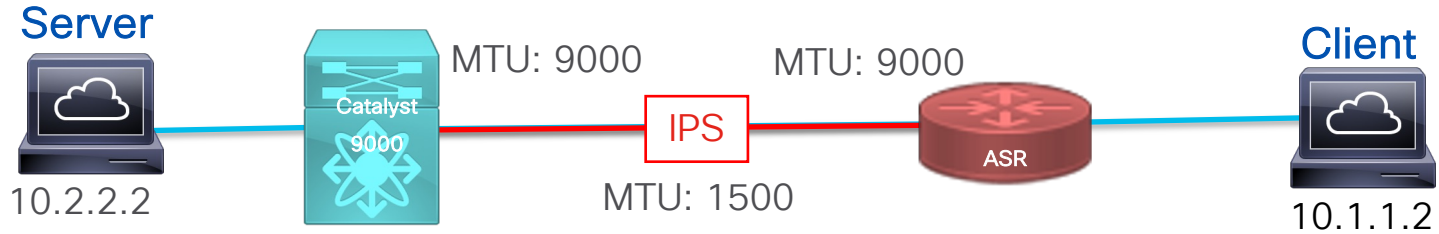
- Define the problem, impact, and scope based on facts, user reports, and considering recent changes
E.g. Application slowness after recent migration, When does the issue occur? Are all users impacted?
- Assess what you know from network monitoring
E.g. SNMP, Syslogs, NetFlow Data, Real-time performance monitoring, IP SLA. What is outside normal bounds?
- Select the right tool to isolate the problem
E.g. Are you on a router or switch? What type of data do you need (flow visibility, pcap, forwarding data, etc)

Having these details helps us make progress towards a resolution.



Data Transfers Are Broken

A Problem with MTU?



Sometimes a cable is
more than just a cable.



→ Reference Slide

Acronyms / Definitions

Acronyms	Definitions	Acronyms	Definitions
FNF	Flexible NetFlow	SP	Switch Processor
EPC	Embedded Packet Capture	RP	Route Processor
PSV	Packet State Vector	ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
SPF	Show Platform Forward	ELAM	Embedded Logic Analyzer Module
SPAN	Switch Port Analyzer	CoPP	Control Plane Policing
RSPAN	Remote SPAN	ACL	Access Control List
ERSPAN	Encapsulated RSPAN	FED	Forwarding Engine Driver
UADP	Unified Access Data Plane	RACL	Router-based ACL
		VACL	VLAN-based ACL

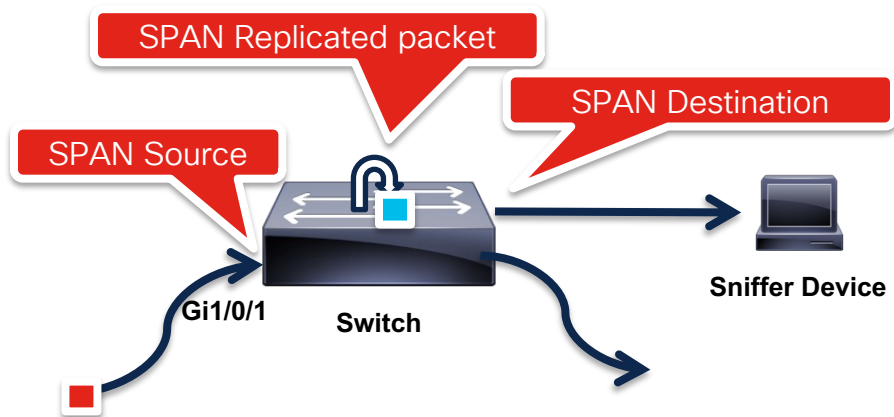
Port Mirroring Tools



Switch Port Analyzer (SPAN)

Overview

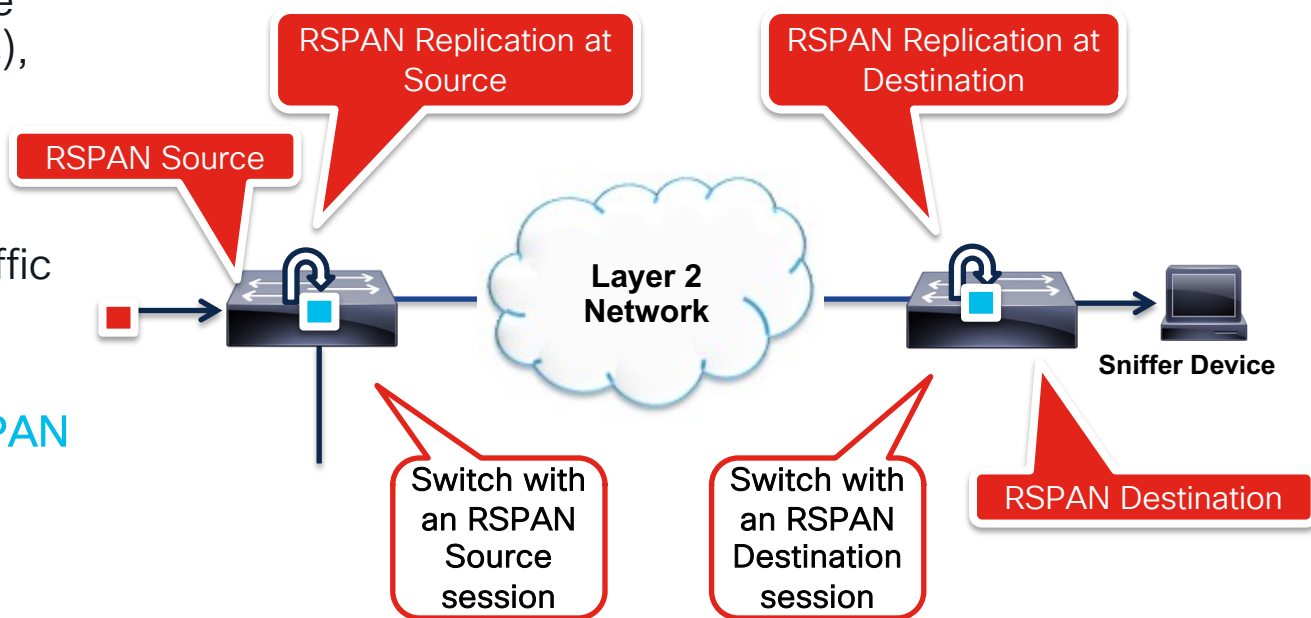
- A SPAN session (also known as port mirroring or monitoring) is an association of source ports/VLANs to one or more destination ports.
- Once the traffic is identified for replication, Cisco switch/router replicates the traffic to the destination port(s).



Remote Switch Port Analyzer (RSPAN)

Overview

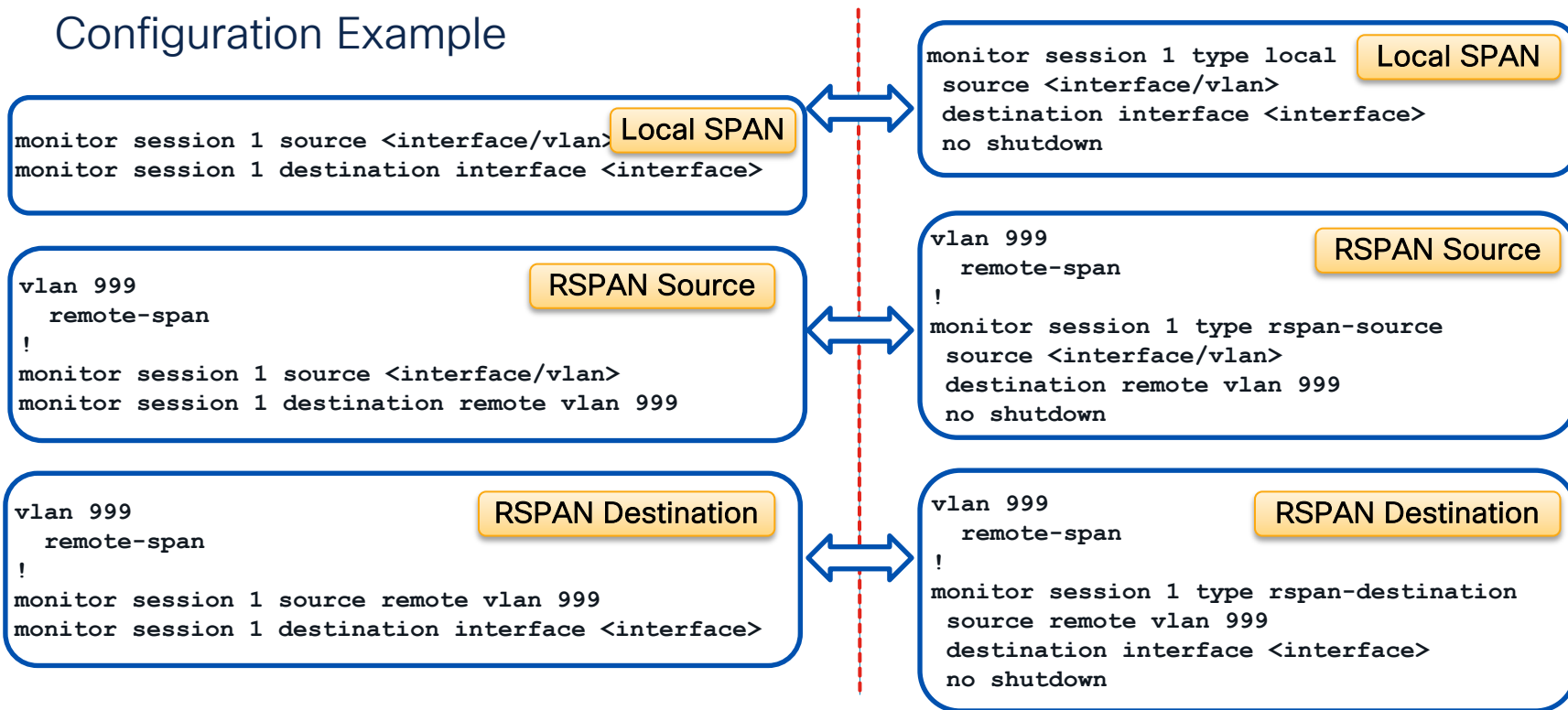
- RSPAN supports source ports (or source VLANs), and destinations on different switches
- User-specified **Layer 2 VLAN** carries SPAN traffic between switches
- Consists of an RSPAN source session, **an RSPAN VLAN**, and an RSPAN destination session



SPAN/RSPAN

Configuration Example

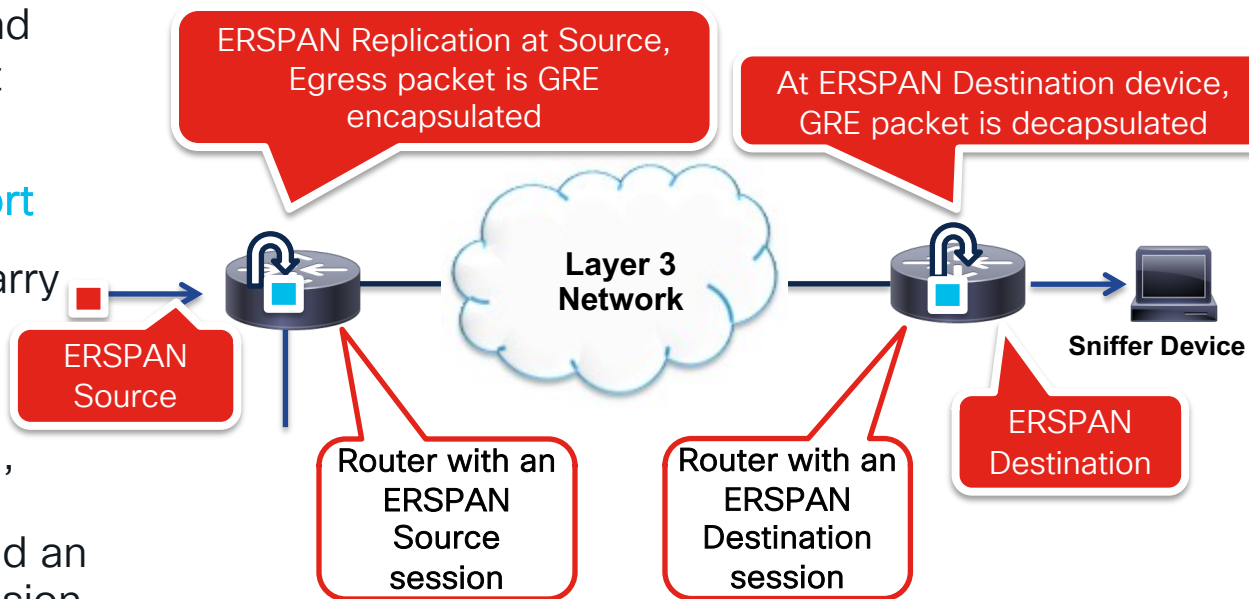
Configuration syntax may differ depending on platform and version of code.



Encapsulated Remote SPAN (ERSPAN)

Overview

- ERSPAN supports source ports, source VLANs, and destinations on different devices
- Uses a **Layer 3 Transport**
- Uses a **GRE tunnel** to carry traffic
- ERSPAN consists of an ERSPAN source session, **routeable ERSPAN GRE-encapsulated traffic**, and an ERSPAN destination session



ERSPAN

Configuration Example

! Router-1

ERSPAN Source

```
monitor session 1 type erspan-source
source interface Gi0/0/1
destination
  erspan-id 1
  ip address 2.2.2.2
origin ip address 1.1.1.1
```

! Router-2

ERSPAN Destination

```
monitor session 1 type erspan-destination
destination interface Gi0/0/0
source
  erspan-id 1
  ip address 2.2.2.2
```



Embedded Packet Capture

Embedded Packet Capture Tools

What are they?

Built-in control and data plane capturing

Local buffer for storage

Restrictions

- Resource utilisation
- No logical ports
- Others...

What do they provide?

ACL filtering (L3/L4 parameters)

Export to a PCAP

On-box analysis

Platforms

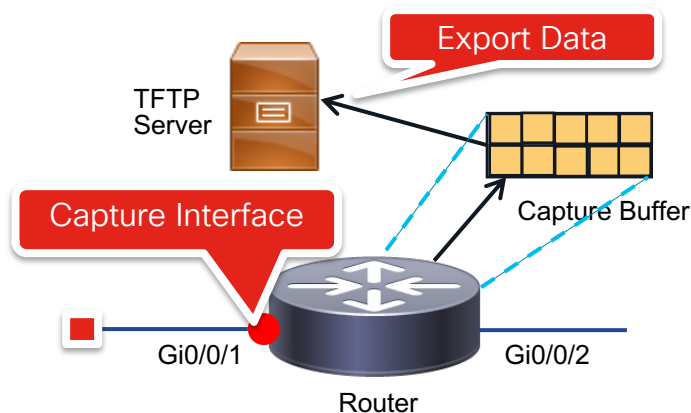
IOS-XE Routers and Switches

ISR1K, ISR4K, ASR1K, CSR1Kv, Cat8K, Cat8Kv

Cat3K, Cat9K

Embedded Packet Capture (EPC)

Workflow



Define Buffer
Criteria



Determine
interface and filter



Export/display
captured data

```
Router# monitor capture MYCAP interface Gig0/0/1 in
Router# monitor capture MYCAP access-list MYACL
Router# monitor capture MYCAP start
```

Embedded Packet Capture (EPC)

Analyzing the Traffic on the Device

ASR# show monitor capture CAP parameter

```
monitor capture CAP interface Gig0/0/2 both
monitor capture CAP access-list MYACL
monitor capture CAP buffer size 10
monitor capture CAP limit pps 1000
```

ASR# show mon cap CAP buffer

```
buffer size (KB) : 10240
buffer used (KB) : 128
packets in buf : 5
packets dropped : 0
packets per sec : 1
```

Indicates total number of packets in the capture buffer

ASR# show monitor capture CAP buffer ?

```
brief      brief display
detailed   detailed display
dump       for dump
|          Output modifiers
<cr>
```

ASR# show monitor capture CAP buffer brief

#	size	timestamp	source		destination	protocol
0	114	0.000000	10.254.0.2	->	100.100.100.1	ICMP
1	114	0.000992	10.254.0.2	->	100.100.100.1	ICMP
2	114	2.000992	10.254.0.2	->	100.100.100.1	ICMP

“brief” option provides basic information of the traffic like source/destination IP address, protocol type, packet length

Embedded Packet Capture (EPC)

Analyzing the Traffic on the Device

```
ASR# show monitor capture CAP buffer detail
```

#	size	timestamp	source	destination	protocol
0	114	0.000000	10.254.0.2	-> 100.100.100.1	ICMP
0000:	0014A8FF A4020008 E3FFFC28 0800	4500	(..E.		
0010:	00649314 0000FF01 551F0AFE 00026464		.d.....U.....dd		
0020:	64010000 DF8F0000 00000000 000029E8		d.....).		
0030:	74C00000 ABCDABCD ABCDABCD ABCDABCD				

“detail” option provides result of both “brief” and “dump” options

Destination MAC

Source MAC

Source IP

Destination IP

```
ASR# monitor capture CAP export bootflash:my_capture.pcap
Exported Successfully
```

Save capture in standard PCAP format

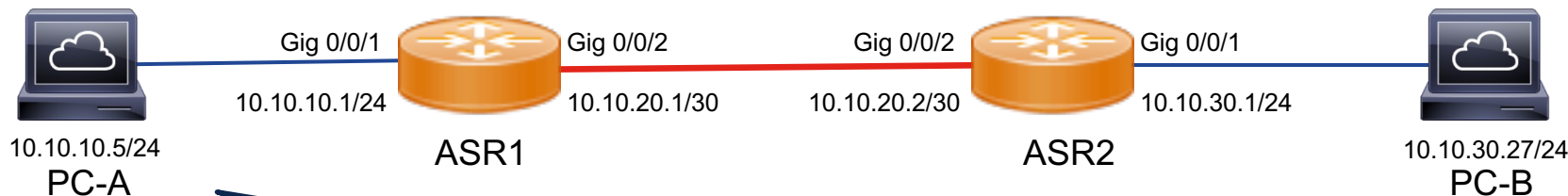
Real World Example

Isolating the Device Causing Packet Loss

①

②

③



```
C:\>ping 10.10.30.27 -n 5 -l 100
```

Pinging 10.10.30.27 with 100 bytes of data:

```
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 10.10.30.27:
```

Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 5, Lost = 0 (0% loss)

```
C:\>ping 10.10.30.27 -n 5 -l 1000
```

Pinging 10.10.30.27 with 1000 bytes of data:

```
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=1000 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=1000 time<1ms TTL=126
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Reply from 10.10.30.27: bytes=1000 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 10.10.30.27:
```

Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 3, Lost = 2 (40% loss)

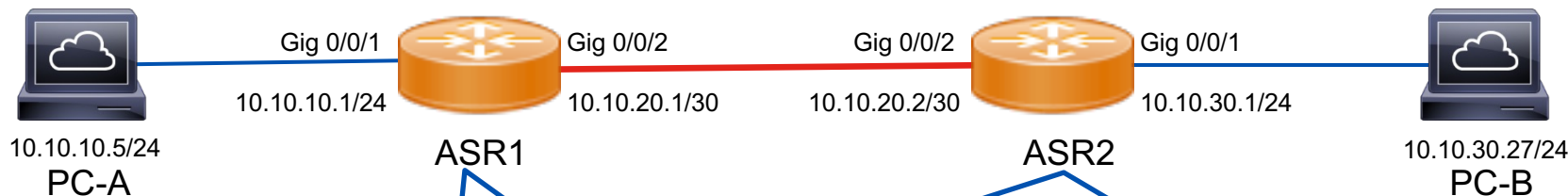
Real World Example

Isolating the Device Causing Packet Loss

①

②

③



! Filter ICMP traffic between hosts

```
ip access-list extended ICMP1
```

```
permit icmp host 10.10.10.5 host 10.10.30.27
```

```
permit icmp host 10.10.30.27 host 10.10.10.5
```

! EPC on ASR1

```
monitor capture CAP1 int Gig0/0/2 both access-list ICMP1
```

```
monitor capture CAP1 start
```

```
monitor capture CAP1 stop
```

! Filter ICMP traffic between hosts

```
ip access-list extended ICMP1
```

```
permit icmp host 10.10.10.5 host 10.10.30.27
```

```
permit icmp host 10.10.30.27 host 10.10.10.5
```

! EPC on ASR2

```
monitor capture CAP2 int Gig0/0/2 both access-list ICMP1
```

```
monitor capture CAP2 start
```

```
monitor capture CAP2 stop
```

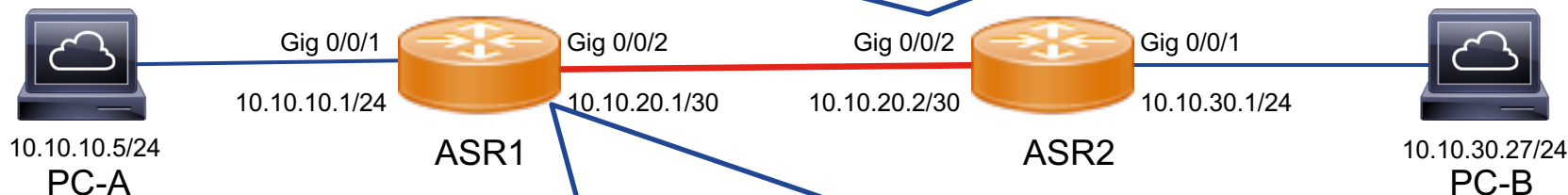
Real World Example

Isolating the Device Causing Packet Loss

5 Echo Requests from PC-A to PC-B.
Only 3 Echo Replies from PC-B to PC-A

```
ASR2# show monitor capture CAP2 buffer brief | inc ICMP|#
```

#	size	timestamp	source	destination	protocol
0	1014	0.000000	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
1	1014	0.003997	10.10.30.27	-> 10.10.10.5	ICMP
2	1014	0.004013	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
3	1014	0.004976	10.10.30.27	-> 10.10.10.5	ICMP
4	1014	0.005033	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
5	1014	2.006834	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
6	1014	4.007125	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
7	1014	4.008003	10.10.30.27	-> 10.10.10.5	ICMP



```
ASR1# show monitor capture CAP1 buffer brief | inc ICMP|#
```

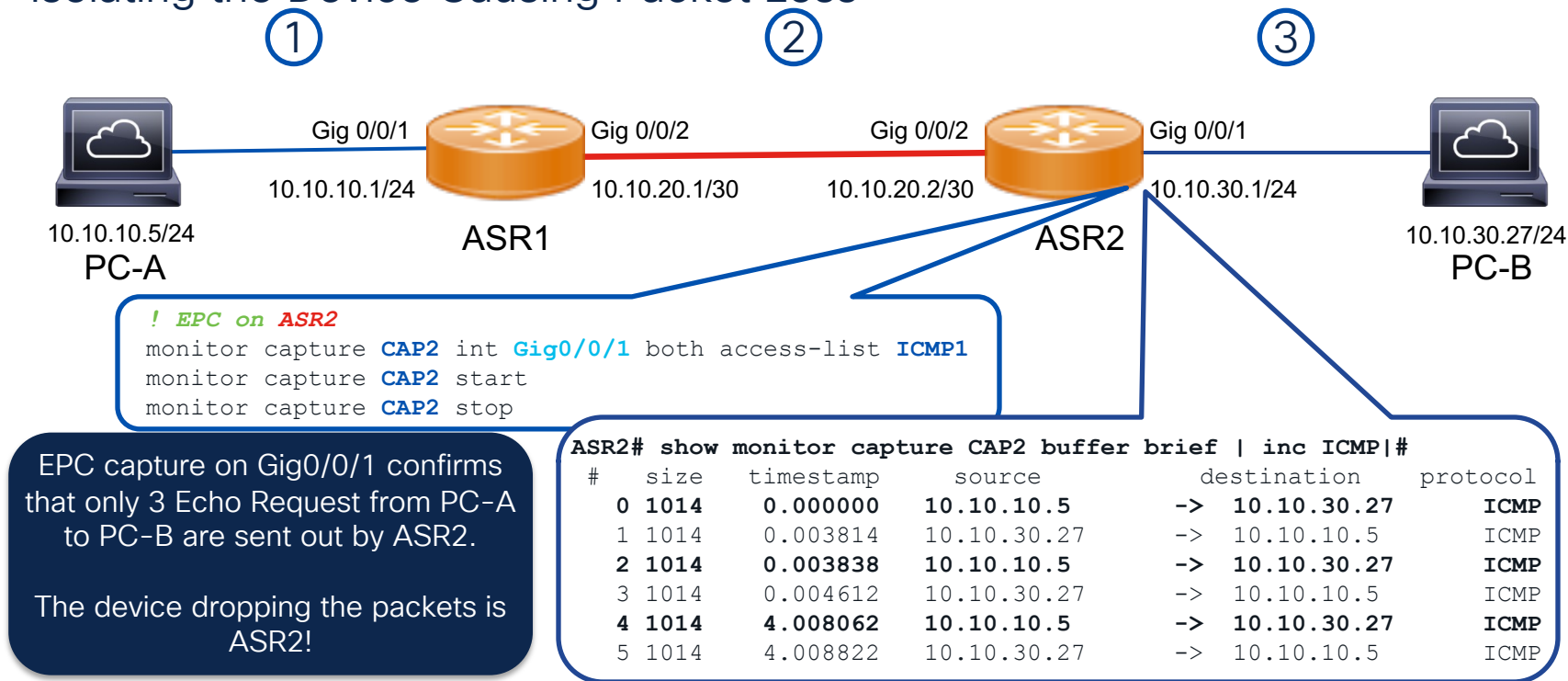
#	size	timestamp	source	destination	protocol
0	1014	0.000000	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
1	1014	0.003998	10.10.30.27	-> 10.10.10.5	ICMP
2	1014	0.004012	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
3	1014	0.004978	10.10.30.27	-> 10.10.10.5	ICMP
4	1014	0.005031	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
5	1014	2.006832	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
6	1014	4.007124	10.10.10.5	-> 10.10.30.27	ICMP
7	1014	4.008006	10.10.30.27	-> 10.10.10.5	ICMP

ASR1 sent out 5 ICMP Echo Requests on Gig0/0/2 and they were received by ASR2 on Gig0/0/2.

Were all of the ICMP Echo Requests sent out on Gig0/0/1 by ASR2? Let's find out.

Real World Example

Isolating the Device Causing Packet Loss



```
C9400-1# monitor capture snmp_cap control-plane in limit packets 100
C9400-1# monitor capture snmp_cap match ipv4 protocol udp any any eq 161

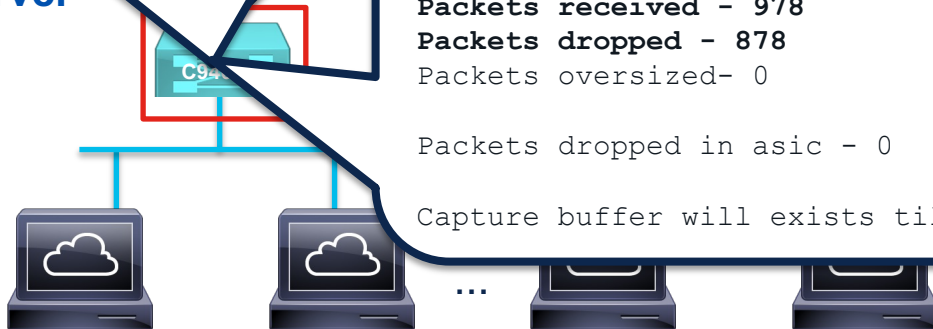
C9400-1# monitor capture snmp_cap start
```

```
Enabling Control plane capture may seriously impact system performance. Do you want to continue?
[yes/no]: yes
Started capture point : snmp_cap
```

```
%BUFCAP-6-ENABLE: Capture Point snmp_cap enabled.
```

```
%BUFCAP-6-ENABLE: Capture Point snmp_cap disabled.
```

Network
Management
Server



```
C9400-1# show monitor capture snmp_cap capture-statistics
```

```
Capture statistics collected at software:
```

```
Capture duration - 2 seconds
```

```
Packets received - 978
```

```
Packets dropped - 878
```

```
Packets oversized- 0
```

```
Packets dropped in asic - 0
```

```
Capture buffer will exists till exported or cleared
```

Real World Example

Access Switch with High CPU utilization in SNMP Engine

```
C9400-1# show monitor capture snmp_cap buffer brief
```

```
Starting the packet display ..... Press Ctrl + Shift + 6 to exit
```

1	0.000000	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
2	0.000003	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
3	0.000005	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
4	0.000007	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
5	0.000009	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
6	0.000010	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
7	0.000012	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
8	0.000019	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
9	0.000021	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
10	0.000023	172.16.1.25	->	172.16.1.11	SNMP 90	get-next-request	1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0

```
C9400-1# show monitor capture snmp_cap buffer brief | count 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.1.0
```

```
Number of lines which match regexp = 97
```

```
C9400-1# monitor capture snmp_cap clear
```

FED Capture

FED Packet Capture

Catalyst 9000

Forwarding Engine Driver (FED) is the heart of Cisco switching and is responsible for hardware programming and forwarding.

- **Supported with UADP and Silicon One***
- **Non-Intrusive Debug**
- Linear buffer [circular], 4096 frames [256-16384]

Direction

From CPU's Perspective

- Punt (Rx)
- Inject (Tx)

Wireshark Based Filters

- Display Filters:
<http://wiki.wireshark.org/DisplayFilters>
`"eth.addr==00:00:0c:07:ac:01"`
`"ip.src==10.1.1.1 && ip.dst==10.1.1.2"`
- Capture Filters:
<http://wiki.wireshark.org/CaptureFilters>
`"ether host 00:00:0c:07:ac:01"`
`"src host 10.1.1.1 and dst host 10.1.1.2"`

FED Packet Capture - Example

```
CAT9300-1# debug platform software fed switch active [punt|inject] packet-capture [start|stop]
```

Punt packet capturing started.

```
CAT9300-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture status
```

Punt packet capturing: **disabled**. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: **4096 packets**. Capture capacity : 4096 packets

Capture Complete!
If the capture is still running use the 'stop' command.

```
CAT9300-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture brief
```

Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: 4096 packets. Capture capacity : 4096 packets

Ingress on port Gi1/0/2 on VLAN 101

```
----- Punt Packet Number: 1, Timestamp: 2023/01/02 18:22:51.757 -----  
interface : physical: GigabitEthernet1/0/2[if-id: 0x0000000a], pal: Vlan101 [id: 0x00000042]
```

Source and Destination MAC Address

```
metadata : cause: 11 [For-us data], sub-cause: 0, q-no: 2, linktype: ICMP_LINK_TYPE_IP [1]
```

```
ether hdr : dest mac: 3c51.0e7c.01c1, src mac: 0016.c81c.2f81
```

```
ether hdr : ethertype: 0x0800 (IPv4)
```

Ethertype is 0x0800 for IPv4

```
ipv4 hdr : dest ip: 10.1.1.2, src ip: 10.1.1.1
```

```
ipv4 hdr : packet len: 100, ttl: 255, protocol: 1 (ICMP)
```

```
icmp hdr : icmp type: 8, code: 0
```

Source and Destination IPv4 Address

FED Packet Capture - Example

```
CAT9300-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture detailed
<snip>
----- Punt Packet Number: 2, Timestamp: 2023/01/02 18:22:51.757 -----
  interface : physical: GigabitEthernet1/0/2[if-id: 0x0000000a], pal: Vlan101 [if-id:
0x000000042]
  metadata  : cause: 11 [For-us data], sub-cause: 0, q-no: 2, linktype:
MCP_LINK_TYPE_IP [1]
  ether hdr : dest mac: 3c51.0e7c.01c1, src mac: 0016.c81c.2f81
  ether hdr : ethertype: 0x0800 (IPv4)
  ipv4  hdr : dest ip: 10.1.1.2, src ip: 10.1.1.1
  ipv4  hdr : packet len: 100, ttl: 255, protocol: 1 (ICMP)
  icmp  hdr : icmp type: 8, code: 0
```

Packet Data Hex-Dump (length: 118 bytes) :

```
3C510E7C01C10016 C81C2F8108004500 0064A2BF0000FF01 02D50A0101010A01
01020900CEE000 17A80000000000FD 96A8ABCDABCDABCD ABCDABCDABCDABCDABCD
ABCDABCDABCDABCD ABCDABCDABCDABCD ABCDABCDABCDABCD ABCDABCDABCDABCD
ABCDABCDABCDABCD ABCDABCDABCDABCD ABCD1FECA272
```

Dest MAC

Source MAC

Ethertype 0x0800

Source IP
10.1.1.1

Dest IP
10.1.1.2

Real World Example

High CPU due to CDP Protocol

```
CAT9300-1# show proc cpu sort
```

```
CPU utilization for five seconds: 27%/7%; one minute: 28%; five minutes: 20%
```

PID	Runtime(ms)	Invoked	uSecs	5Sec	1Min	5Min	TTY	Process
227	1196642	9627692	124	16.87%	17.20%	12.43%	0	CDP Protocol



```
CAT9300-1# show cdp neighbors
```

```
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
```

```
S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone,
```

```
D - Remote, C - CVTA, M - Two-port Mac Relay
```

Device ID	Local Intrfce	Holdtime	Capability	Platform	Port ID
ASR1000.cisco.com	Gig 1/0/3	158	R I	ASR1006	Gig 0
ISR4K-1.cisco.com	Gig 1/0/1	155	R S I	ISR4451-X	Gig 0/0/3
ISR4K-2.cisco.com	Gig 1/0/4	136	R S I	ISR4351/K	Gig 0/0/0
CAT9300-1.cisco.com	Gig 1/0/2	179	S I	C9300L-48	Gig 1/0/2

```
Total cdp entries displayed : 4
```

Real World Example

High CPU due to CDP Protocol

```
CAT9300-1# debug platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture start
Punt packet capturing started.
```

```
CAT9300-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture status
Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: 4096 packets. Capture capacity : 4096 packets
```

```
CAT9300-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture brief
Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: 4096 packets. Capture capacity : 4096 packets
```

```
----- Punt Packet Number: 1, Timestamp: 2023/01/02 19:22:11 -----
interface : physical: GigabitEthernet1/0/2 [1111 id: 0x0000000a],
0x0000000a]
metadata : cause: 96 [Layer2 control protocols], sub-cause: 0,
MCP_LINK_TYPE_LAYER2 [10]
ether hdr : dest mac: 0100.0ccc.cccc, src mac: 3c51.0e7c.0182
ether hdr : length: 449
```

```
CAT9300-1# debug plat soft fed switch act punt packet-capture set-filter "eth.addr == 0100.0ccc.cccc"
CAT9300-1# debug platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture start
```

After identifying the flow a short-term solution would be to disable CDP on G1/0/2 until the link issue is resolved:

```
CAT9300-1(config)# int G1/0/2
CAT9300-1(config-if)# no cdp
enable
```

Leased Fiber link for the ingress interface

CDP Destination MAC for filter to narrow results

Packet Trace

Routing Platforms

Packet Trace Details

- Gain a **deep understanding** of the actions taken on a packet during packet processing
- Integrates with **debug platform condition** for filtering
- For **control** and **data plane** traffic in the **datapath**

Packet Trace is supported on the
CAT8000, ASR1000, ISR1000, ISR4000, and
CSR1000V

Packet Trace: Forwarding Data

Three levels of forwarding data:

- Common forwarding data (e.g. IP tuple)
- Feature specific data (e.g. NAT)
- Feature Invocation Array (FIA) trace – optionally enabled (e.g. fia-trace)
- Copy all or part of the incoming and/or outgoing packet – optionally enabled
- **Safe to use** with appropriate filters in place
- Potential delay for **traced packets** only (with fia-trace and packet copy)

Packet Trace

Workflow

Define
Buffer
Criteria



Define
Condition,
Start/Stop



Review
Data,
Clear Buffer

~~show platform packet-trace summary~~

```
debug platform packet-trace packet <16-8192> [circular] fia-trace
debug platform packet-trace copy packet <input|output|both> [L2|L3|L4] [size <16-2048>]
```

```
show platform conditions
show platform packet-trace configuration
clear platform condition all
```

10K1000

10K1000

10K1000

10K4000

8000

ASR1000# **show platform packet-trace packet 8**

Packet: 8 CBUG ID: 142

Summary

Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Output : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

State : DROP 187 (FirewallPolicy)

Timestamp

Start : 2417018445350231 ns (04/19/2023 19:02)

Stop : 2417018445407738 ns (04/19/2023 19:02)

Path Trace

Feature: IPV4 (Input)

Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Output : <unknown>

Source : **10.1.250.50**

Destination : **10.122.144.137**

Protocol : 17 (UDP)

SrcPort : 63478

DstPort : **514**

Feature: DEBUG_COND_INPUT_PKT

Entry : Input - 0x11460100

Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Output : <unknown>

Lapsed time : 5140 ns

Feature: IPV4_INPUT_DST_LOOKUP_CONSUME

Entry : Input - 0x1145fe74

Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Output : <unknown>

Lapsed time : 9380 ns

Feature: ZBFW

Action : Drop

Reason : ICMP policy drop:classify result

Zone-pair name : IN-TO-OUT

Class-map name : class-default

Input interface : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Egress interface : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

AVC Classification ID : 0

AVC Classification name: N/A

Feature: OUTPUT_DROP

Entry : Output - 0x1145f484

Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Output : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

Lapsed time : 1500 ns

Feature: IPV4_OUTPUT_INSPECT

Entry : Output - 0x1145fb8c

Input : GigabitEthernet0/0/3

Output : GigabitEthernet0/0/0

Lapsed time : 1134760 ns

Packet Copy In

0022bdf9 a993848a 8d48cd51 08004500 00820005 0000ff11

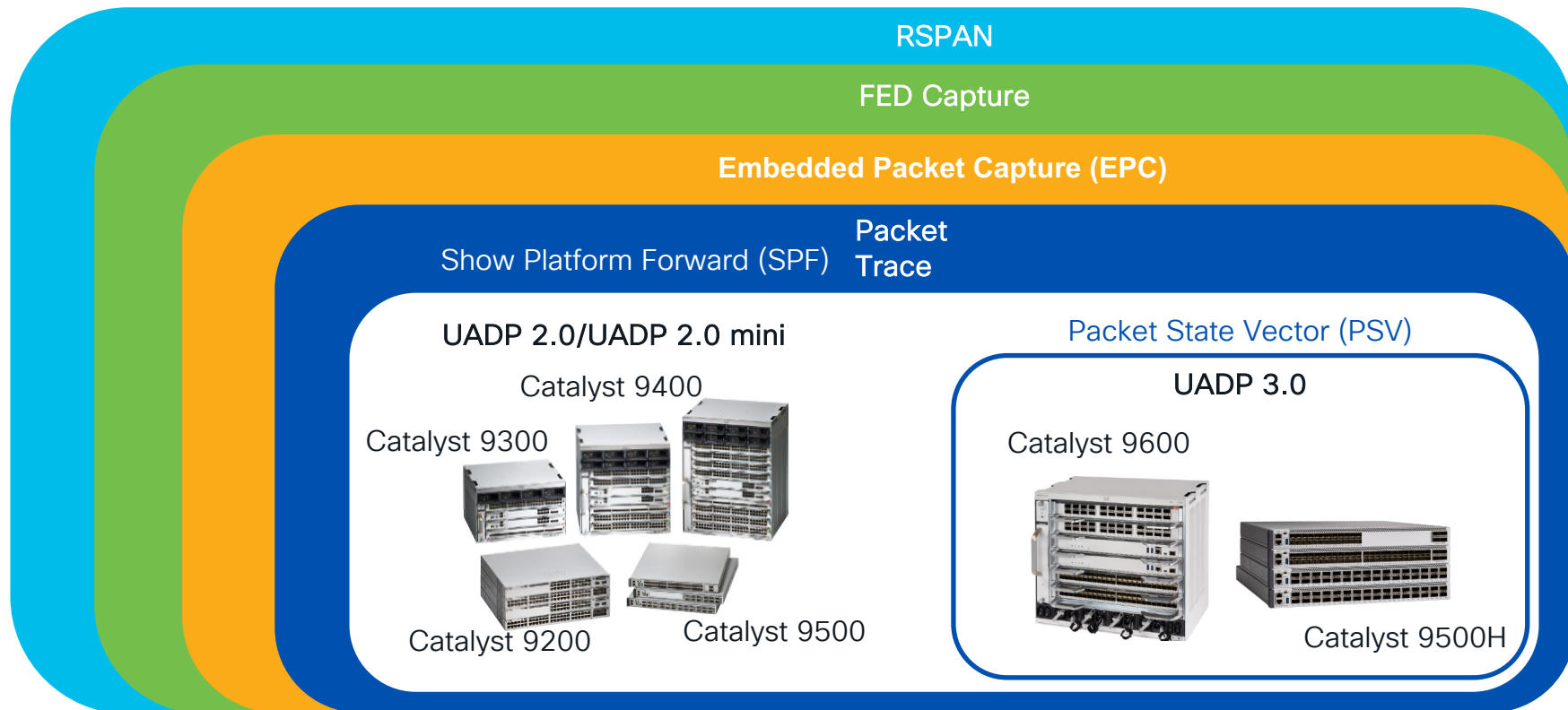
1c2f0a01 **fa320a7a** **9089**f7f6 **0202**000e 8b403c31 38373e39

39373a20 41707220 31392030 313a3333

Packet Trace

Catalyst 9000 Series

Switch Capturing Tool Availability



Show Platform Forward

Catalyst 9000 Series UADP 2.0, 2.0 mini, 3.0

- Available starting in 16.3.1
- User defined L2/L3/L4 packet data for a specific packet
- Import a specific packet from a PCAP
- Switch generates 150-200 packets to determine ingress and egress forwarding decisions
NOTE: generated packets do not leave the switch
- Determine handling of the packet:
 - Ingress & Egress decisions
 - Forwarding Interfaces
 - Rewrite Type



Show Platform Forward

“Debug Platform Packet-Trace Feature Simulate” Syntax in 17.3.1 onwards

- Provides the **L2 Packet Data** for the generated traffic
- Specify the **L3/L4 Protocol, Addressing, Ports, and Flags** for the traffic
- Define the **ingress port, vlan, etc.**

```
mac access-list extended DNS-PACKET-L2
  permit host 0cd0.f852.8042 host c014.f384.cc40

CAT9300-1# debug platform condition feature simulate mac DNS-PACKET-L2

ip access-list extended DNS-PACKET
  10 permit udp host 192.168.1.37 eq 5193 host 8.8.8.8 eq domain

CAT9300-1# debug platform condition feature simulate ipv4 DNS-PACKET

CAT9300-1# debug platform condition feature simulate interface Ten1/0/1

CAT9300-1# debug platform condition start
CAT9300-1# debug platform packet-trace simulation start
```

Show Platform Forward

Verify the Results in 17.3.1 onward



After 2-5 min

```
show platform packet-trace simulation status
```

```
Switch 1:
```

```
Available Flows in Switch: 1
65537      Progress
```

```
show platform packet-trace simulation summary
```

Input Packet

```
Input Packet Details:
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst      = c0:14:fe:84:cc:40
src      = 0c:d0:f8:52:80:42
type     = 0x800
###[ IP ]###
version  = 4
ihl      = 5
tos      = 0x0
len      = 28
id       = 1
flags    =
frag     = 0
ttl      = 64
proto    = udp
chksum   = 0xa8f3
src      = 192.168.1.37
dst      = 8.8.8.8
options  = ''
###[ UDP ]###
sport    = 5193
dport    = domain
len      = 8
chksum   = 0x1983
```

Ingress Details

```
Ingress:
Port      : Ten1/0/1
Global Port Number : 1
Local Port Number : 1
Asic Port Number : 0
Asic Instance : 3
Vlan      : 1
Mapped Vlan ID : 4
STP Instance : 2
L3 Interface : 37
IPv4 Routing : enabled
IPv6 Routing : enabled
Vrf Id     : 0
Adjacency:
Station Index : 180
Destination Index : 16402
Rewrite Index : 2
Decision:
Forwarding Mode : 0 [Bridging]
Replication Bit Map: ['localData']
Winner : L2DESTMACVLAN LOOKUP
No exceptions occurred.
CMI-2 Catch-all. Do not punt to CPU
```

Egress Details

```
Egress:
Possible Replication :
Port      : Ten1/0/1
Port      : Ten1/0/2
Port      : Ten1/0/3
Port      : Ten1/0/4
Output Port Data :
Port      : Ten1/0/2
Global Port Number : 1536
Local Port Number : 2
Asic Port Number : 1
Asic Instance : 3
Unique RI : 0
Rewrite Type : 1
[L2_BRIDGE]
Mapped Rewrite Type : 4
[L2_BRIDGE_INNER_IPv4]
Vlan      : 1
Mapped Vlan ID : 4
```

Output Packet

```
Output Packet Details:
Port      : Ten1/0/2
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst      = c0:14:fe:84:cc:40
src      = 0c:d0:f8:52:80:42
type     = 0x800
###[ IP ]###
version  = 4
ihl      = 5
tos      = 0x0
len      = 28
id       = 1
flags    =
frag     = 0
ttl      = 64
proto    = udp
chksum   = 0xa8f3
src      = 192.168.1.37
dst      = 8.8.8.8
options  = ''
###[ UDP ]###
sport    = 5193
dport    = domain
len      = 8
chksum   = 0x1983
```

Real World Example

HSRP Forwarding Concerns

```
CAT9300-1# debug platform condition feature simulate mac HSRP-L2
CAT9300-1# debug platform condition feature simulate ipv4 HSRP-L3
```

```
CAT9300-1# debug platform packet-trace simulation start
```

```
CAT9300-1# debug platform packet-trace simulation start
CAT9300-1# debug platform packet-trace simulation start
```

```
CAT9300-1# show platform packet-trace simulation status
<SNIP>
Egress:
  Possible Replication
    Port
Output Port Data      :
Port
```

```
CAT9300-1# show platform packet-trace simulation status
=====
Switch 1:
=====
Available Flows in Switch: 1
100728840      Complete
100728841      Complete
=====
```

```
CAT9300-1# show platform packet-trace simulation status
=====
Switch 1:
=====
Available Flows in Switch: 1
100728840      Complete
=====
```

Packet Trace

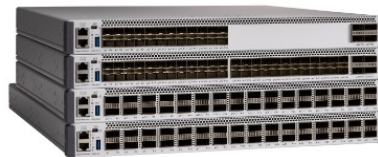
Catalyst 9500H & 9600
Packet State Vector

Packet Trace

Catalyst 9500H & 9600- UADP 3.0

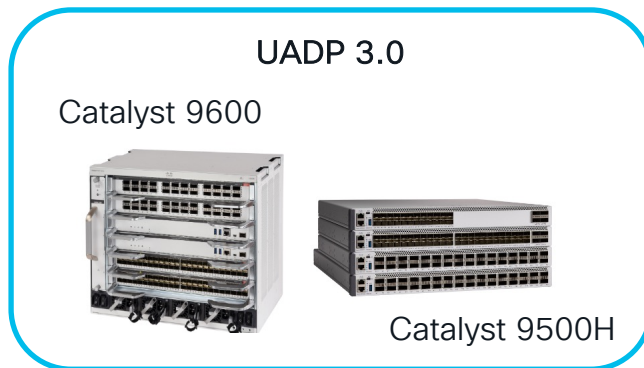
- **UADP 3.0** feature that is only available on 9600 & 9500H
- “Packet State Vector” first introduced in 16.8.1
- New “**Packet Trace**” syntax starting in 17.3.1
- **Live capture** of a single packet
- **Visibility into the ASIC level** forwarding details for the captured packet

Catalyst 9600



Catalyst 9500H

Packet Trace



Define Trigger &
Start Capture



Review
Configuration/Status
& Clear



View Packet
Forwarding
Decision

```
show platform packet-trace summary
show platform packet-trace packet all
show platform packet-trace detailed ingress
show platform packet-trace detailed egress
```

```
<--- PSV Summary results
<--- Packet details
<--- PSV FIR (Forwarding Ingress Resolution)
<--- PSV FER (Forwarding Egress Resolution)
```

Event Triggered Captures

Embedded Event Manager (EEM)

Powerful Scripting Capabilities

- Built into the CLI
- Cross OS support (IOS, IOS-XE, NX-OS)

Programming Constructs

- Conditional decision statements
- Value parsing and comparison

Triggered Detection

- Event based detection
- Timer based events

Actions

- Data collection (show commands, captures)
- Alerting (email, syslog, snmp)

Event Triggered Captures

Workflow



```
*Jan 10 19:13:31.512: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 10: Neighbor 10.10.20.3 (GigabitEthernet0/0/2) is down: holding time expired
```



Router A



Router B

EIGRP dropped! Trigger EEM script to run!

Stop capture and append commands to file!

Scripting Captures Example

- Before the script can run, careful preparation and consideration should be made to ensure the script triggers correctly and runs the appropriate commands to capture relevant information.

```
monitor capture EIGRP-CAP match ipv4 any any control-plane in buffer size 10 circular
monitor capture EIGRP-CAP start
```

Setup and start the capture for all IPv4 traffic ingressing the control plane. Circular buffer used for continuous capture.

```
event manager applet EIGRP-FLAP
event syslog pattern "holding time expired"
action 1.0 cli command "enable"
action 1.1 syslog msg "EIGRP Flap Detected! Running EEM Script!"
action 1.2 cli command "monitor capture EIGRP-CAP stop"
action 2.1 cli command "show ip eigrp neighbor | append bootflash:EIGRP_flap.txt"
action 2.2 cli command "show proc cpu sorted | append bootflash:EIGRP_flap.txt"
action 2.3 cli command "show proc cpu history | append bootflash:EIGRP_flap.txt"
...
action 3.1 cli command "monitor capture EIGRP-CAP export bootflash:EIGRP-CAP.pcap"
```

Logging message pattern that will be matched to trigger the script.

Make sure **enable** is defined before any other CLI command action!

Stop the capture once the flap occurs.



Router A



Router B

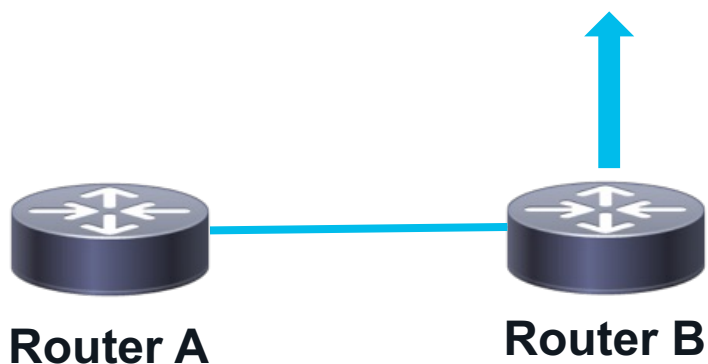
Note: If using AAA command authorization

```
event manager session cli username <NAME> OR
event manager applet EIGRP-FLAP authorization bypass
```

Scripting Captures Example (Continued)

- Once the event is detected, EEM will log a message stating that it has been triggered and will run the commands defined.

```
Router_B#  
*Jan 16 19:27:59.672: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 10: Neighbor 10.10.20.3 (GigabitEthernet0/0/2) is down:  
holding time expired  
*Jan 16 19:27:59.686: %HA_EM-6-LOG: EIGRP-FLAP: EIGRP Flap Detected! Running EEM Script!
```



SCRIPT IS RUNNING...

The user-defined message in the EEM script is generated alerting that the script is running.

Files have been created and can be copied off for external review.

```
Router_B# show bootflash: | in EIGRP  
! PCAP FILE FROM THE CAPTURE  
135          24 Jan 16 2023 19:27:59 +00:00 /bootflash/EIGRP-CAP.pcap  
! FILE WITH CAPTURED COMMANDS  
136          56257 Jan 16 2023 19:28:00 +00:00 /bootflash/EIGRP_flap.txt
```

Putting it All Together



Real World Example

Degraded Performance

```
cisco@linux1:~$ iperf3 -b 200M -c 192.168.32.2 -t 30
Connecting to host 192.168.32.2, port 5201
[ 5] local 192.168.29.30 port 58538 connected to 192.168.32.2 port 5201
[ ID] Interval           Transfer     Bitrate      Retr  Cwnd
[ 5]  0.00-1.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec  12    133 KBytes
[ 5]  1.00-2.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
[ 5]  2.00-3.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
[ 5]  3.00-4.00    sec  23.8 MBytes  199 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
[ 5]  4.00-5.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
[ 5]  5.00-6.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
[ 5]  6.00-7.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
[ 5]  7.00-8.00    sec  23.8 MBytes  199 Mbits/sec   0    133 KBytes
<snip>
[ 5] 26.00-27.00   sec  23.8 MBytes  199 Mbits/sec   0    147 KBytes
[ 5] 27.00-28.00   sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    147 KBytes
[ 5] 28.00-29.00   sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    147 KBytes
[ 5] 29.00-30.00   sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0    147 KBytes
-----
[ ID] Interval           Transfer     Bitrate      Retr
[ 5]  0.00-30.00    sec  715 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec  12
[ 5]  0.00-30.00    sec  715 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec

sender
receiver
```

Access
to Server
is OK!



Client A

192.168.29.30/24

GW: 192.168.29.1



Client B

192.168.29.132/24

GW: 192.168.29.2



Catalyst 8200

ISP A



192.168.32.2

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Client A

192.168.29.30/24

GW: 192.168.29.1



Client B

192.168.29.132/24

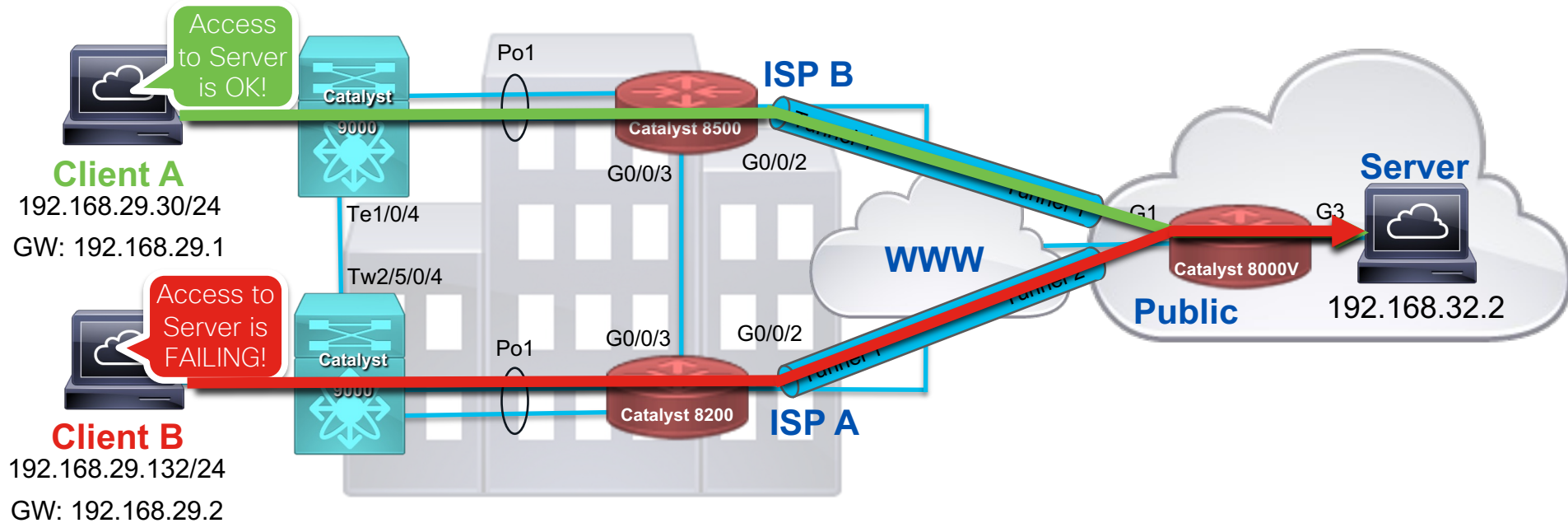
GW: 192.168.29.2

```
cisco@linux2:~$ iperf3 -b 200M -c 192.168.32.2 -t 30
Connecting to host 192.168.32.2, port 5201
[ 5] local 192.168.29.132 port 39190 connected to 192.168.32.2 port 5201
[ ID] Interval           Transfer    Bitrate      Retr  Cwnd
[ 5]  0.00-1.00    sec   5.57 MBytes  46.7 Mb/s     7   2.19 MBytes
[ 5]  1.00-2.00    sec  12.8 MBytes  107 Mb/s    385   1.50 MBytes
[ 5]  2.00-3.00    sec  15.2 MBytes  128 Mb/s     0   1.59 MBytes
[ 5]  3.00-4.00    sec  16.1 MBytes  135 Mb/s     0   1.66 MBytes
[ 5]  4.00-5.00    sec  16.8 MBytes  141 Mb/s     0   1.70 MBytes
[ 5]  5.00-6.00    sec  16.4 MBytes  137 Mb/s     0   1.73 MBytes
[ 5]  6.00-7.00    sec  16.8 MBytes  141 Mb/s     0   1.75 MBytes
[ 5]  7.00-8.00    sec  17.1 MBytes  144 Mb/s     0   1.76 MBytes
[ 5]  8.00-9.00    sec  17.2 MBytes  145 Mb/s    19   1.61 MBytes
[ 5]  9.00-10.00   sec   6.00 MBytes  50.3 Mb/s  1843   622 KBytes
[ 5] 10.00-11.00   sec   6.25 MBytes  52.4 Mb/s     0   675 KBytes
[ 5] 11.00-12.00   sec   6.75 MBytes  56.6 Mb/s     0   712 KBytes
[ 5] 12.00-13.00   sec   6.88 MBytes  57.7 Mb/s     0   734 KBytes
[ 5] 13.00-14.00   sec   7.12 MBytes  59.8 Mb/s     0   746 KBytes
[ 5] 14.00-15.00   sec   7.25 MBytes  60.8 Mb/s     0   750 KBytes
<snip>
[ 5] 26.00-27.00   sec  12.6 MBytes  106 Mb/s     0   1.40 MBytes
[ 5] 27.00-28.00   sec  14.9 MBytes  125 Mb/s     0   1.61 MBytes
[ 5] 28.00-29.00   sec   6.12 MBytes  51.4 Mb/s  1123   585 KBytes
[ 5] 29.00-30.00   sec   6.00 MBytes  50.3 Mb/s     0   632 KBytes
- - - - -
[ ID] Interval           Transfer    Bitrate      Retr
[ 5]  0.00-30.00   sec   305 MBytes  85.2 Mb/s    3377
[ 5]  0.00-30.10   sec   303 MBytes  84.4 Mb/s
```

sender
receiver

Real World Example

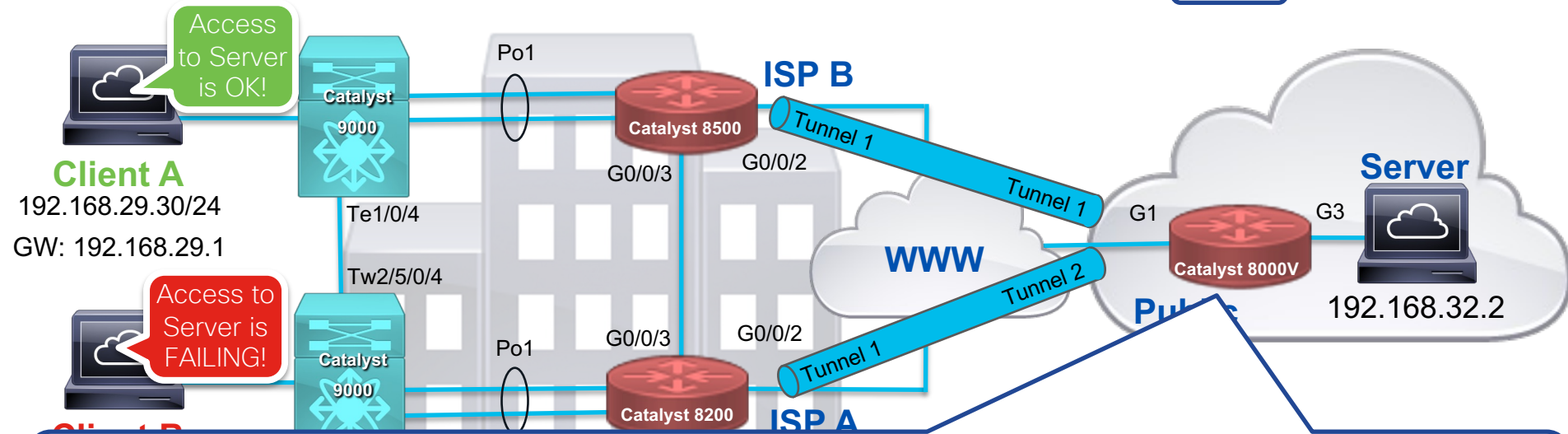
Degraded Performance



Real World Example

Degraded Performance

1. EPC

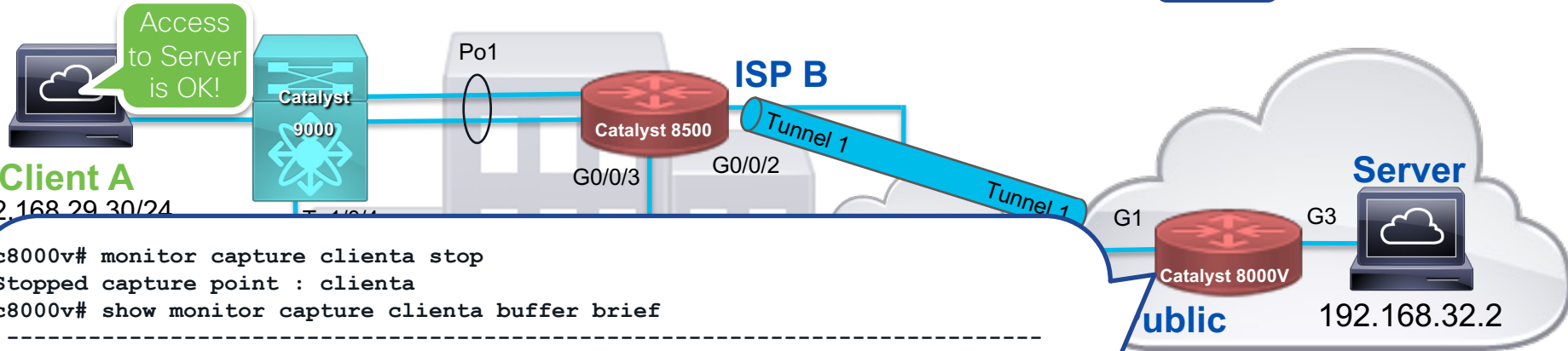


```
1 c8000v# monitor capture clienta buffer size 100 match ipv4 host 192.168.29.30 host 192.168.32.2 interface gi3 both
G c8000v# monitor capture clienta start
c8000v# monitor capture clientb buffer size 100 match ipv4 host 192.168.29.132 host 192.168.32.2 interface gi3 both
c8000v# monitor capture clienta start
```

Real World Example

Degraded Performance

1. EPC



```
c8000v# monitor capture clienta stop
```

```
Stopped capture point : clienta
```

```
c8000v# show monitor capture clienta buffer brief
```

#	size	timestamp	source		destination	dscp	protocol
0	74	0.000000	192.168.29.30	->	192.168.32.2	0 BE	TCP
1	66	0.001007	192.168.29.30	->	192.168.32.2	0 BE	TCP
2	103	0.001007	192.168.29.30	->	192.168.32.2	0 BE	TCP

```
<snip>
```

```
c8000v# monitor capture clienta export bootflash:ClientA-c8000v-30sec-200MB.pcap
```

```
Exported Successfully
```

Real World Degraded Performance

ClientA-c8000v-30sec-200MB.pcap

tcp.stream eq 1

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
52	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [PSH, ACK] Seq=54404 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
53	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=55798 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
54	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=57192 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
55	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=58586 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
56	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=59980 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
57	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=61374 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
58	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=62768 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
59	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=64162 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006
60	15:59:04...	192.168.29.30	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	58542 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=65556 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=1402995439 TSecr=1637464006

Access

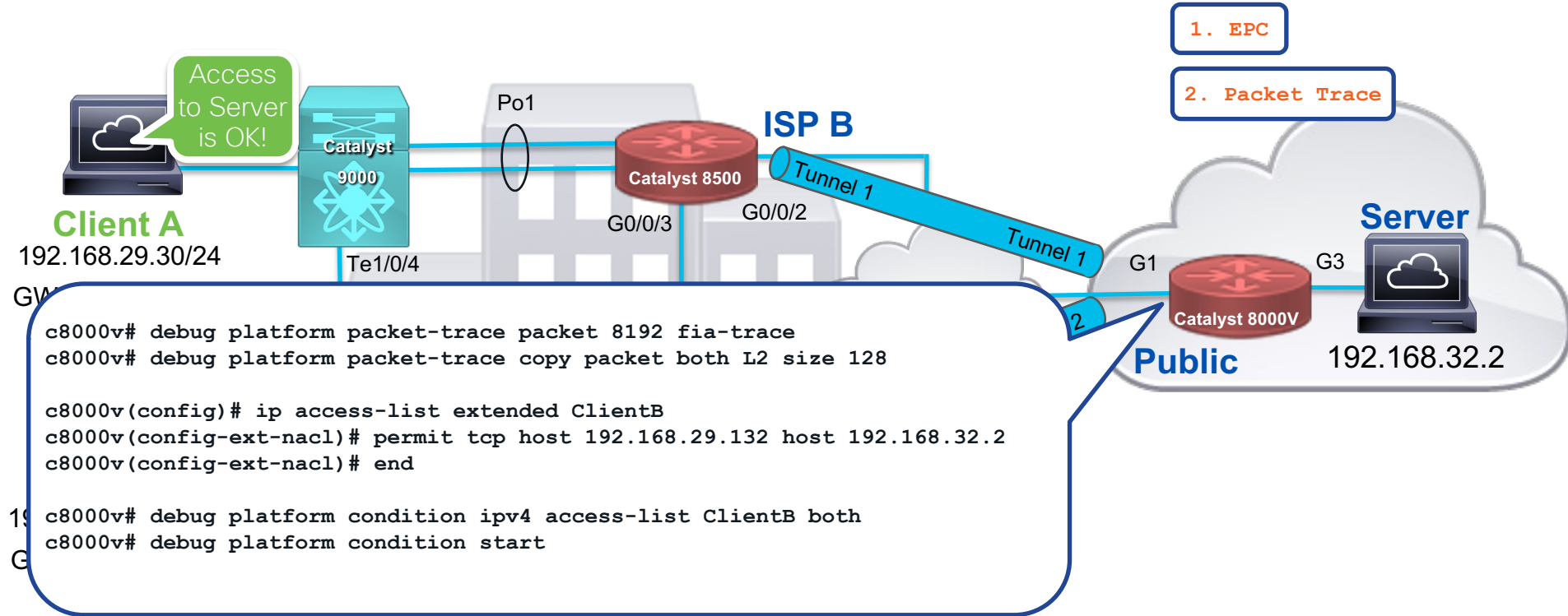
ClientB-c8000v-30sec-200MB.pcap

tcp.stream eq 1

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1535	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=5237296 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1536	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=5350210 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1537	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=5461776 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1538	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=5576084 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1539	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=5687604 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1540	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=5806094 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1541	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3058474 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1542	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3059868 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1543	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3061262 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1544	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3062656 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1545	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3064050 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1546	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3065444 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1547	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 39190 → 5201 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3066838 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312714 TSecr=1637464007
1548	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3068232 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1549	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3069626 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1550	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3071020 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1551	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3072414 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1552	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3073808 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1553	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3075202 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1554	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3076596 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1555	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3077990 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1556	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3079384 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1557	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3080778 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007
1558	16:01:37...	192.168.29.132	192.168.32.2	TCP	1460	[TCP Retransmission] 39190 → 5201 [ACK] Seq=3082172 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=1394 TSval=651312880 TSecr=1637464007

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Real World Example

Degraded Performance

```
c8000v#show platform packet-trace statistics
```

Packets Summary

```
Matched 279984
Traced 8192
```

Packets Received

```
Ingress 279984
Inject 0
```

Packets Processed

```
Forward 279984
Punt 0
Drop 0
Consume 0
```

Access
to Server
is OK!



Client A

192.168.29.30/24
GW: 192.168.29.1



Client B

192.168.29.132/24
GW: 192.168.29.1



Catalyst
9000

```
c8000v#show platform packet-trace summary
```

Pkt	Input	Output	State	Reason
0	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
1	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
2	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
3	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
4	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
5	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
6	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
7	Tu2	Gi3	FWD	
8	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	
9	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	
10	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	
11	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	
12	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	
13	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	
14	Tu1	Gi3	FWD	

1. EPC

2. Packet Trace

G1



public

G3

Server



192.168.32.2

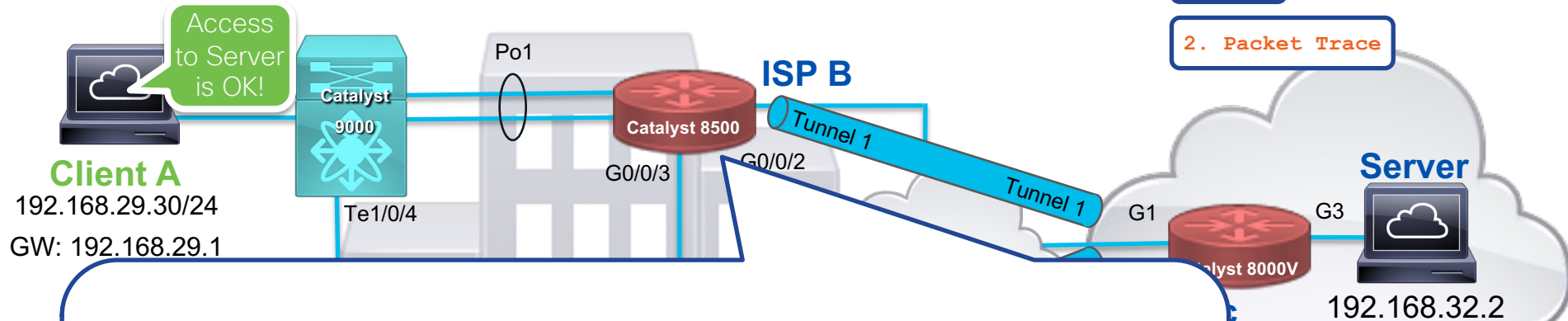
Real World Example

Degraded Performance

3. Check for drops

1. EPC

2. Packet Trace



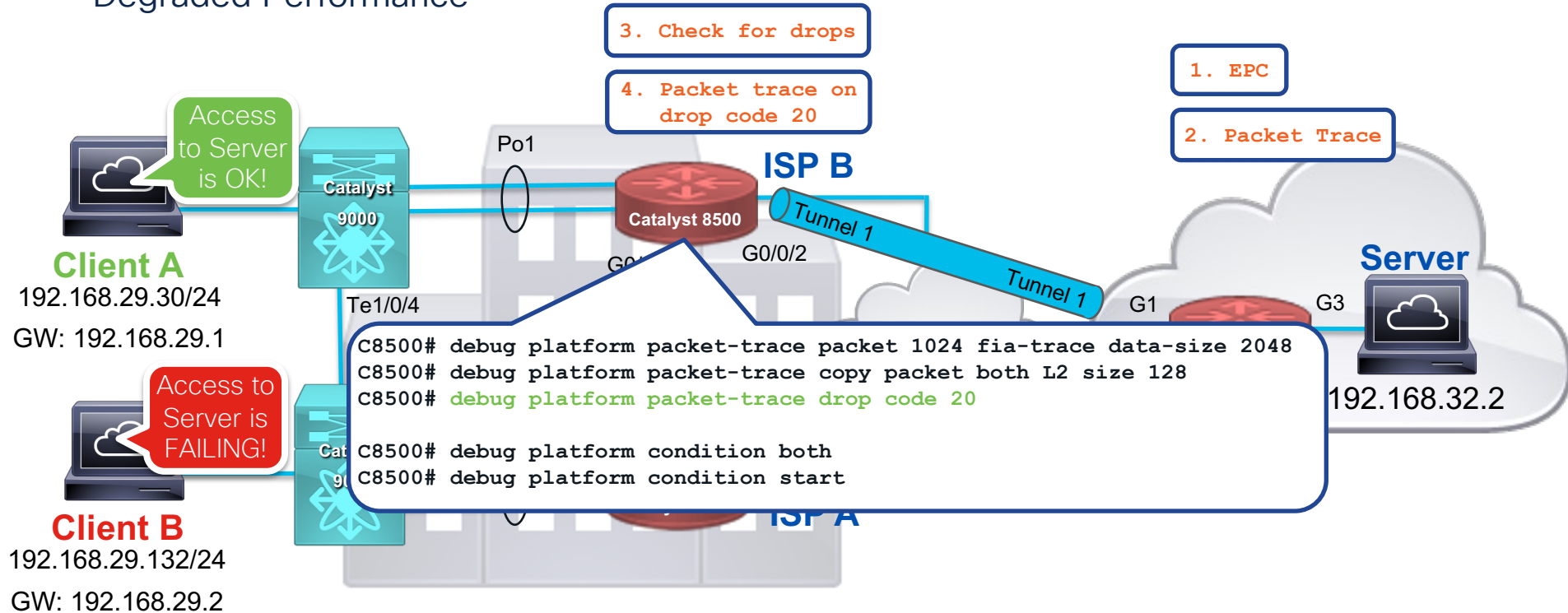
```
C8500# show platform hardware qfp active statistics drop detail
Last clearing of QFP drops statistics : Thu Jun 163 10:17:37 2022
```

192.
GW:

ID	Global Drop Stats	Packets	Octets
20	QosPolicing	2306	3334476

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Real World Example

```
C8500# show platform packet-trace packet 0
```

```
Packet: 0          CBUG ID: 20486
```

Summary

```
Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/3
```

```
Output     : Tunnell
```

```
State      : DROP 20 (QosPolicing)
```

Timestamp

```
Start      : 876257676515945 ns (04/13/2023 1
```

```
Stop       : 876257676522704 ns (04/13/2023 1
```

Path Trace

Feature: IPV4 (Input)

```
Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/3
```

```
Output     : <unknown>
```

```
Source     : 192.168.29.132
```

```
Destination : 192.168.32.2
```

```
Protocol   : 6 (TCP)
```

```
SrcPort    : 39226
```

```
DstPort    : 5201
```

```
<snip>
```

```
<snip>
```

```
Feature: QOS
```

```
Direction
```

```
Action
```

```
Drop Cause
```

```
Policy name
```

```
Class name
```

```
Feature: OUTPUT_FNF_DROP_SDWAN
```

```
Entry      : Output - 0x814f4700
```

```
Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/3
```

```
Output     : Tunnell
```

```
Lapsed time : 2406 ns
```

```
Feature: OUTPUT_DROP
```

```
Entry      : Output - 0x814e1798
```

```
Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/3
```

```
Output     : Tunnell
```

```
Lapsed time : 738 ns
```

```
Feature: IPV4_OUTPUT_QOS
```

```
Entry      : Output - 0x8151e720
```

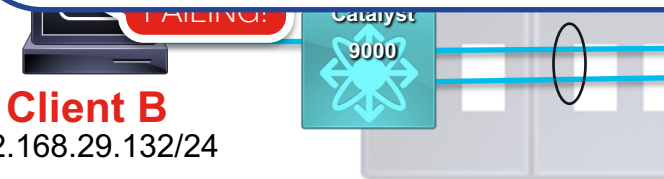
```
Input      : GigabitEthernet0/0/3
```

```
Output     : Tunnell
```

```
Lapsed time : 24400 ns
```

```
interface Tunnell
ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0/2
tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
tunnel destination 14.2.56.124
tunnel protection ipsec profile PROFILE_IPSEC
service-policy output POLICELOWER
end
!
```

```
policy-map POLICELOWER
class LOWER
  police cir 50000000
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action drop
```



Real World Example

Degraded Performance

3. Check for drops

4. Packet trace on drop code 20

1. EPC

2. Packet Trace

Access to Server is OK!

Po1

ISP B

Catalyst 8500

Tunnel 1

C8200# show logging

```
*Apr 13 17:26:04.517: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 100: Neighbor 192.168.31.2 (Tunnel1) is down: holding time expired
*Apr 13 17:26:05.397: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 100: Neighbor 192.168.31.2 (Tunnel1) is up: new adjacency
*Apr 13 17:26:13.877: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 100: Neighbor 192.168.31.2 (Tunnel1) is down: holding time expired
*Apr 13 17:26:14.680: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 100: Neighbor 192.168.31.2 (Tunnel1) is up: new adjacency
*Apr 13 17:26:19.499: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 100: Neighbor 192.168.31.2 (Tunnel1) is down: holding time expired
*Apr 13 17:26:19.668: %DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: EIGRP-IPv4 100: Neighbor 192.168.31.2 (Tunnel1) is up: new adjacency
```

Client B

192.168.29.132/24

GW: 192.168.29.2

9000

Catalyst 8200

ISP A

Tunnel 1

Real World Example

Degraded Performance

3. Check for drops

4. Packet trace on drop code 20

1. EPC

2. Packet Trace

Access
to Server
is

Po1

```
cisco@linux2:~$ iperf3 -c 192.168.32.2
Connecting to host 192.168.32.2, port 5201
[ 5] local 192.168.29.132 port 39296 connected to 192.168.32.2 port 5201
[ ID] Interval            Transfer          Bitrate          Retr  Cwnd
[ 5]  0.00-1.00    sec   6.45 MBytes    54.1 Mbits/sec         0   2.51 MBytes
[ 5]  1.00-2.00    sec  25.0 MBytes   115 Mbits/sec       423   2.10 MBytes
[ 5]  2.00-3.00    sec  15.0 MBytes   126 Mbits/sec        75   1.56 MBytes
[ 5]  3.00-4.00    sec  15.0 MBytes   126 Mbits/sec         0   1.64 MBytes
[ 5]  4.00-5.00    sec  17.5 MBytes   147 Mbits/sec         0   1.70 MBytes
[ 5]  5.00-6.00    sec  16.2 MBytes   136 Mbits/sec         0   1.74 MBytes
[ 5]  6.00-7.00    sec  17.5 MBytes   147 Mbits/sec         0   1.77 MBytes
[ 5]  7.00-8.00    sec  16.2 MBytes   136 Mbits/sec         0   1.79 MBytes
[ 5]  8.00-9.00    sec  17.5 MBytes   147 Mbits/sec         0   1.79 MBytes
[ 5]  9.00-10.00   sec  18.8 MBytes   157 Mbits/sec         0   1.79 MBytes
-----
[ ID] Interval            Transfer          Bitrate          Retr
[ 5]  0.00-10.00   sec   165 MBytes   139 Mbits/sec       498
[ 5]  0.00-10.10   sec   163 MBytes   136 Mbits/sec

sender
receiver
```

Client A

192.168.29.30/
GW: 192.168.29.1

Access
to Server
is
FA

Client B

192.168.29.132/
GW: 192.168.29.1

Server

192.168.32.2

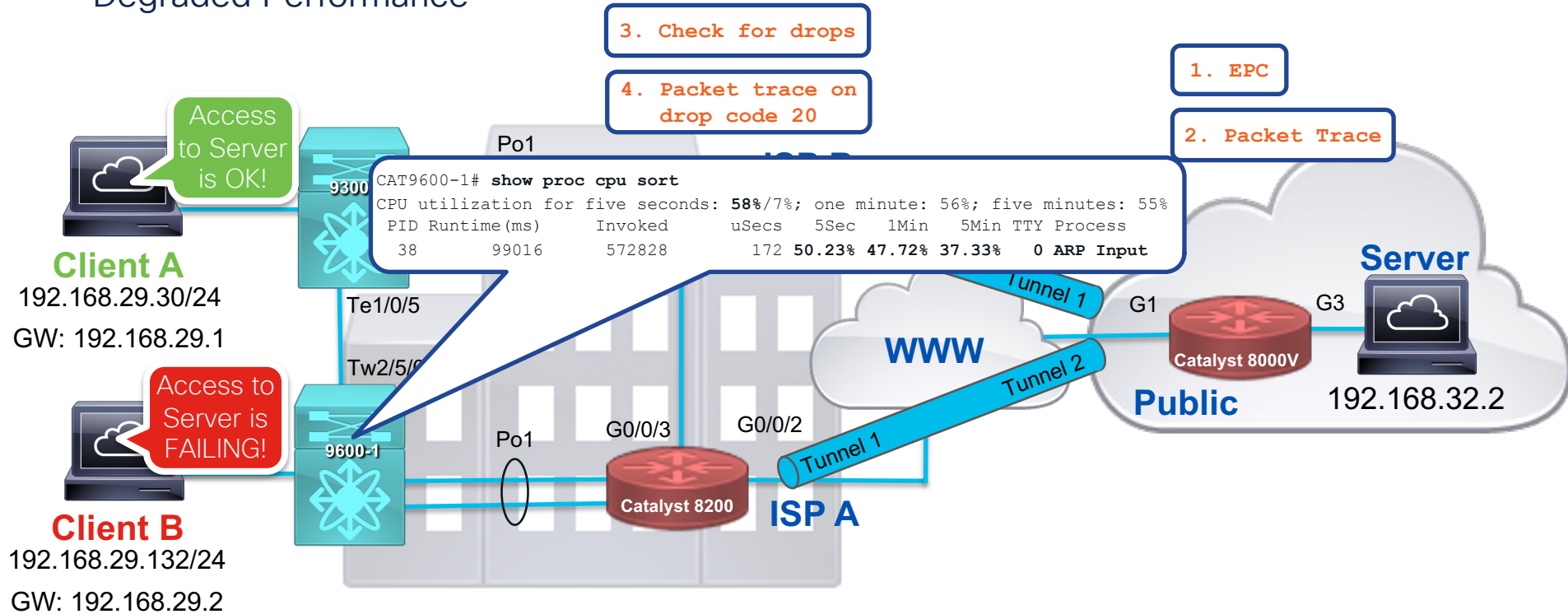
talyst 8000V

lic

G3

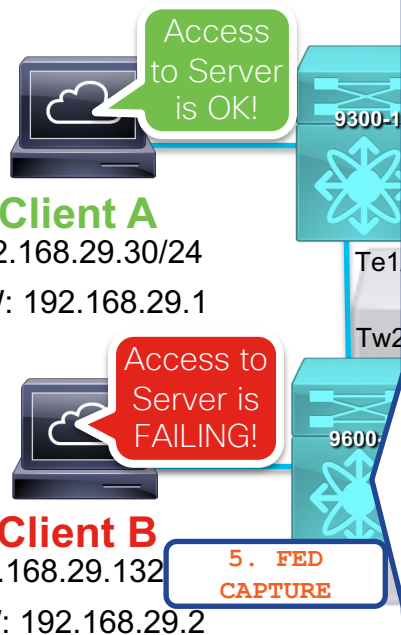
Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Real World Example

Degraded Performance



```
CAT9600-1# debug platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture start
Punt packet capturing started.
```

```
CAT9600-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture status
Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: 4096 packets. Capture capacity : 4096 packets
```

```
CAT9600-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture brief
Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: 4096 packets. Capture capacity : 4096 packets
```

```
----- Punt Packet Number: 1, Timestamp: 2023/01/02 22:02:32.660 -----
interface : physical: GigabitEthernet1/0/2[if-id: 0x0000000a], pal: Vlan500 [if-id: 0x00000042]
metadata  : cause: 7 [ARP request or response], sub-cause: 1, q-no: 5, linktype: MCP_LINK_TYPE_IP [1]
ether hdr : dest mac: ffff.ffff.ffff, src mac: 0016.c81c.2f81
ether hdr : ethertype: 0x0806 (ARP)
```

```
CAT9600-1# show platform software fed switch active punt packet-capture cpu-top-talker summary
Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far: 4096 packets. Capture capacity : 4096 packets
```

```
L2 Top Talkers:
3937 Source mac      00:16:c8:1c:2f:81
3946 Dest mac        ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3937 Vlan            500
```

```
L3 Top Talkers:
3937 Source IPv4      10.1.1.178
15   Dest IPv4        10.1.1.4
131  TTL              255
```

```
L4 Top Talkers:
104 Protocol Num      (TCP)
104 L4 Source Port     5427
104 L4 Dest Port       23
```

```
Internal Top Talkers:
3937 Interface         Vlan500
3946 CPU Queue         ARP request or response
```

NOTE:
packet-capture cpu-top-talker summary
is available in 17.6.1 onwards

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Access to Server is OK!

Client A

192.168.29.30/24

GW: 192.168.29.1



Access to Server is FAILING!

Client B

192.168.29.132

GW: 192.168.29.2

```
cisco@linux2:~$ ping -c 100 192.168.29.2
PING 192.168.29.2 (192.168.29.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.29.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=239 time=33.818 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.29.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=239 time=27.150 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.29.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=239 time=26.890 ms
<snip>
64 bytes from 192.168.29.2: icmp_seq=97 ttl=239 time=26.538 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.29.2: icmp_seq=98 ttl=239 time=27.251 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.29.2: icmp_seq=99 ttl=239 time=26.676 ms
```

--- 192.168.29.2 ping statistics ---

100 packets transmitted, 100 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 25.932/26.959/33.818/0.864 ms
cisco@linux2:~\$

```
cisco@linux2:~$ ping -c 100 192.168.32.2
PING 192.168.32.2 (192.168.32.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.32.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=239 time=33.354 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.32.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=239 time=26.603 ms
Request timeout for icmp_seq 2
Request timeout for icmp_seq 3
64 bytes from 192.168.32.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=239 time=26.551 ms
<snip>
64 bytes from 192.168.32.2: icmp_seq=96 ttl=239 time=26.710 ms
Request timeout for icmp_seq 97
Request timeout for icmp_seq 98
64 bytes from 192.168.32.2: icmp_seq=99 ttl=239 time=26.520 ms
```

--- 192.168.32.2 ping statistics ---

100 packets transmitted, 80 packets received, 20.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 25.621/26.990/33.354/0.883 ms
cisco@linux2:~\$

Server

192.168.32.2

Real World Example

Degraded Performance

3. Check for drops

```
C8200# ping 192.168.32.2 repeat 100
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 100, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.32.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (100/100), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/5 ms
```

Client A

192.168.29.30/24
GW: 192.168.29.1

Access to
Server is
FAILING!

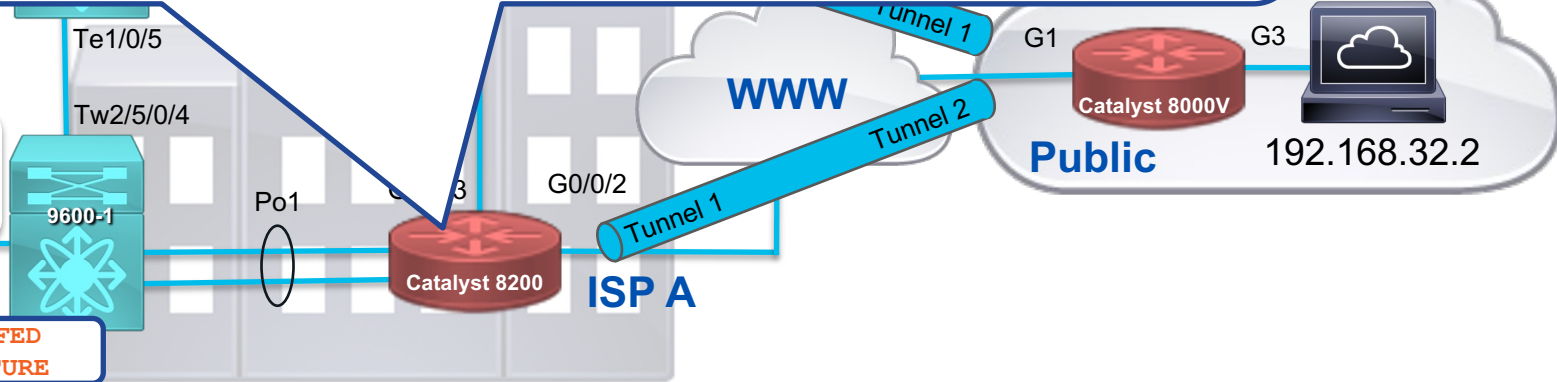
Client B

192.168.29.132
GW: 192.168.29.2

5. FED
CAPTURE

Server

192.168.32.2



Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Client A

192.168.29.30/24

GW: 192.168.29.1



Client B

```
CAT9600-1# monitor capture IPERFCAP vlan 119 both match ipv4 host 192.168.29.132 host 192.168.32.2
CAT9600-1# monitor capture IPERFCAP start
```

```
CAT9600-1# monitor capture IPERFCAP stop
Capture statistics collected at software:
  Capture duration - 22 seconds
  Packets received - 268
  Packets dropped - 0
  Packets oversized - 0
```

Bytes dropped in ASIC - 160012

Capture buffer will exist till exported or cleared

Stopped capture point : IPERFCAP

```
CAT9600-1# monitor capture IPERFCAP export flash:clientb_iperf_capture.pcap
Export Started Successfully
```

```
CAT9600-1# show flash: | i clientb
172      357272 Apr 19 2023 00:43:12.0000000000 +00:00 clientb_iperf_capture.pcap
CAT9600-1#
```

```
CAT9600-1# show monitor capture file flash:clientb_iperf_capture.pcap brief
Starting the packet display ..... Press Ctrl + Shift + 6 to exit
```

```
1  0.000000 192.168.29.132 -> 192.168.32.2 TCP 78 39488 -> 5201 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64676 Len=0 MSS=1406 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=1112716044 TSecr=0 WS=128
2  0.001182 192.168.29.132 -> 192.168.32.2 TCP 70 39488 -> 5201 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=0 TSval=1112716045 TSecr=2858875194
3  0.001217 192.168.29.132 -> 192.168.32.2 TCP 107 39488 -> 5201 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64768 Len=37 TSval=1112716045 TSecr=2858875194
4  0.002761 192.168.29.132 -> 192.168.32.2 TCP 70 39488 -> 5201 [ACK] Seq=38 Ack=2 Win=64768 Len=0 TSval=1112716047 TSecr=2858875196
```

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Client A

192.168.29.30/24

GW: 192.168.29.1



Client B

192.168.29.132

GW: 192.168.29.2

5. FED
CAPTURE

6. EPC into
Packet
Trace (SPF)



```
CAT9600-1# debug platform condition feature simulate pcap flash:clientb_iperf_capture.pcap number 1
CAT9600-1# debug platform condition feature simulate interface tw2/5/0/1
```

```
CAT9600-1# debug platform condition start
CAT9600-1# debug platform packet-trace simulation start
```

```
CAT9600-1# show platform packet-trace simulation status
```

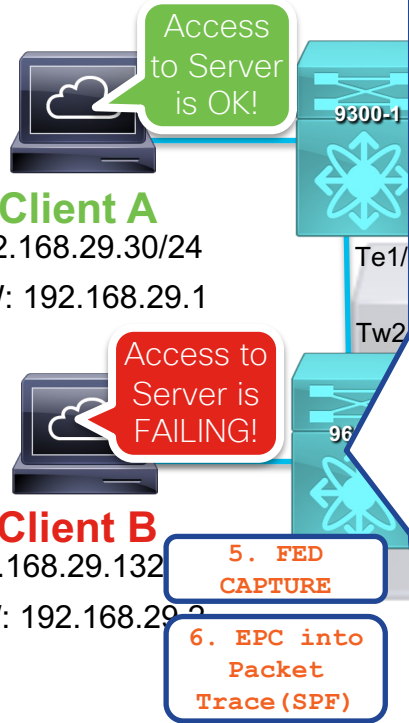
```
=====
Switch 1:
=====
Available Flows in Switch: 1
62980105    Progress
=====
```

⌚ After 2-5 minutes

```
CAT9600-1# show platform packet-trace simulation status
=====
Switch 1:
=====
Available Flows in Switch: 1
62980105    Complete
=====
```

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



```
CAT9600-1# show platform packet-trace simulation flowid 62980105 summary
```

```
=====
```

```
Switch Active:
```

```
=====
```

```
Input Packet Details:
```

```
###[ Ethernet ]###
```

```
dst      = 00:00:0c:07:ac:02  
src      = 00:50:56:b4:23:4f  
type     = 0x8100
```

```
###[ 802.1Q ]###
```

```
prio     = 0  
id       = 0  
vlan     = 119  
type     = 0x800
```

```
###[ IP ]###
```

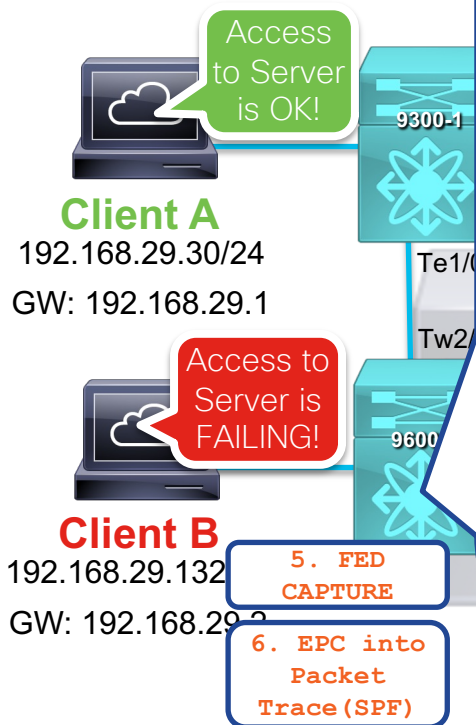
```
version  = 4  
ihl      = 5  
tos      = 0x0  
len      = 60  
id       = 37744  
flags    = DF  
frag     = 0  
ttl      = 64  
proto    = tcp  
checksum = 0xe874  
src      = 192.168.29.132  
dst      = 192.168.32.2  
options  = ''
```

```
###[ Raw ]###
```

```
load     = '9A 40 14 51 8F CB 40 06 00 00 00 00 A0 02 FC A4 18 F8 00 00 02 04 05 7E 04 02 08  
0A 42 52 B3 0C 00 00 00 00 01 03 03 07'
```

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Ingress:

```
Port : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/1
Global Port Number : 961
Local Port Number : 1
Asic Port Number : 1
Asic Instance : 0
Vlan : 119
Mapped Vlan ID : 5
STP Instance : 4
BlockForward : 0
BlockLearn : 0
L3 Interface : 73
  IPv4 Routing : enabled
  IPv6 Routing : enabled
  Vrf Id : 0
Adjacency:
  Station Index : 179
  Destination Index : 965
  Rewrite Index : 2
  Replication Bit Map : 0x15 ['localData', 'remoteData', 'coreData']
Decision:
  Destination Index : 16402 [DI_ETHER_CHANNEL]
  Rewrite Index : 2 [RI_L2]
  Dest Mod Index : 0 [IGR_FIXED_DMI_NULL_VALUE]
  CPU Map Index : 0 [CMI_NULL]
  Forwarding Mode : 0 [Bridging]
  Replication Bit Map : ['localData', 'remoteData', 'coreData']
  Winner : L2DESTMACVLAN LOOKUP
  Qos Label : 1
  SGT : 0
  DGTID : 0
```

Real World Example

```
Egress:
Possible Replication      :
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/2
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/3
Output Port Data         :
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/3
    Global Port Number   : 1285
    Local Port Number    : 25
    Asic Port Number     : 11
    Asic Instance        : 3
    Unique RI            : 0
    Rewrite Type         : 0      [Unknown]
    Mapped Rewrite Type  : 4      [L2_BRIDGE_INNER_IPv4]
    Vlan                  : 119
    Mapped Vlan ID       : 5
```

```
Output Packet Details:
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/3
###[ Ethernet ]###
  dst                    = dc:77:4c:6f:a7:1f
  src                    = 00:50:56:b4:23:4f
  type                   = 0x8100
###[ 802.1Q ]###
  prio                   = 0
  id                     = 0
  vlan                   = 119
  type                   = 0x8000
###[ IP ]###
  version                = 4
  ihl                    = 5
  tos                    = 0x0
  len                    = 84
  id                     = 4258
  flags                  =
  frag                   = 0
  ttl                    = 255
  proto                  = icmp
  chksum                 = 0x9502
  src                    = 192.168.29.132
  dst                    = 192.168.29.2
  options                = ''
```

ICMP TO GATEWAY

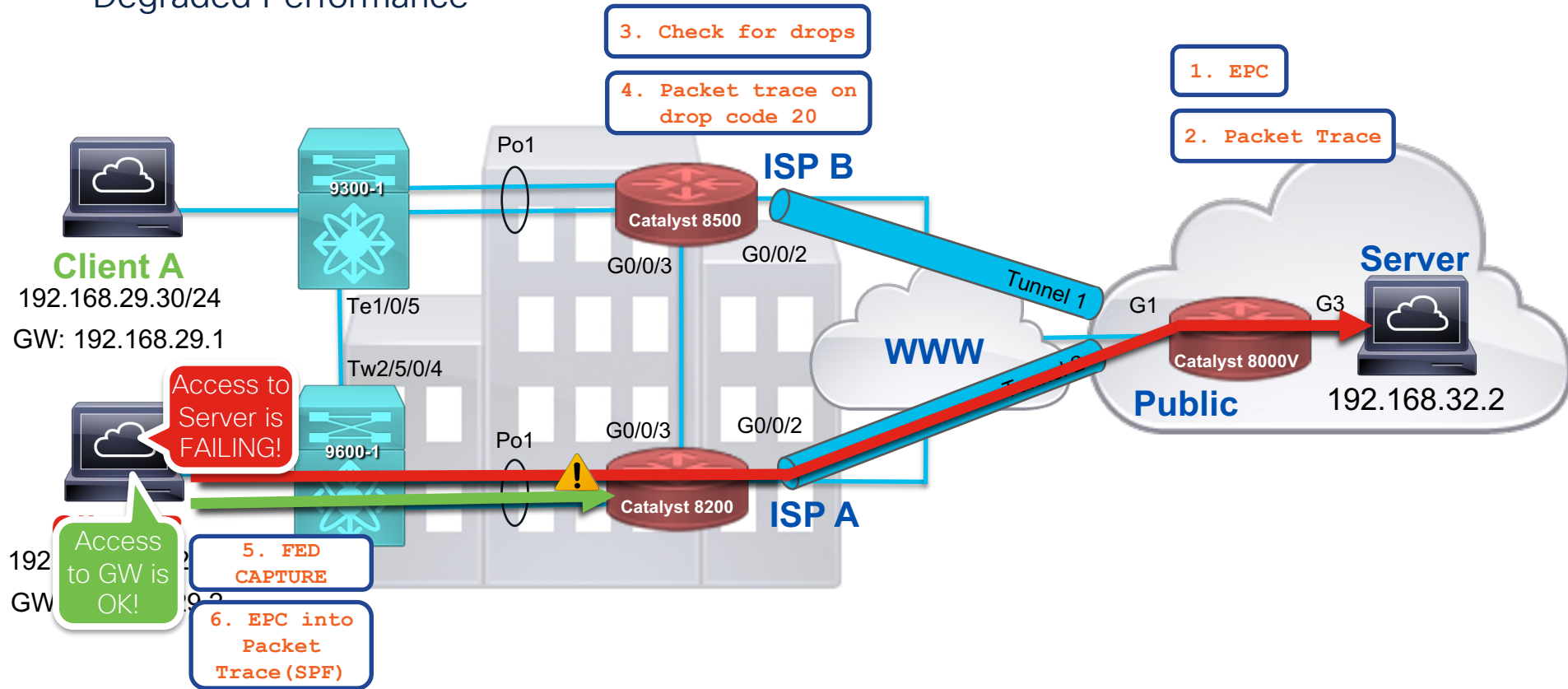
```
Egress:
Possible Replication      :
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/2
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/3
Output Port Data         :
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/2
    Global Port Number   : 1346
    Local Port Number    : 25
    Asic Port Number     : 11
    Asic Instance        : 3
    Unique RI            : 0
    Rewrite Type         : 0      [Unknown]
    Mapped Rewrite Type  : 4      [L2_BRIDGE_INNER_IPv4]
    Vlan                  : 119
    Mapped Vlan ID       : 5
```

```
Output Packet Details:
  Port                   : TwentyFiveGigE2/5/0/2
###[ Ethernet ]###
  dst                    = 00:00:0c:07:ac:02
  src                    = 00:50:56:b4:23:4f
  type                   = 0x8100
###[ 802.1Q ]###
  prio                   = 0
  id                     = 0
  vlan                   = 119
  type                   = 0x8000
###[ IP ]###
  version                = 4
  ihl                    = 5
  tos                    = 0x0
  len                    = 60
  id                     = 37744
  flags                  = DF
  frag                   = 0
  ttl                    = 64
  proto                  = tcp
  chksum                 = 0xe874
  src                    = 192.168.29.132
  dst                    = 192.168.32.2
  options                = ''
```

TCP TO SERVER

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Real World Example

Degr

```
cisco@linux2:~$ iperf3 -b 200M -c 192.168.32.2
Connecting to host 192.168.32.2, port 5201
[ 5] local 192.168.29.132 port 37510 connected to 192.168.32.2 port 5201
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bitrate      Retr  Cwnd
[ 5] 0.00-1.00    sec  23.8 MBytes  199 Mbits/sec  12   133 KBytes
[ 5] 1.00-2.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 2.00-3.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 3.00-4.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 4.00-5.00    sec  23.8 MBytes  199 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 5.00-6.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 6.00-7.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 7.00-8.00    sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   133 KBytes
[ 5] 8.00-9.00    sec  23.8 MBytes  199 Mbits/sec   0   147 KBytes
[ 5] 9.00-10.00   sec  23.9 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   0   147 KBytes

[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bitrate      Retr
[ 5] 0.00-10.00   sec  312 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec   12      sender
[ 5] 0.00-10.00   sec  311 MBytes  200 Mbits/sec           receiver

iperf Done.
cisco@linux2:~$
```

1. EPC

2. Packet Trace

Client

Server

Catalyst 8000V

192.168.32.2

Public

Access
to Server
is OK!

Po1

G0/0/3

G0/0/2

Catalyst 8200

ISP A

Access
to GW is
OK!

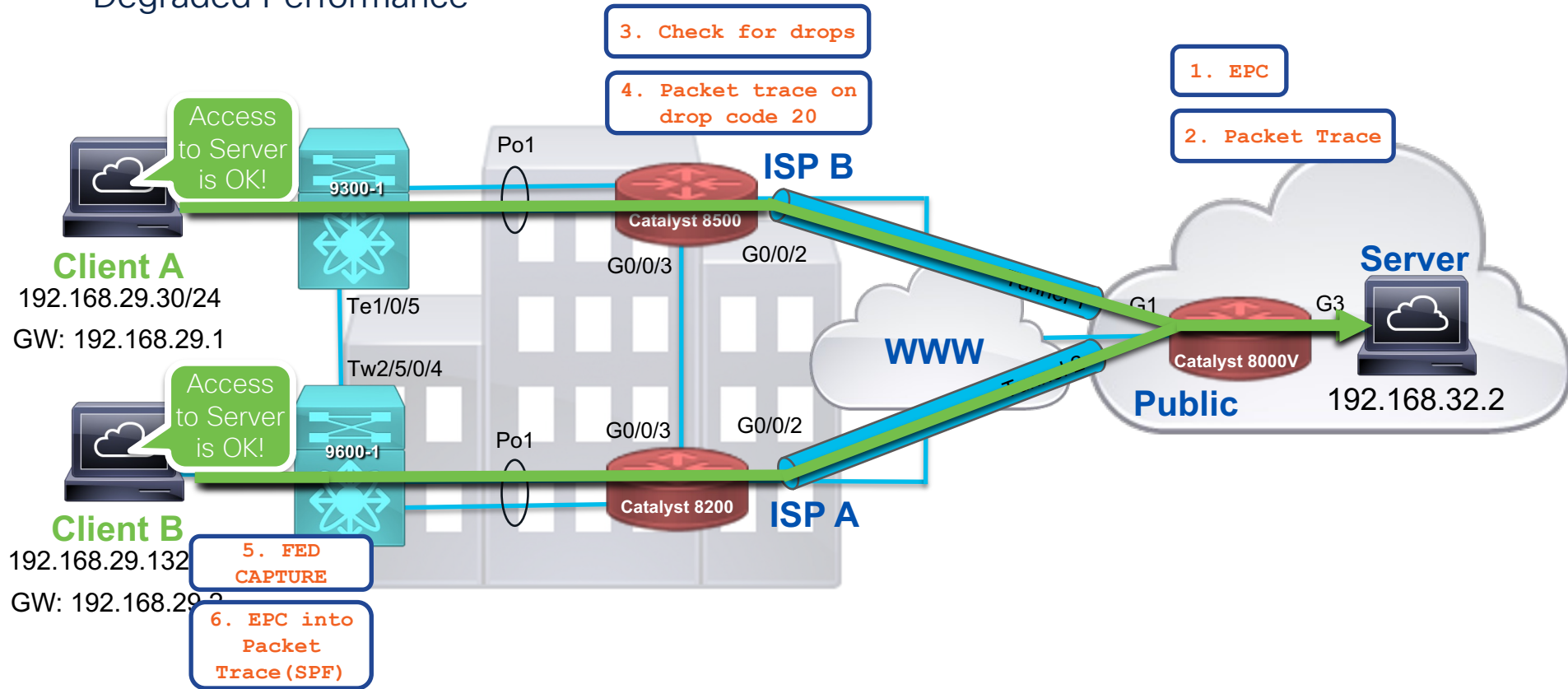
5. FED
CAPTURE

6. EPC into
Packet
Trace (SPF)

CISCO Live!

Real World Example

Degraded Performance



Summary & Take Away

Packet Capturing Tools

Usage Considerations

Tool	Impact	Comments
Show commands		This command shows detail of the packets in the system buffer
Catalyst 3650/3850/9000 FED Tracing/Packet Capture		Uses limited CPU/memory resources and can be run during high CPU utilization
Flexible NetFlow		For software-based forwarding platforms, this feature utilizes memory/buffer and CPU cycles. For hardware-based forwarding platforms, number of flows is limited by the hardware capacity.
SPAN / RSPAN / ERSPAN		Packet replication is performed by a specific ASIC. With oversubscription, this could cause adverse effects. With RSPAN, the replicated traffic may get flooded throughout the network. ERSPAN may require CPU cycles for decapsulation.
Embedded Packet Capture		The traffic captured by these tools is saved in the system memory/buffer. It is recommended to fine-tune the capture filters/ACLs to reduce the number of packets captured, size of the packets, etc.
Packet Trace (Switches)		Captures a single packet (PSV) or mimics packet forwarding decision (SPF). Perfectly safe to run with any packet type or conditions.
Packet Trace (Routers)		Similar concerns to Embedded Packet Capture (above)
Debug Commands		Use caution, can increase CPU utilization, filters reduce impact

Packet Capturing Tool	Control Plane	Data Plane	PCAP	Header Info	Full Packet	Local Viewing	Remote Viewing	Filtering	Single Packet	Forwarding Information	CLI Analyzer Support	Platform
Flexible NetFlow	●	●		●		●	●			●		All
FED Tracing/Packet Capture	●			●	●	●		●				3650/3850 & 9000
SPAN/RSPAN/ERSPAN		●	●	●	●		●					Switches & IOS-XE Routers
* Embedded Packet Capture	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	All Routers /IOS-XE Switches
Packet Trace (Routers)	●	●		●	●	●		●		●		IOS-XE Routers
Packet Trace (Switches-SPF)	●	●		●		●			●	●		Catalyst 9000 Series UADP2.0, 2.0 mini, & 3.0
Packet Trace (Switches-PSV)		●		●		●		●	●	●		Catalyst 9600 & 9500H UADP 3.0

Overview of Troubleshooting Tools

Summary and Take Away

- Cisco Routers and Switches are advanced and feature-rich, built with keeping end-users and network engineers in mind.
- Cisco provides a rich set of packet capturing tools embedded and supported across the spectrum of our products. These tools give visibility into the products, helping to validate the path-of-the-packet and isolate problems.
- **Knowing the tools and capabilities available on each platform will reduce the time to resolution of network issues.**

We have a tool for you!

FN

EEM

SPF

EPC

[ER]SPAN

ED Cap

PSV

CL Capture

cket trace

Additional Breakout Sessions and Labs

For more info...

LABTRS-2456 Packet Capturing Tools in Routing Environments

LABTRS-2048 Packet Trace and Conditional Debugger on IOS-XE Routers

LABCRT-2452 CCNP ENCOR – Core Enterprise Network Technologies Practice Lab

LABCRT-2460 CCNP ENARSI – Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services Practice Lab

LABCRT-2464 Troubleshoot like a CCNP – Basic

LABCRT-2465 Troubleshoot like a CCNP – Intermediate

LABCRT-2466 Troubleshoot like a CCNP – Advanced

BRKTRS-3475 Automation and In-Depth Troubleshooting of Cisco Catalyst 8000, ASR 1000, ISR and SD-WAN Edge

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- Attend the interactive education with DevNet, Capture the Flag, and Walk-in Labs
- Visit the On-Demand Library for more sessions at www.CiscoLive.com/on-demand



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Thursday	9:30am – 4:00pm
Friday	10:30am – 1:30pm

Session Surveys

We would love to know your feedback on this session!

- Complete a minimum of four session surveys and the overall event surveys to claim a Cisco Live T-Shirt





The bridge to possible

Thank you

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The background is a vibrant, abstract graphic featuring a spectrum of colors from red and orange on the left to blue and green on the right. The colors are arranged in a series of overlapping, wavy bands that create a sense of movement and depth. A bright, white, starburst-like light source is positioned on the right side, from which rays of light emanate across the entire scene, enhancing the dynamic feel of the design.

cisco *Live!*

Let's go

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