



Packet journey inside Catalyst 9000 switches

A large, abstract graphic in the bottom right corner of the slide, composed of several overlapping, rounded, organic shapes in shades of blue, teal, and green, creating a sense of depth and motion.

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BRKARC-3090

Session goals:

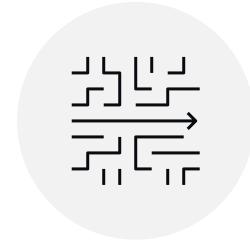
Level

Advanced

Architecture Details
Catalyst 9000 platform architecture



ASICs insights
UADP vs S1
Forwarding Engines



Troubleshooting & Verification

How to verify forwarding decision ?



Knowledge & Understanding



Toolbox

Webex App

Questions?

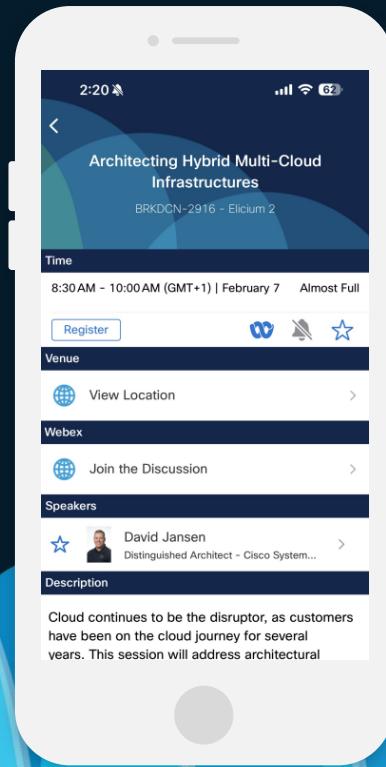
Use the Webex app to chat with the speaker after the session

How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Events 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 February 28, 2025.

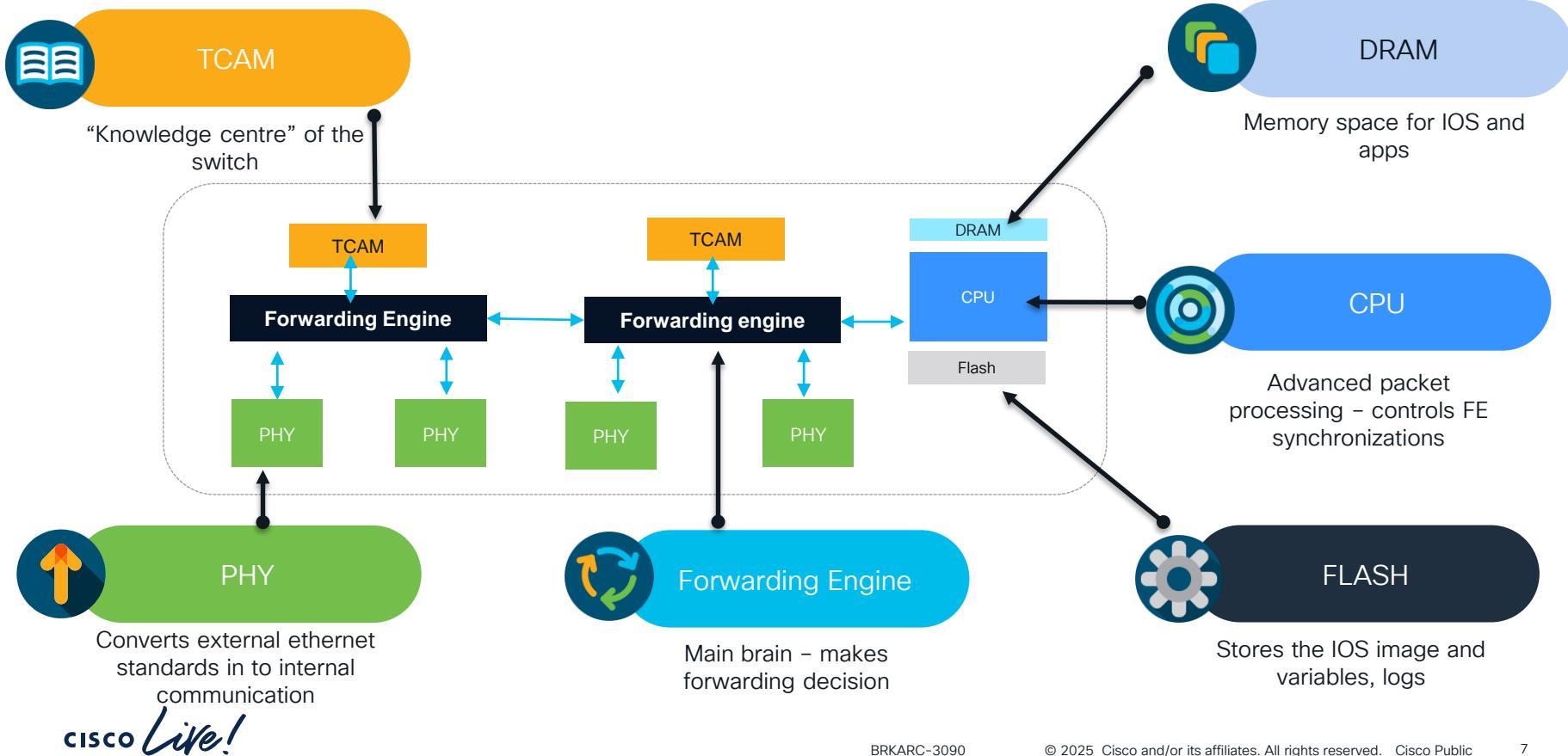
CISCO *Live!*



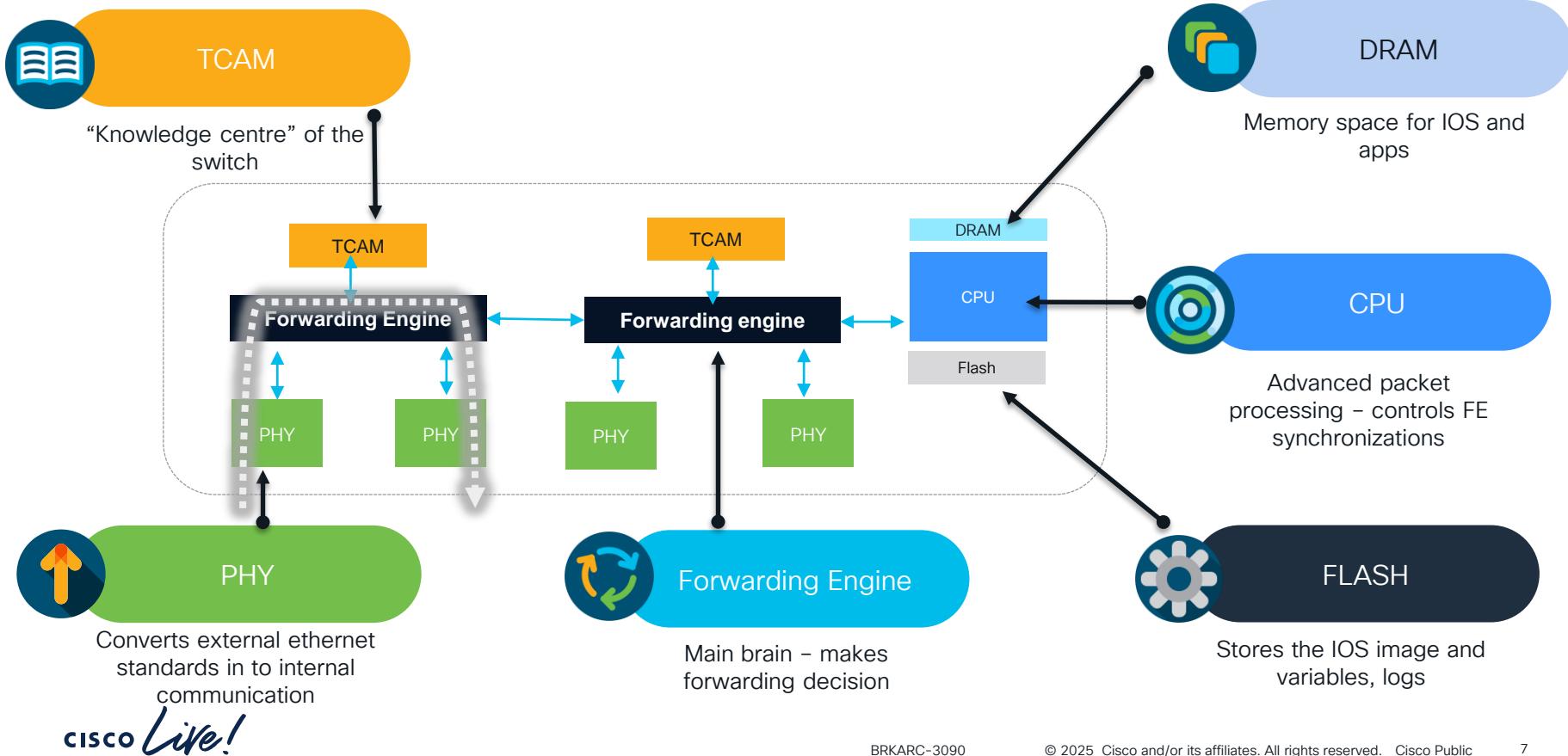
Agenda

- Introduction & Catalyst 9000 Family Overview
- ASICs at the Core: UADP vs SiliconOne
- Data Plane Forwarding Scenarios
- Control Plane Packet Path
- Forwarding Decision Validation
- Wrap-Up

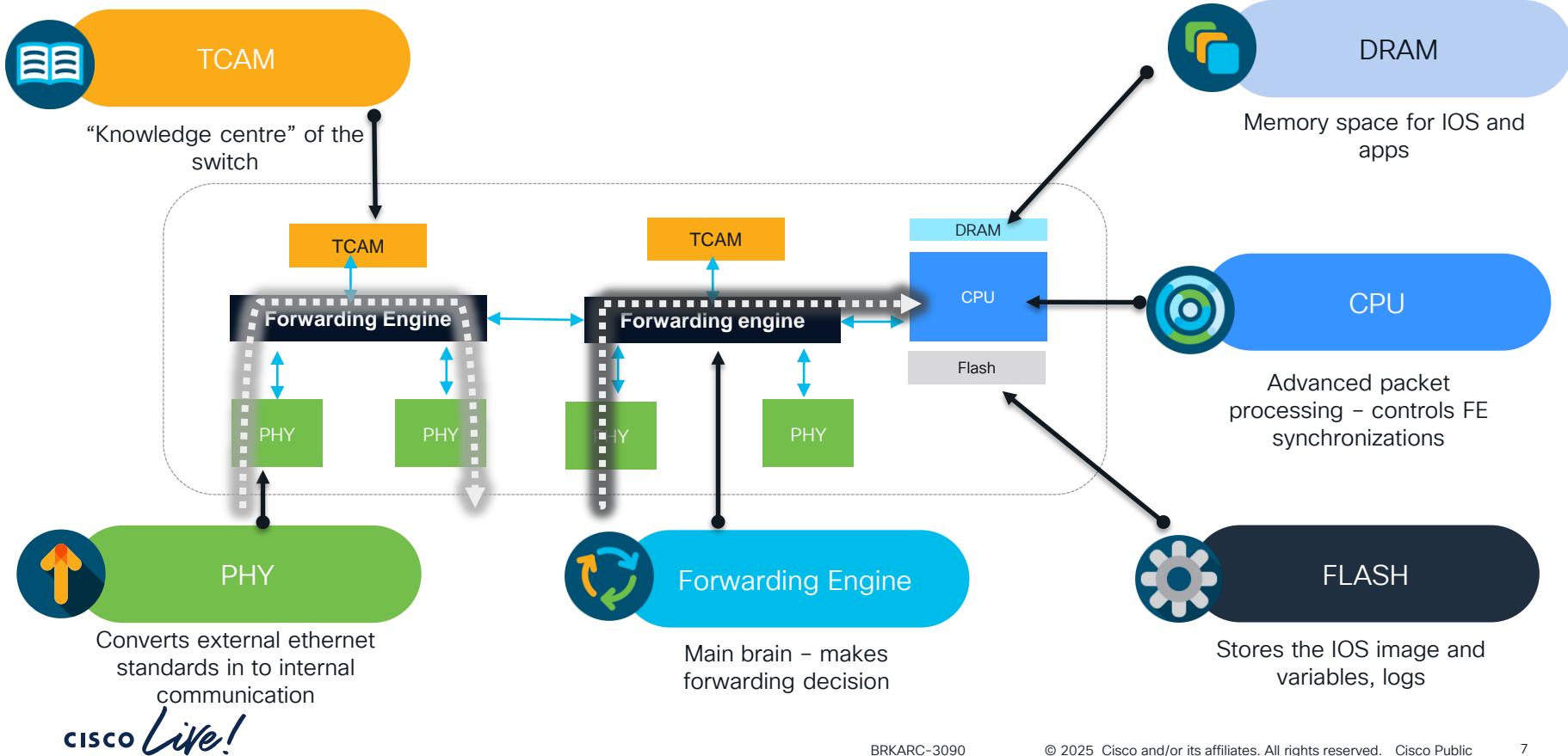
General Switch Architecture – Moon view



General Switch Architecture – Moon view

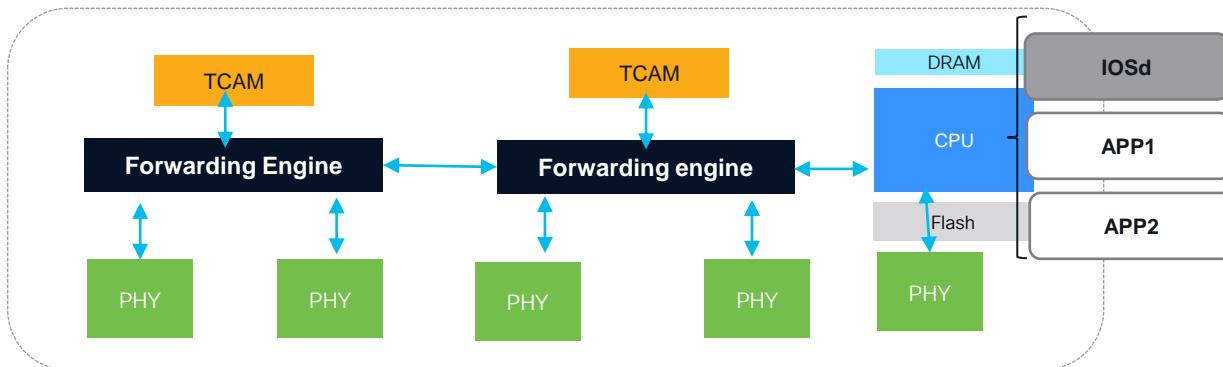


General Switch Architecture – Moon view



Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

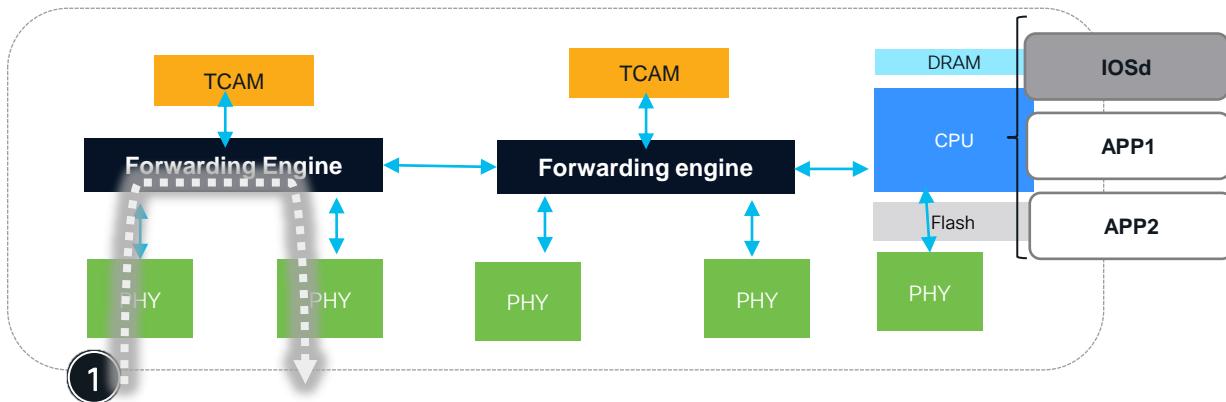
Forwarding Playbook



Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

Forwarding Playbook



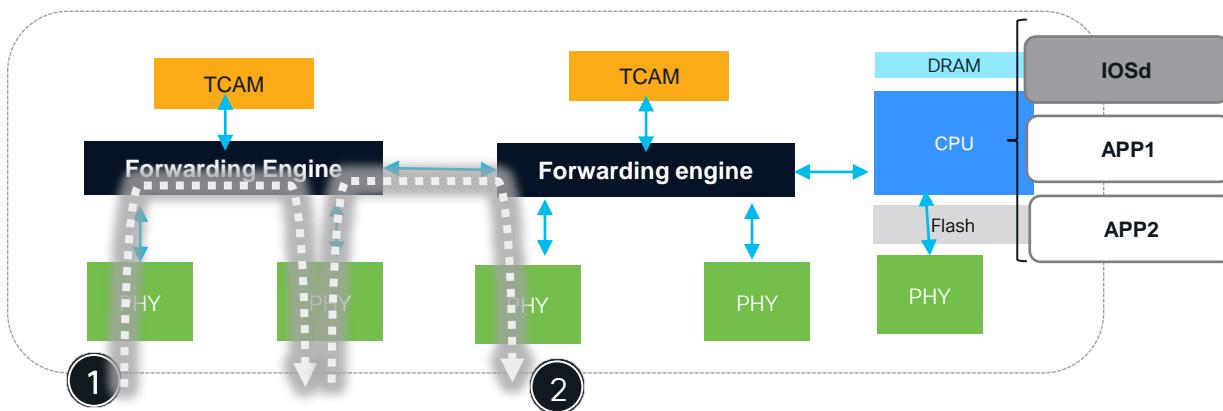
Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

Forwarding Playbook



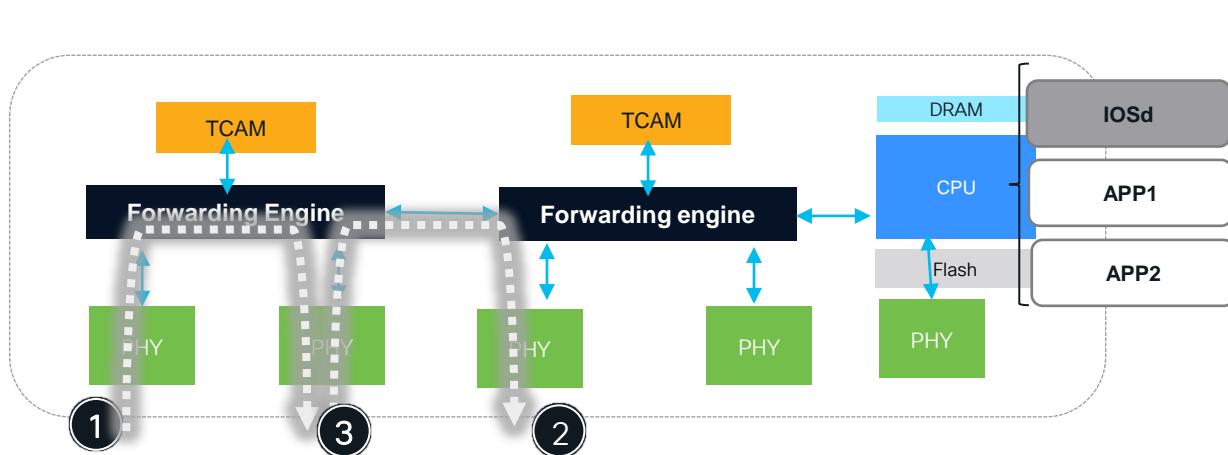
1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding



Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

Forwarding Playbook



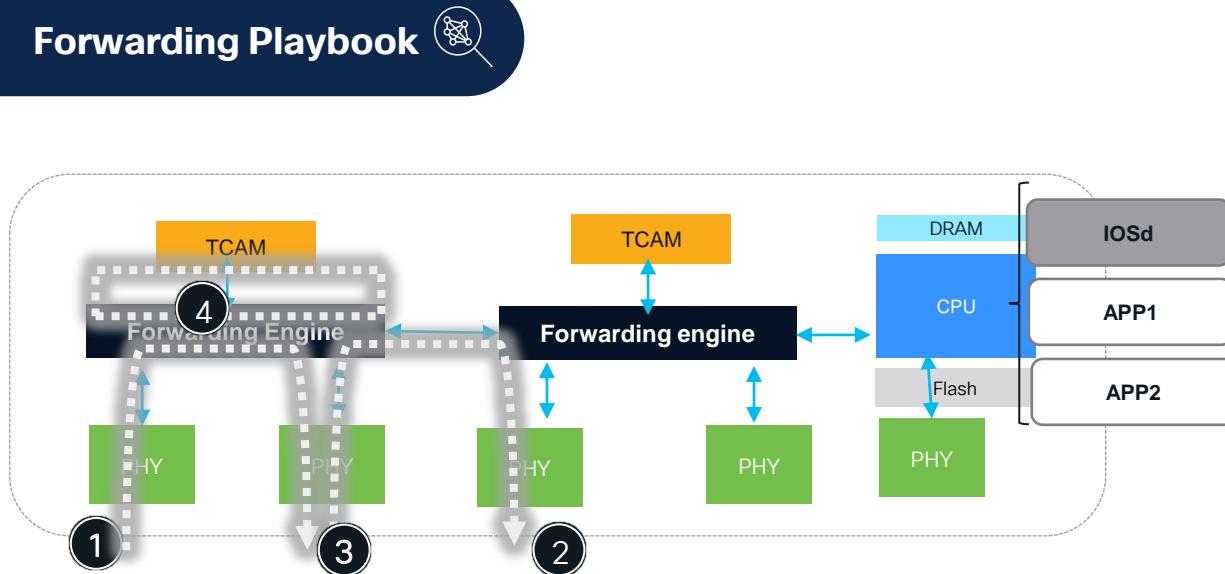
1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

3 Intra FE across different stack members

Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

Forwarding Playbook



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

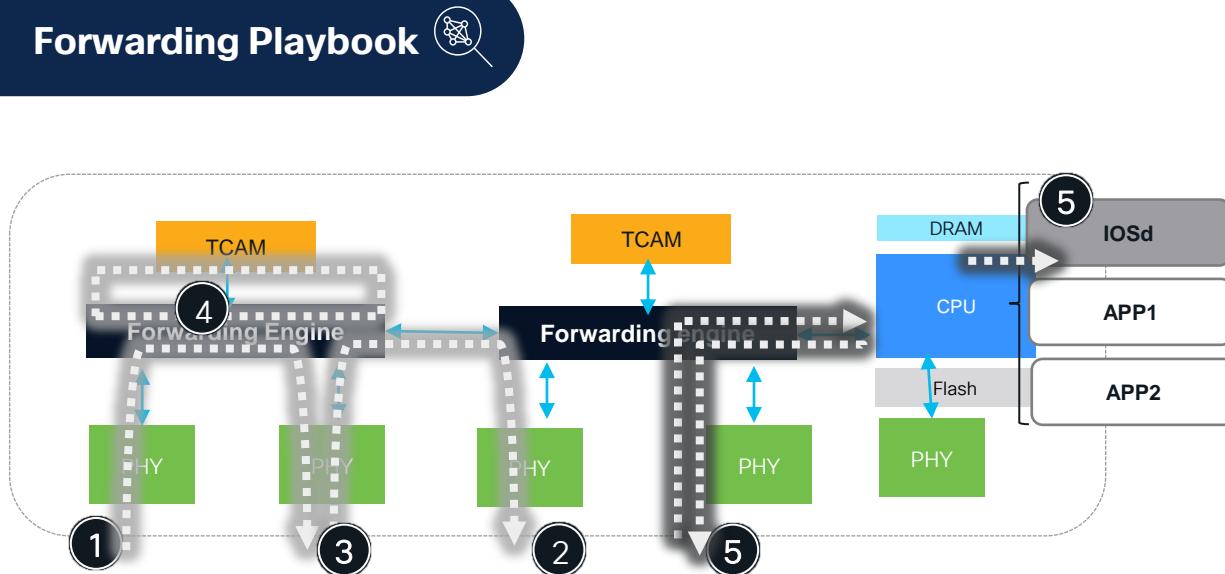
2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

3 Intra FE across different stack members

4 Recirculation within FE

Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

Forwarding Playbook



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

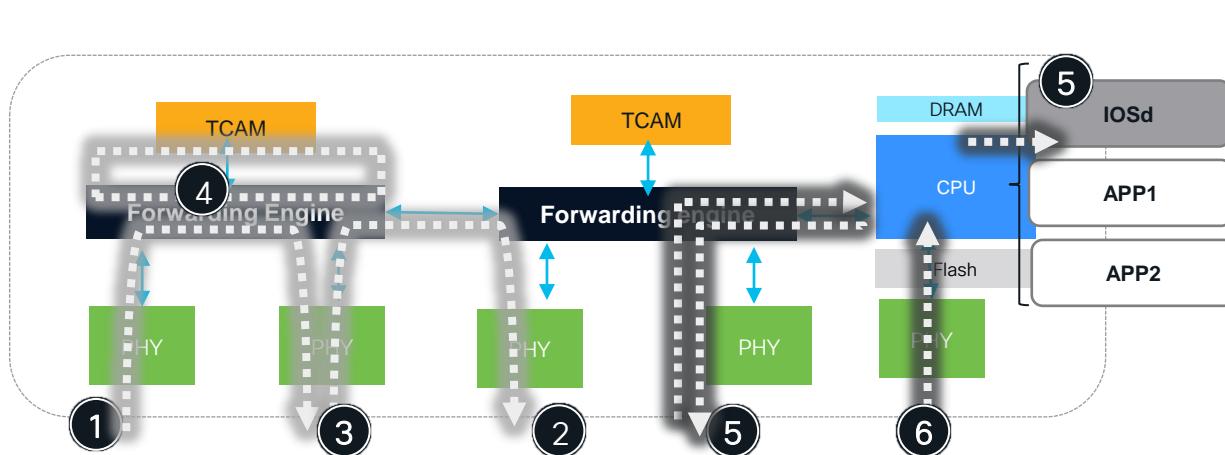
3 Intra FE across different stack members

4 Recirculation within FE

5 IOS Control-plane forwarding

Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

Forwarding Playbook



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

3 Intra FE across different stack members

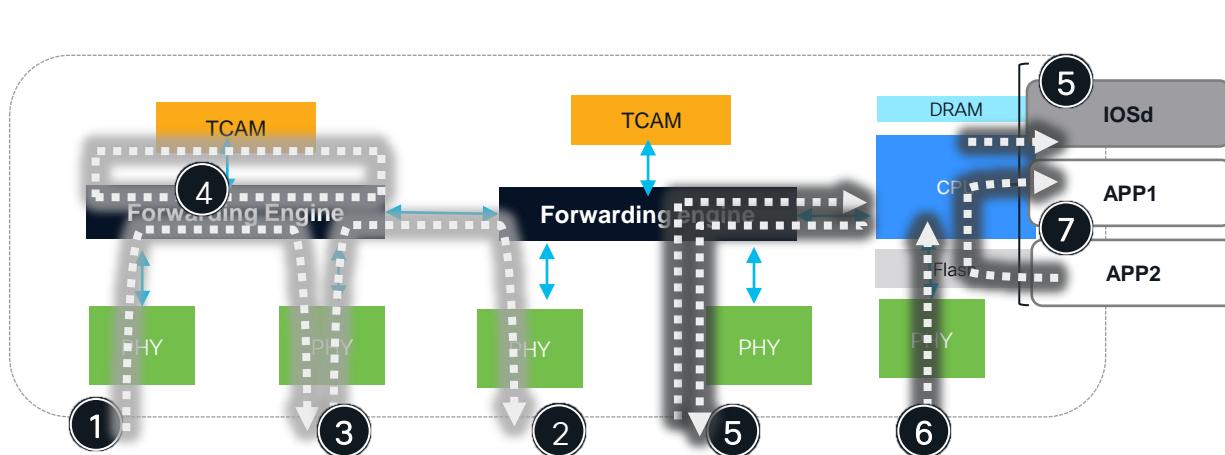
4 Recirculation within FE

5 IOS Control-plane forwarding

6 Mgmt port forwarding

Data plane & control plane – is that all ?

Forwarding Playbook



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

3 Intra FE across different stack members

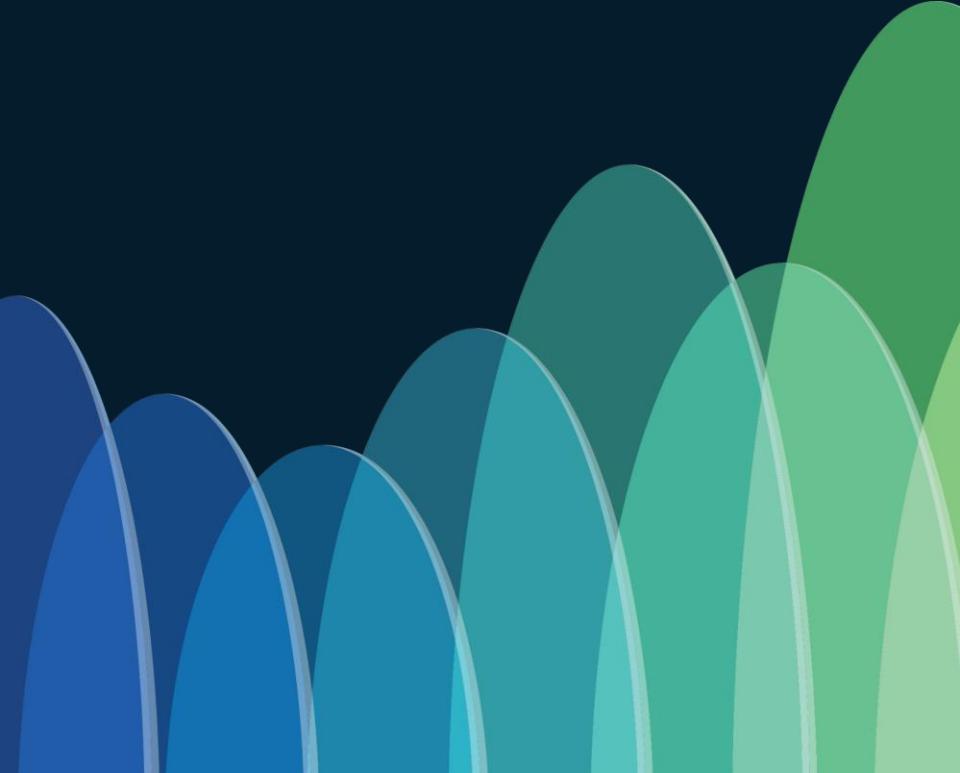
4 Recirculation within FE

5 IOS Control-plane forwarding

6 Mgmt port forwarding

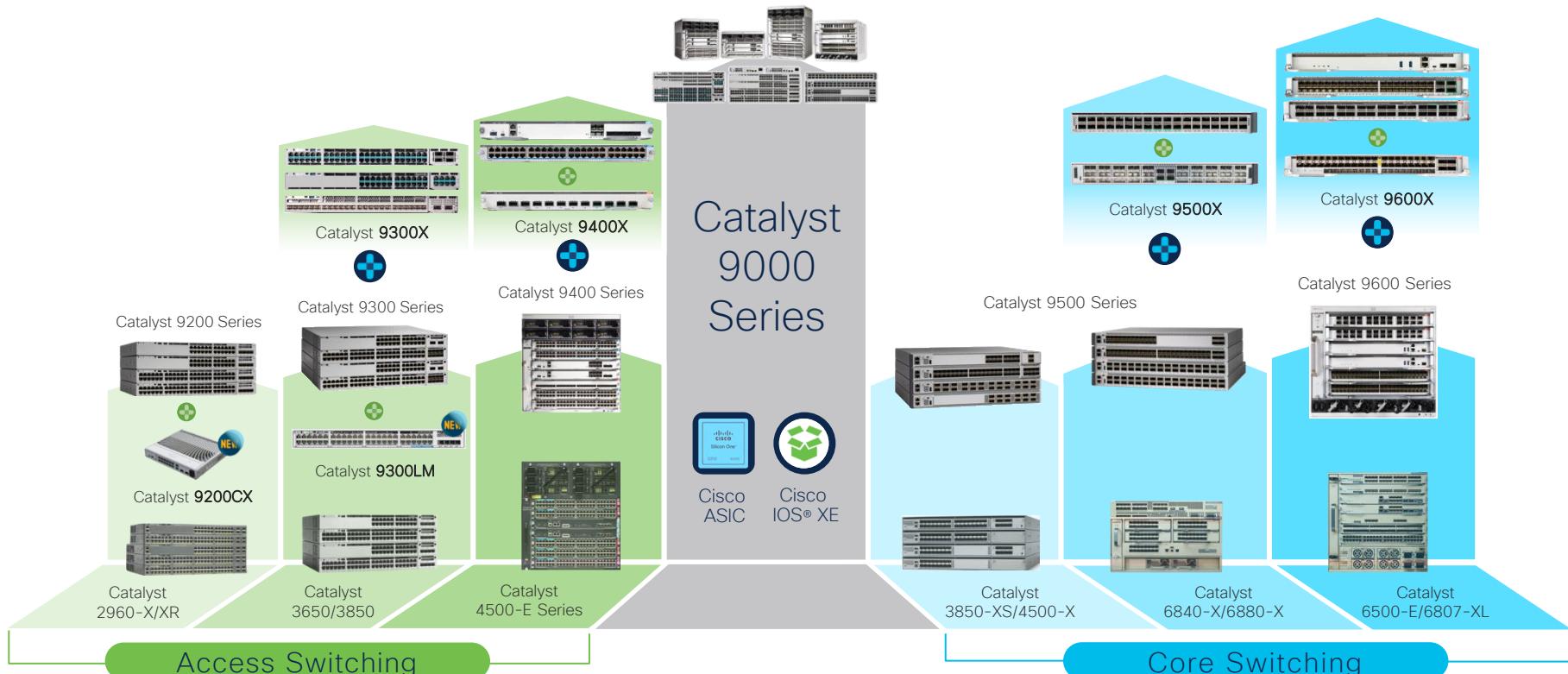
7 App-hosting forwarding

Intro & Catalyst 9000 Family Overview



Cisco Catalyst 9000 Switching Portfolio

One Family from Access to Core – Common Hardware & Software



Catalyst 9000 - Forwarding Engines (aka ASICs)

Cisco Unified Access Data-Plane (UADP)



UADP



Cisco Silicon One™



Silicon One



Flexible Pipelines

Investment Protection



Adaptable Tables

Universal Deployment



Scalable Resources

Enhanced Scale and Buffering

Flexible & Programmable ASICs – Adapt to New Technologies

Catalyst 9000 with UADP

Flexible ASIC Evolution



UADP

Catalyst 9200/L/C

Catalyst 9300/X/L

Catalyst 9400/X

Catalyst 9500/H

Catalyst 9600 Sup1

UADP 2.0 m

Catalyst 9200CX



UADP 2.0 sec

Catalyst 9300X/LM



UADP 3.0 sec

Catalyst 9400X-SUP2



UADP 2.0 m

Catalyst 9200/L



UADP 2.0

Catalyst 9300/L



UADP 2.0XL

Catalyst 9400-SUP1 / 9500



UADP 3.0

Catalyst 9500(H) / 9600-SUP1



Catalyst 9000 with S1

Introducing the next-generation of ASICs



Silicon
One

Catalyst 9500X

Catalyst 9600X (Sup2)

Q200

Catalyst 9500X-28C8D



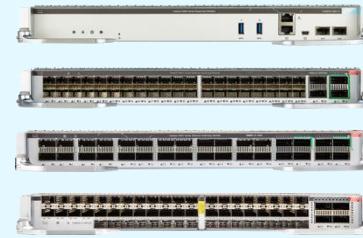
Q200

Catalyst 9500X-60L4D



Q200

Catalyst 9600X-SUP2



ASICs at the Core: UADP vs SiliconOne

UADP – one architecture multiple cores



Catalyst 9200CX

UADP 2.0mini

Catalyst 9300L-48

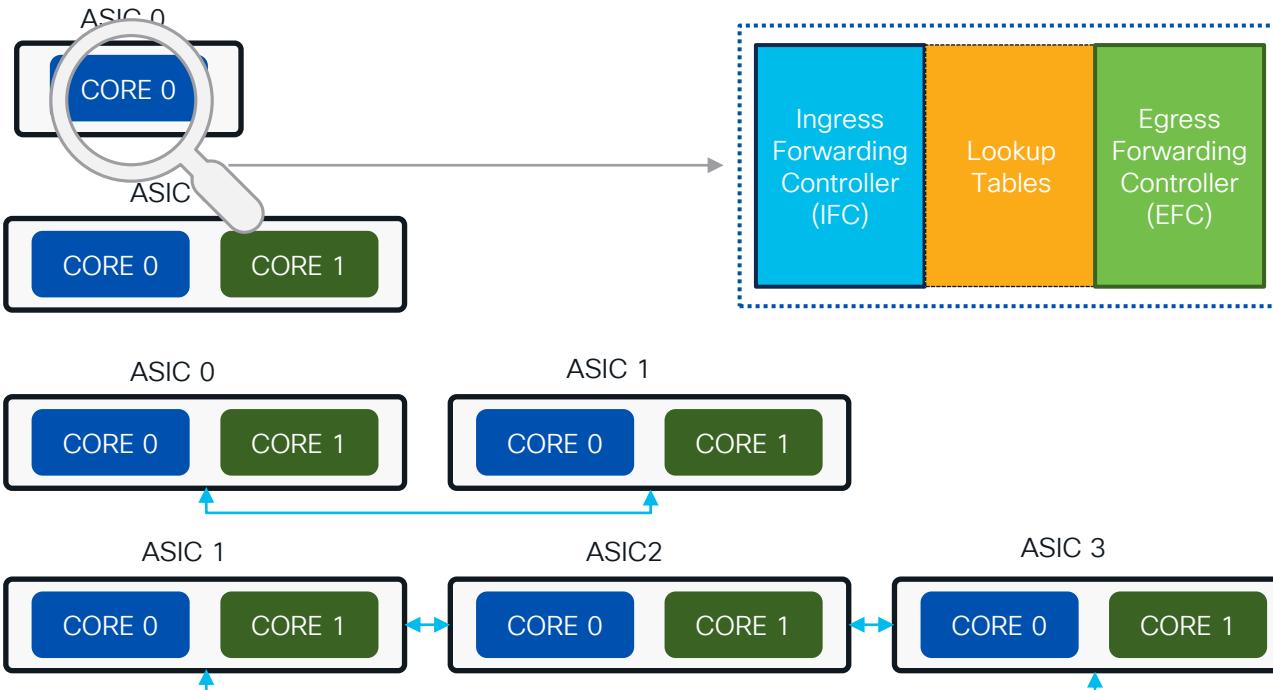
UADP 2.0

Catalyst 9300X

UADP 2.0 sec

Catalyst 9600-Sup1

UADP 3.0



Multiplying ASICs on a switch and multiplying cores within an UADP is a method to boost processing power

Packet lookup - Programmable Pipelines

Ingress decision on packet's future

Tunnel Termination Lookup

Punt to CPU

PBR Lookup

Security Association Lookup

Ingress Policer

Ingress NetFlow Lookups

Ingress NetFlow Control

Ingress ACL, QoS

Ingress SPAN Lookup

L3 Destination, (S,G) Lookup

L2 Destination, (*,G) Lookup

L2, L3 Source Lookup

CISCO Live!

Applicable to:



UADP

Ingress
Forwarding
Controller
(IFC)

IGR

Stage
..
Stage
#..
Stage
#..
Stage
#2
Stage
#1

Flex parser

Lookup
Tables

Flex parser

Stage
#1
Stage
#2
Stage
#..
Stage
#..
Stage
#..

EGR

Egress
Forwarding
Controller
(EFC)

Egress ACL, QoS Lookup

Egress NetFlow Lookup

Egress NetFlow Actions

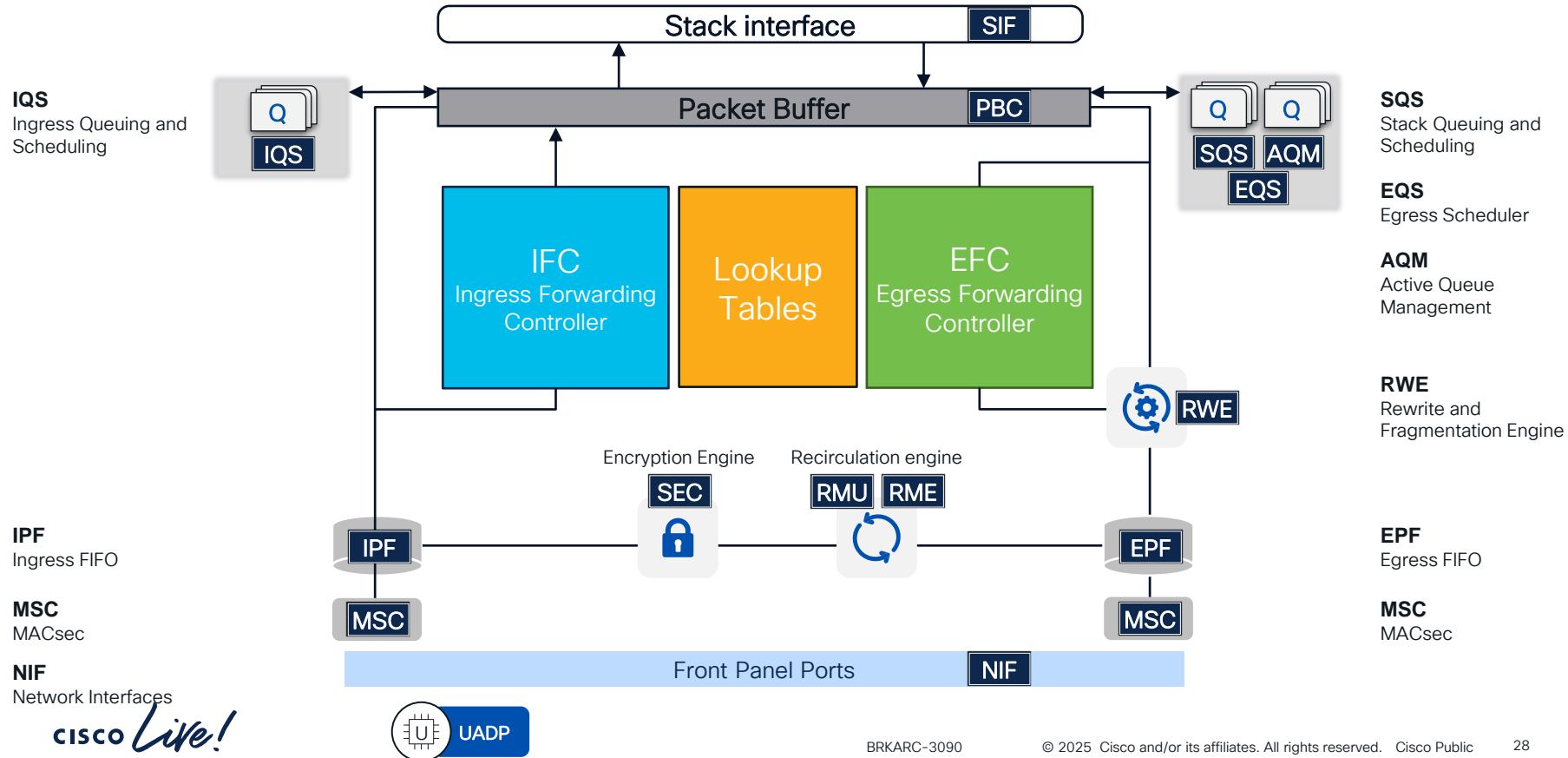
Egress Policer

Security Group Tag Lookup

Egress SPAN, SA Lookup

Egress decision on
packet's future

UADP Core Architecture

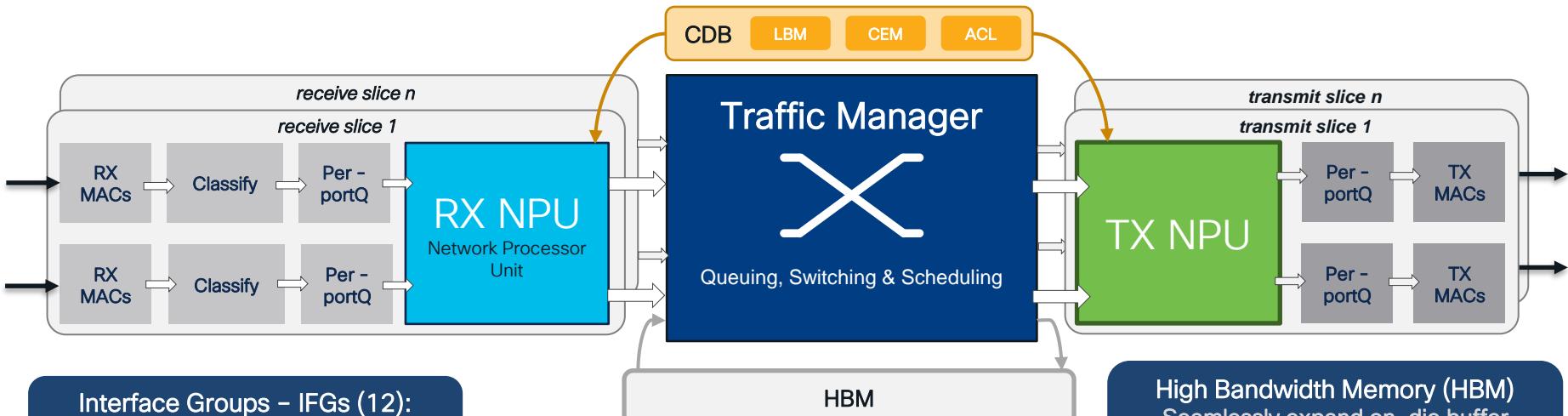


Cisco Silicon One - Q200

Packet Processing Slices (6):
1 packet per clock (@ 1.35GHz)
Slice = 2x IFGs + 1 RX & TX NPU

RX and TX NPU (per slice):
P4 programmable Run-to-Complete
Large Central Database (CDB) Tables
Expandable LPM in external HBM

Traffic Manager (TM)
Large fully-shared memory switch
Congestion Management
Pool of queues & flexible scheduling



Interface Groups – IFGs (12):
groups of 56Gbps SerDes & MACs
10/25/50GE & 40/100/200/400GE

High Bandwidth Memory (HBM)
Seamlessly expand on-die buffer
expansion of CDB-LPM database
4-8GB of fully shared memory

Cisco Silicon One - Q200

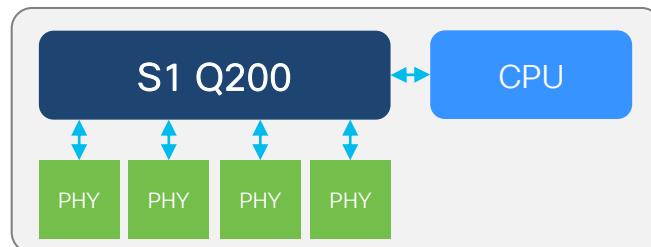
Combining multiple ASICs in One SOC



C9500X-28C8D & 60L4D



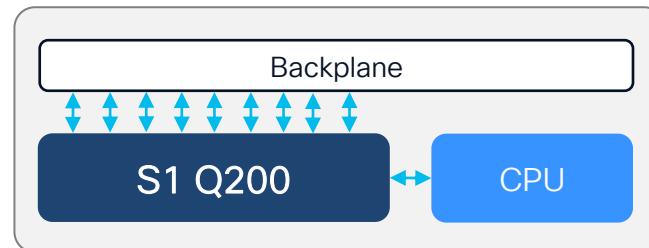
Q200



C9600X-SUP-2



Q200

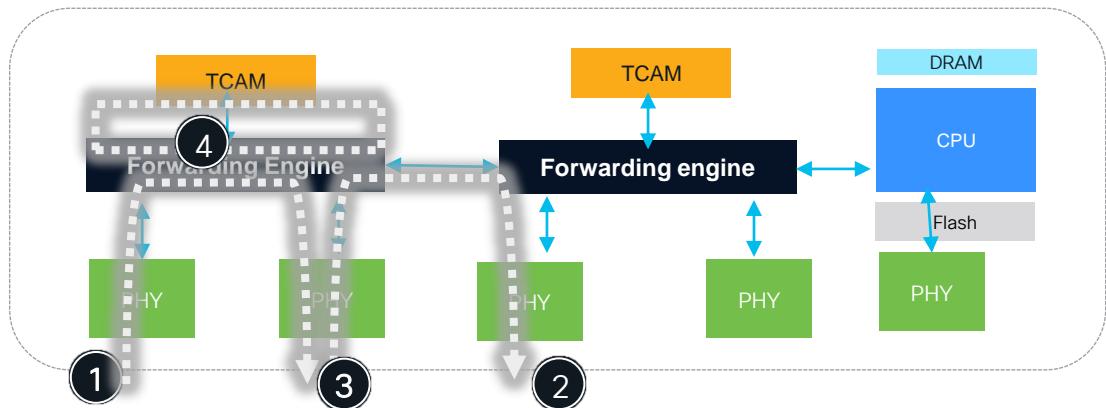


Data Plane Forwarding Scenarios



Data plane forwarding

Forwarding Playbook



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

3 Intra FE across different stack members

4 Recirculation within FE

PHY counters check

```
Switch# show interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
```

```
--snip--  
 1034 packets input, 124552 bytes, 0 no buffer  
 Received 14 broadcasts (13 multicasts)  
 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles  
 0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
```

```
Switch# show controller ethernet-controller GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
```

```
Transmit GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

```
 132970 Total bytes  
 1027 Unicast frames  
 119944 Unicast bytes  
 128 Multicast frames  
 12962 Multicast bytes  
 1 Broadcast frames  
 64 Broadcast bytes  
 0 System FCS error frames
```

```
--snip--
```

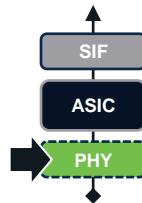
```
 0 Late collision frames  
 0 Excess Defer frames  
 0 Good (1 coll) frames  
 0 Good (>1 coll) frames  
 0 Deferred frames  
 0 Good frames dropped
```

```
Receive
```

```
 125384 Total bytes  
 1027 Unicast frames  
 119944 Unicast bytes  
 14 Multicast frames  
 5376 Multicast bytes  
 1 Broadcast frames  
 64 Broadcast bytes  
 0 IpgViolation frames
```

```
 0 SymbolErr frames  
 0 Collision fragments  
 0 ValidUnderSize frames  
 0 InvalidOverSize frames  
 0 ValidOverSize frames  
 0 FcsErr frames
```

```
Switch# show controller ethernet-controller GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 phy
```

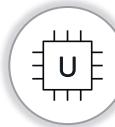


IOS counters

PHY Counters

L1 Auto neg status

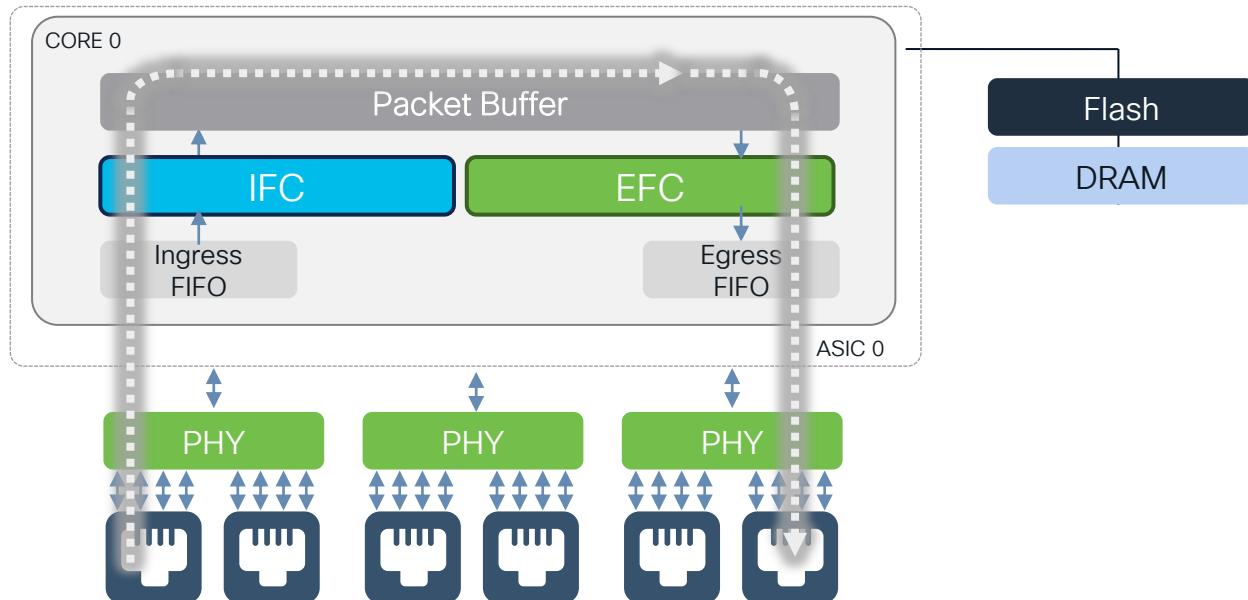
Single ASIC switch



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding



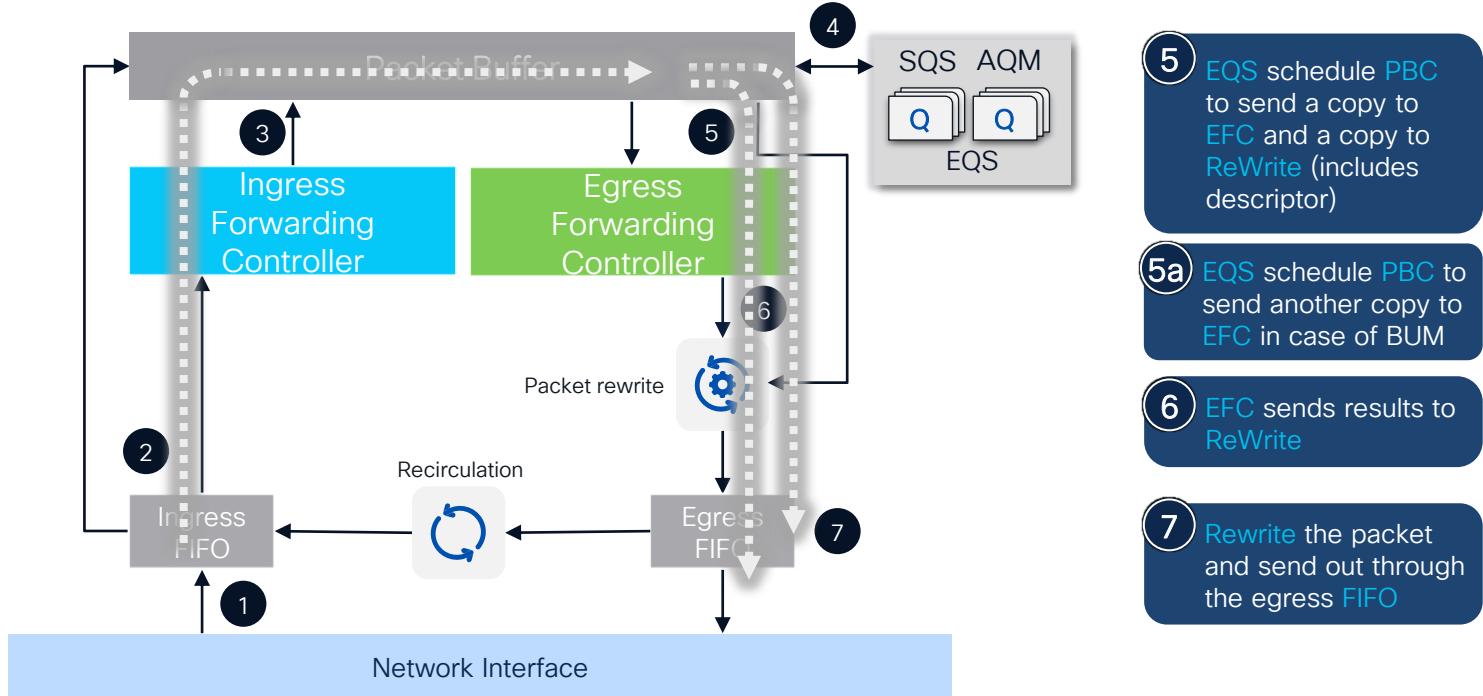
Example: C9200-24P



Multiplying ASICs on a switch and multiplying cores within an UADP UADP is a method to boost processing power

Local Switching: Within the ASIC

- 1 Received, processed by MACSEC and into FIFO
- 2 A copy to buffer, a copy to IFC
- 3 Goes through IFC, result descriptor send to PBC
- 4 Descriptor has local destination, PBC sends the info to EQS



One double-core ASIC

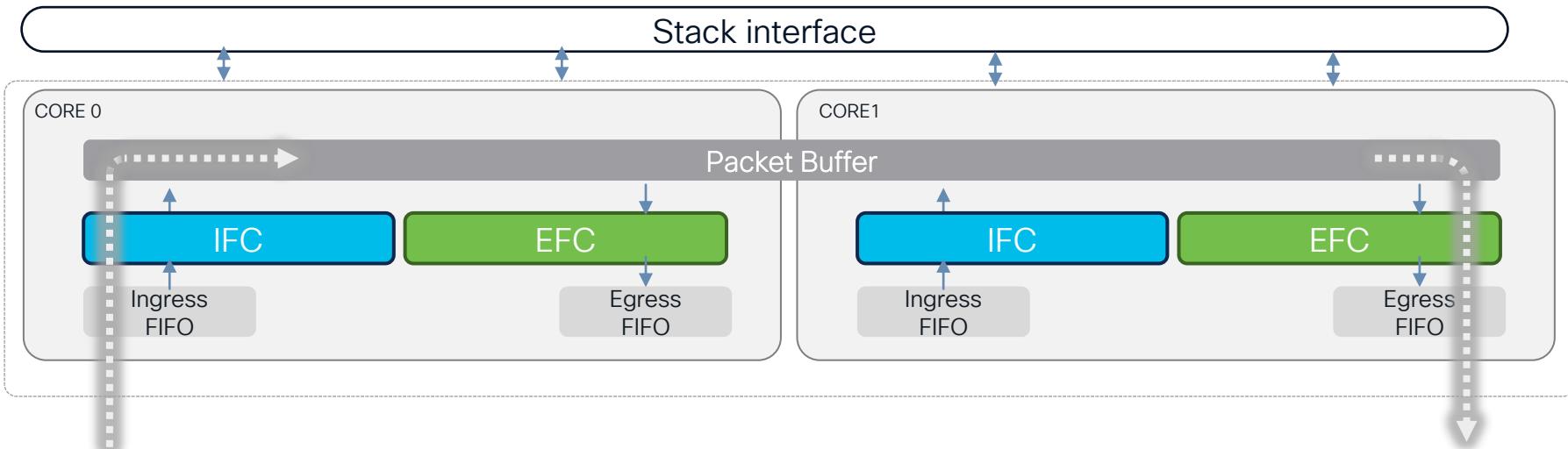
2

Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

ASIC 0



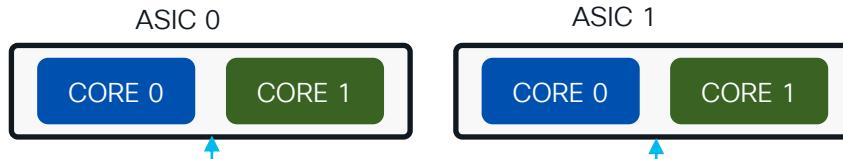
Example: C9300-48T



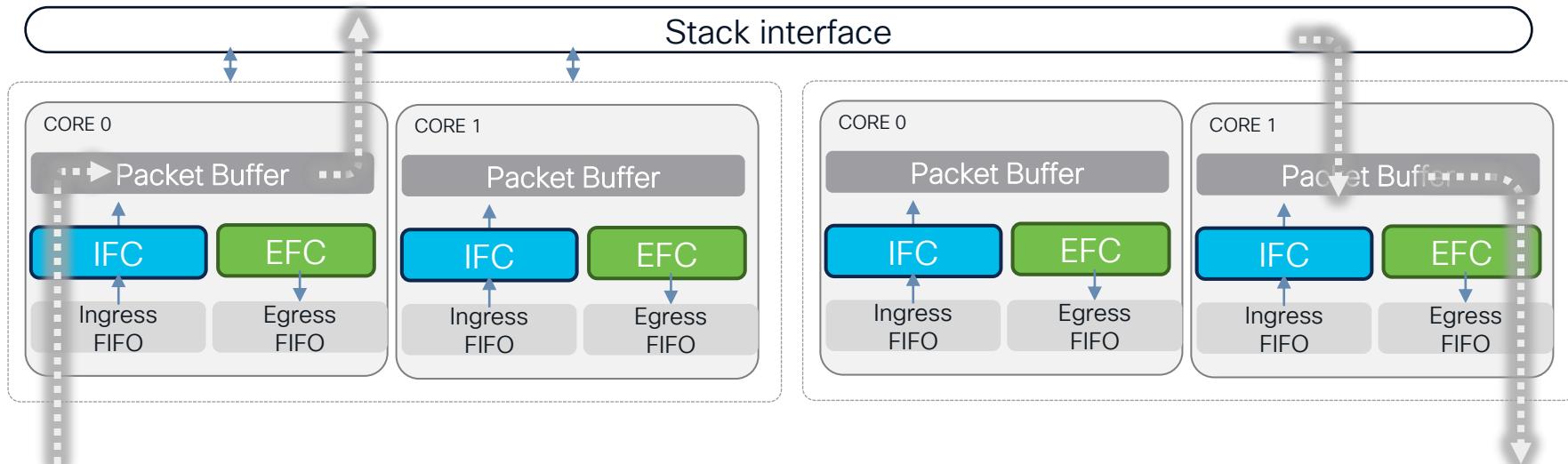
Double ASIC/Across Stack

2

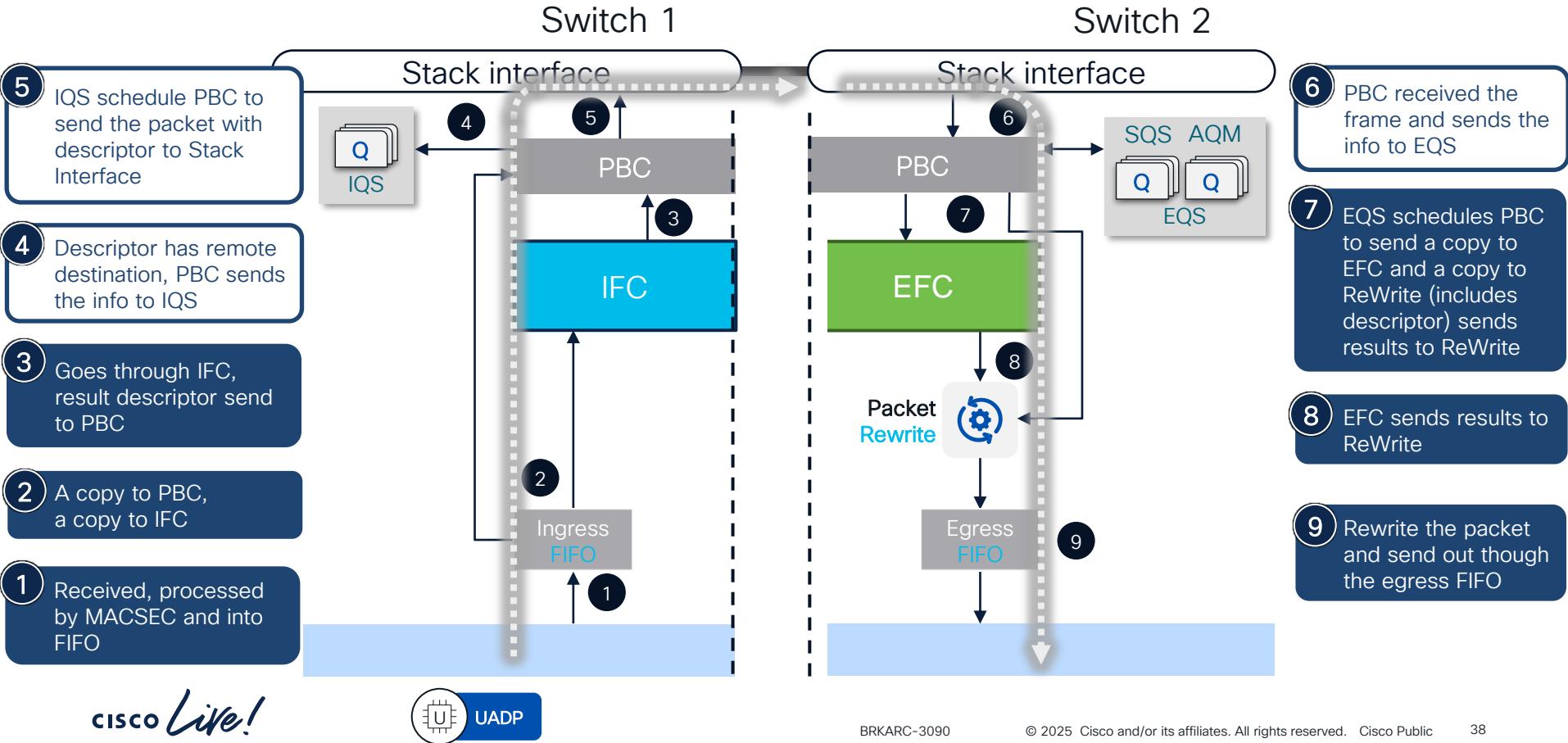
Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding



Example: C9300-24UX



Forwarding across ASICs/Stack members



ASIC to port Mapping



```
Switch# show platform software fed switch [active|1|2] ifm mappings
```

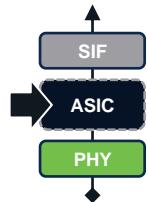
Interface	IF_ID	Inst	Asic	Core	Port	SubPort	Mac	Cntx	LPN	GPN	Type	Active
GigabitEthernet1/0/1	0x8	1	0	1	0	0	26	6	1	1	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/2	0x9	1	0	1	1	0	6	7	2	2	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/3	0xa	1	0	1	2	0	28	8	3	3	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/4	0xb	1	0	1	3	0	27	9	4	4	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/5	0xc	1	0	1	4	0	30	10	5	5	NIF	Y
...												
GigabitEthernet1/0/17	0x18	0	0	0	16	0	26	6	17	17	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/18	0x19	0	0	0	17	0	6	7	18	18	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/19	0x1a	0	0	0	18	0	28	8	19	19	NIF	Y
GigabitEthernet1/0/20	0x1b	0	0	0	19	0	27	9	20	20	NIF	Y
...												

ASIC 0

CORE 0

CORE 1

ASIC Exceptions (aka drops)



```
Switch# show platform hardware fed [active|1|2] fwd-asic drops exceptions
```

****EXCEPTION STATS ASIC INSTANCE 0 (asic/core 0/0)****				
Asic/core	NAME	prev	current	delta
0 0	NO_EXCEPTION	1653	1857	202
0 0	IPV4_CHECKSUM_ERROR	54	61	7
0 0	ROUTED_AND_IP_OPTIONS_EXCEPTION	0	0	0
0 0	CTS_FILTERED_EXCEPTION	0	0	0
0 0	SIA_TTL_ZERO	0	0	0
0 0	ALLOW_NATIVE_EXCEPTION_COUNT	0	0	0
0 0	ALLOW_DOT1Q_EXCEPTION_COUNT	0	0	0
0 0	ALLOW_PRIORITY_TAGGED_EXCEPTION_COUNT	0	0	0
0 0	ALLOW_UNKNOWN_ETHER_TYPE_EXCEPTION	0	0	0
0 0	IP_SOURCE_GUARD_VIOLATION	0	0	0
--snip--				

Identify correct asic instance

delta column helps to identify the name of the exception

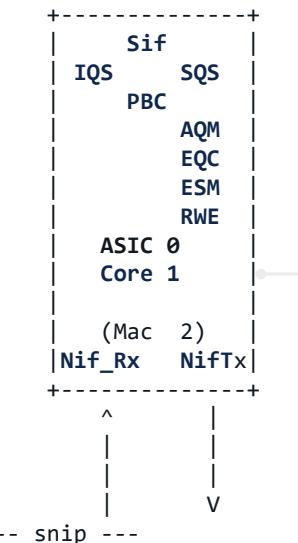
Exception name

Is my ASIC/Core dropping any traffic ? 

ASIC Data Path

```
Switch# show platform hardware fed switch [active|1|2] fwd-asic data-path asic_port 1 asic_no 0 asic_core 1
```

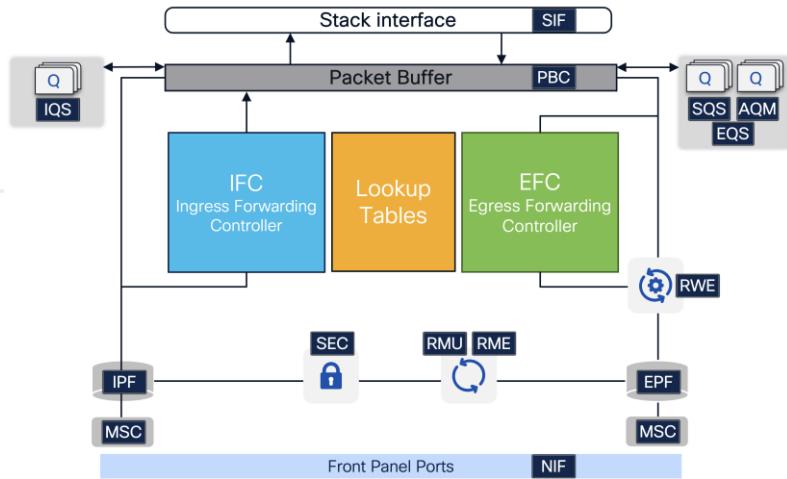
data path:



Direct correlation of ASIC functional blocks

```
show platform software fed switch ... ifm mappings
```

Interface	IF_ID	Inst	Asic	Core	Port
GigabitEthernet1/0/2	0x9	1	0	1	1



Allows to correlate FE counters with a front panel port

ASIC Data path cont

```
Switch# show platform hardware fed switch [active|1|2] fwd-asic data-path  
asic_port 1 asic_no 0 asic_core 1
```

-- snip ---

For local/core 0 Switching:

```
SqsCumulativeStatistics  
totalEnqStat 29940959  
totalDeqStat 29940959  
totalDropStat 0
```

ASIC functional block

```
SqsCumulativeStatisticsB  
totalEnqStat 9624718091  
totalDeqStat 9624718091  
totalDropStat 0
```

Not only stats but also errors and drops

=====

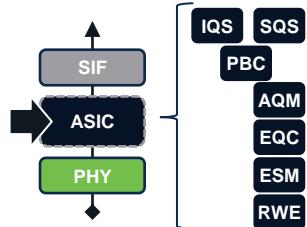
For local/core 1 Switching:

```
SqsCumulativeStatistics  
totalEnqStat 92354313  
totalDeqStat 92354313  
totalDropStat 0
```

```
SqsCumulativeStatisticsB  
totalEnqStat 20153637926  
totalDeqStat 20153637926  
totalDropStat 0
```

=====

-- snip ---

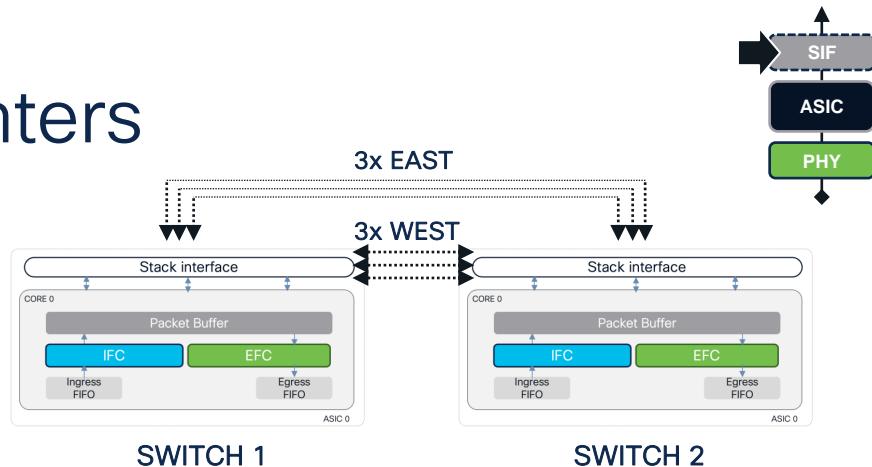


Stack interfaces CRC counters

Registers check

3

Intra FE across different stack members



```
Switch# show platform hardware fed switch [] fwd-asic register read register-name SifRacDataCrcErrorCnt
```

For asic 0

```
module 0
SifRacDataCrcErrorCnt on Asic 0
[0]      count 0x00000002
[1]      count 0x00000060
[2]      count 0x00000058
[3]      count 0x00000071
[4]      count 0x00000054
[5]      count 0x0000005f
```

6 rings :

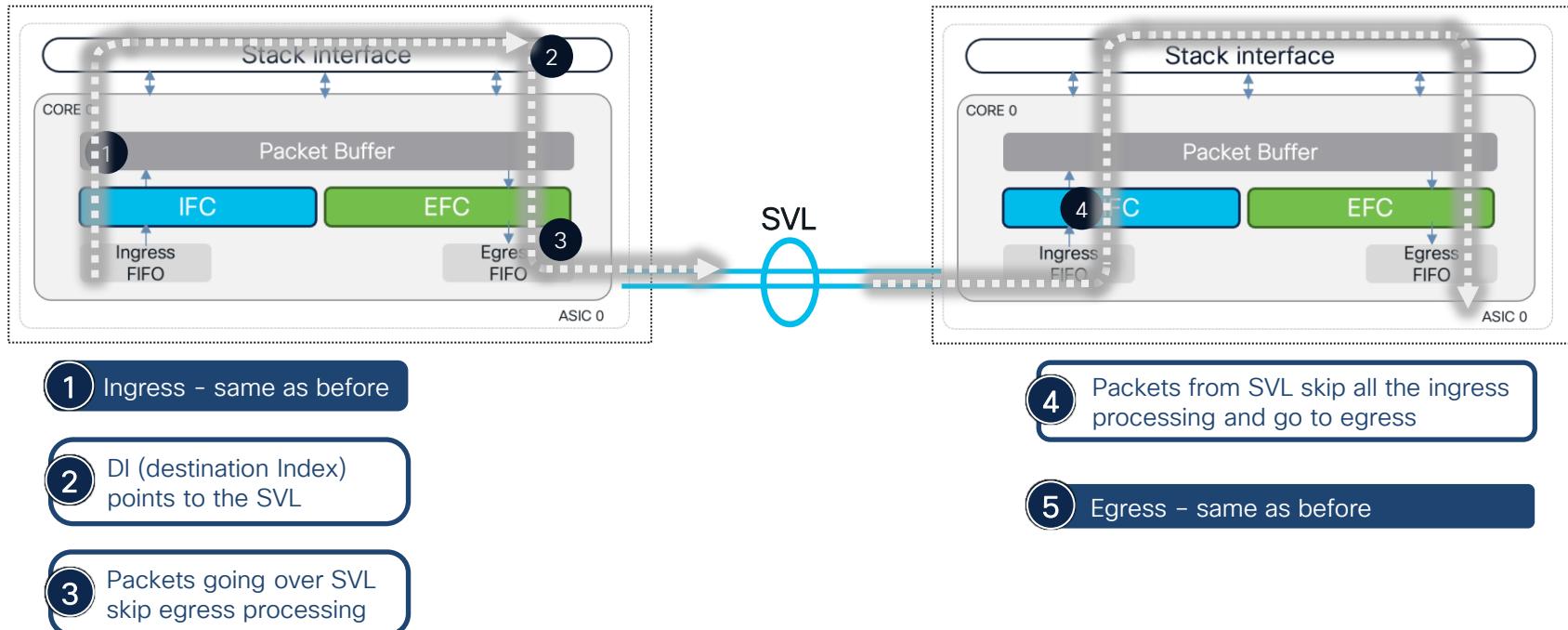
- 3x WEST
- 3x EAST

SifRacDataCrcErrorCnt
SifRacRwCrcErrorCnt
SifRacPcsCodeWordErrorCnt
SifRacInvalidRingWordCnt

Additional stack registers

Stackwise Virtual

Packet Forwarding to remote switch



S1 ASIC switch

1

Inner single FE/single core forwarding



S1 TRAP Mechanism

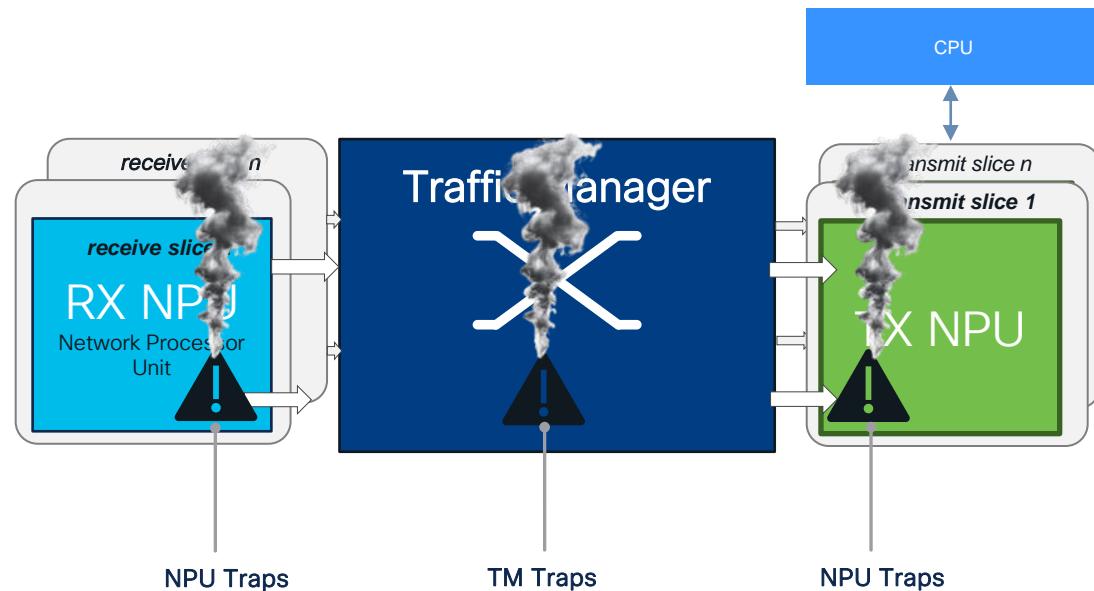
- Traffic based
- Triggered based on predefined set of events / type of packets (Expected as well as non expected behaviours)
- Available for NPUs and TM components
- Allows to redirect traffic to CPU instead silently dropping it

Ability to understand dropped traffic

S1 ASIC switch

1

Inner single FE/single core forwarding



S1 TRAP Mechanism

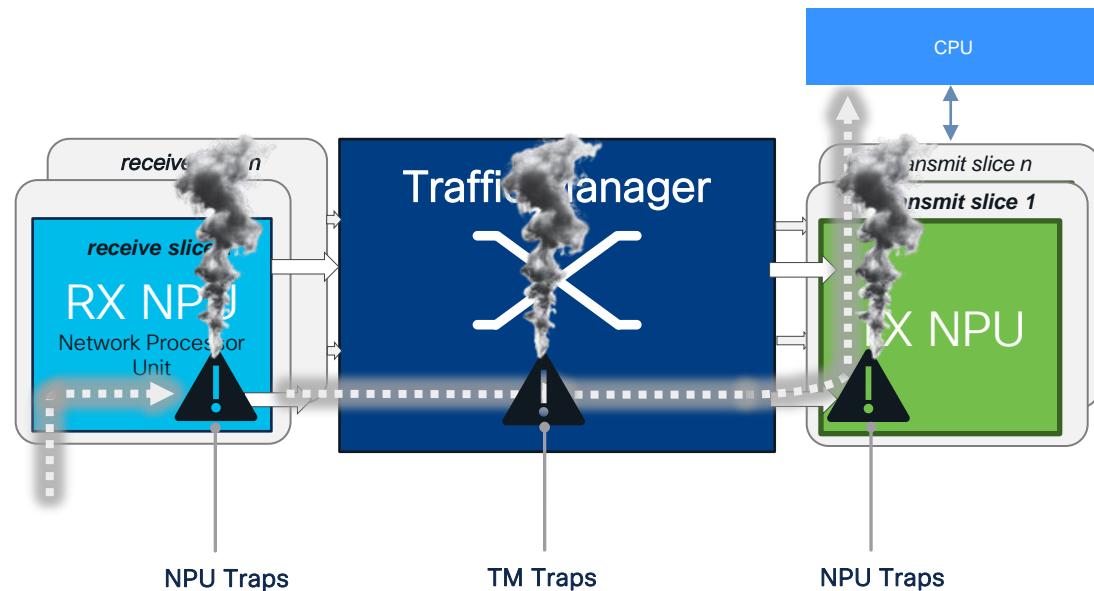
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Ability to understand dropped traffic

S1 ASIC switch

1

Inner single FE/single core forwarding



S1 TRAP Mechanism

- Traffic based
- Triggered based on predefined set of events / type of packets (Expected as well as non expected behaviours)
- Available for NPUs and TM components
- Allows to redirect traffic to CPU instead silently dropping it

Ability to understand dropped traffic

EPDA - Enhanced Packet Drop Analyzer

1

Identify traffic

```
Switch# show platform hardware fed active fwd-asic traps npu-traps asic all
```

Trap ID	Asic	NPU Trap Name	Prev	Current	Delta
1	0	la_event_e_ETHERNET_ACL_DROP	0	0	0
2	0	la_event_e_ETHERNET_ACL_FORCE_PUNT	0	0	0
4	0	la_event_e_ETHERNET_NO_TERMINATION_ON_L3_PORT	0	0	0
5	0	la_event_e_ETHERNET_CISCO_PROTOCOLS	2	2	0
6	0	la_event_e_ETHERNET_DA_ERROR	0	0	0
7	0	la_event_e_ETHERNET_DHCPV4_CLIENT	0	0	0
<snip>					
149	0	la_event_e_L3_NULL_ADJ	30255	34850	4595

2

Enable selected trap

```
Switch# debug platform software fed active drop-capture set-trap npu-traps 13 13-null-adj
```

3

Capture traffic

```
Switch# debug platform software fed active drop-capture start
```

```
Switch# debug platform software fed active drop-capture stop
```

cisco *Live!*



EPDA Continued

4

Display packets

```
Switch# show platform software fed active drop packet-capture brief
```

DropPackets packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled

Total captured so far : 2313 packet(s)

Capture capacity : 4096 packet(s)

Default buffer of 4k
(can be changed to 16k)

Max. Meta header size : 88 byte(s)

Max. Packet data size : 128 byte(s)

----- DropPackets Packet Number: 1, Timestamp: 2024/03/25 15:04:46.823 -----

interface : phy: [if-id: 0x00000000], pal: [if-id: 0x00000000]

misc info : cause: 0 [Reserved], sub-cause: 0, linktype: UNKNOWN [0]

CE hdr : dest mac: 4e41.5000.0111, src mac: 4e41.5000.0111, ethertype: 0x7106

meta hdr : Nxt. Hdr: 0x1, Fwd. Hdr: 0x2, SSP: 0x19

meta hdr : DSP: 0xffff, SLP: 0xe, DLP: 0x95

ether hdr : dest mac: 341b.2d76.fd02, src mac: 6c29.d29d.36c3

ether hdr : vlan: 3012, ethertype: 0x8100

ipv4 hdr : dest ip: 172.16.10.11, src ip: 192.168.100.18

ipv4 hdr : packet len: 100, ttl: 254, protocol: 1 (ICMP)

icmp hdr : icmp type: 8, code: 0

Details of dropped
packet

5

Clear trap

```
Switch# debug platform software fed active drop-capture clear-trap npu-traps 13 13-null-adj
```



S1 forwarding drops troubleshooting

97%

ASIC TRAPS (NPU & TM)

01

- TRAPS counters and the EDD are the first steps in the troubleshooting process.
- Drops captured by TRAPS are the most common and allow the collection of extra insights regarding the dropped packets.

```
#show platform hardware fed active fwd-asic traps ?  
  npu-traps  View NPU Traps  
  tm-traps  View TM Traps
```

ASIC drop counters (NPU/TM/IFG)

02

- Drop counters do not provide the ability to capture extra insights and can be collected at ASIC-level granularity.

```
#show platform hardware fed active fwd-asic drops ?  
  asic  asic  
  ifg   View drop ifg  
  npu   View drop npu  
  tm    View drop tm
```

ASIC ALL Counters

03

- ALL counters represent both the normal counters measuring forwarded traffic as well as counters that might represent drops or errors.

```
#show platform hardware fed active fwd-asic counters 0  
  counters_all
```

2%

<1%

Catalyst 9400 Centralized Forwarding

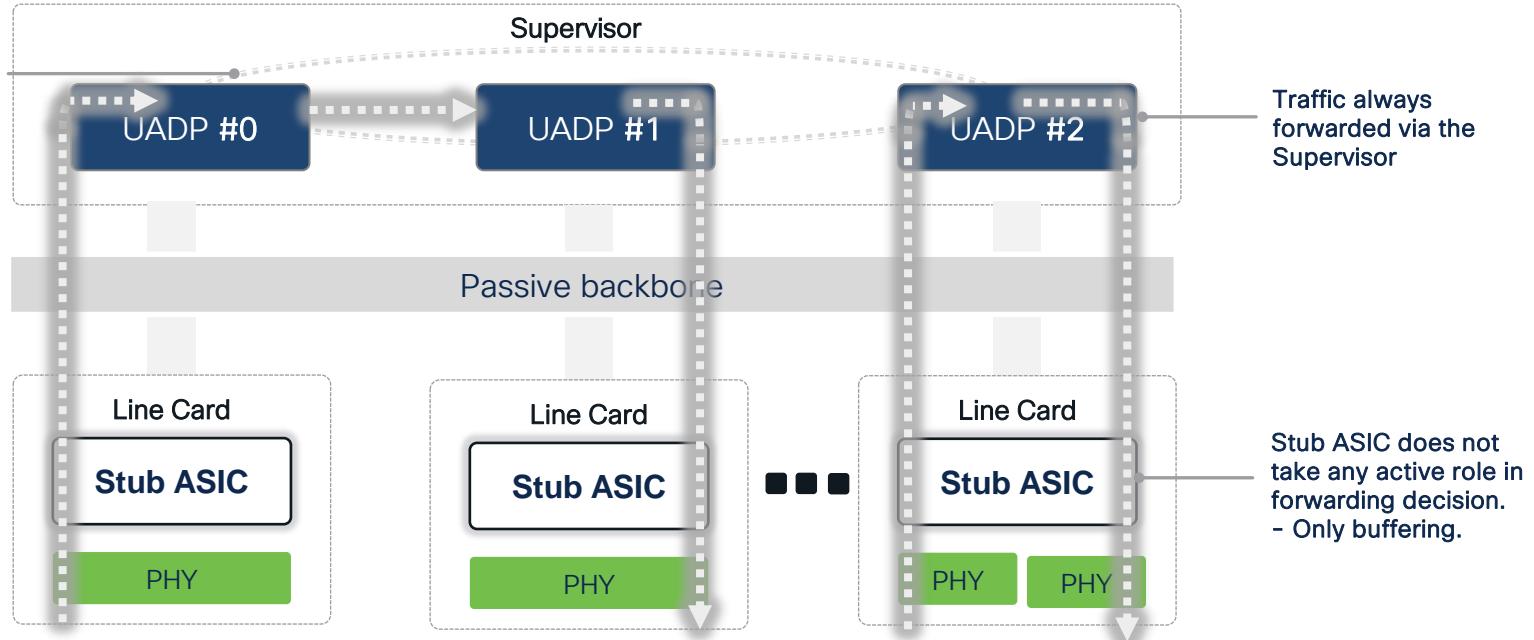
UADP 2.0XL

Cat9400

UADP 3.0

Cat9400X

Ring in case of Sup1
P2P in case of Cat9400X



Data path: Supervisor statistics

```
Switch# show platform hardware cman fp active data-path 1 1 detail
```

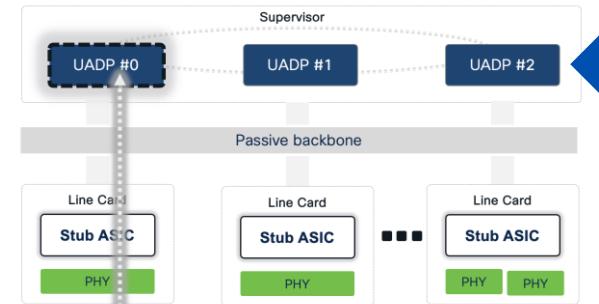
--snip--
data path:

```
slot 5
  +- ACTIVE_SUP -+
    Sif 1
    IQS      SQS
    PBC
    AQM
    EQC
    ESM
    RWE
    ASIC 0
    Core 0
    Asic Port 0
    (Mac 4)
    Nif_Rx  NifTx
```

Linecard 1

Port 1

ASIC 0, Core 0 on
slot 5 Active Supervisor
is associated with Gig1/0/1



Associates forwarding counters
with the TLA from the UADP ASIC

NIF represents the connection in
between the LC and Supervisor

--snip--

CISCO Live!



UADP

BRKARC-3090

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57

Data path: Supervisor statistics, cont.

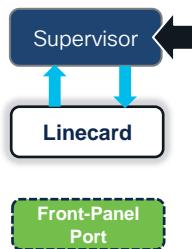
```
Switch# show platform hardware cman fp active data-path 1 1 detail
```

NIF Rx stats

```
NifRxByteGroupStats:  
  rxBytes          23015204  
  
NifRxPortStatusGroupStats:  
  rxCollisionFragments  0  
  rxFcsErrorFrames    0  
  rxInvalidOversizeFrames 0  
  rxMacOverrunFrames   0  
  rxIpgViolationFrames 0  
  rxOamDroppedFrames   0  
  rxSymbolErrorFrames  0  
  rxValidOversizeFrames 0  
  rxValidUndersizeFrames 0  
--snip--
```

NIF Tx stats

```
NifTxByteGroupStats:  
  txBytes          7155446474775  
  
NifTxPortStatusGroupStats:  
  txLateCollisionFrames 0  
  txSystemFcsErrorFrames 0  
  txOversizeFrames      0  
  txMacUnderrunFrames   0  
  txDeferredFrames      0  
  txExcessiveDeferralFrames 0  
  txOkMultipleCollisionFrames 0  
  txOkSingleCollisionFrames 0  
  goldFramesTruncated   0  
--snip--
```



Data path: Stub ASIC Line card statistics

Switch# show platform hardware iomd 1/0 data-path 1 detail

--snip--
data path:

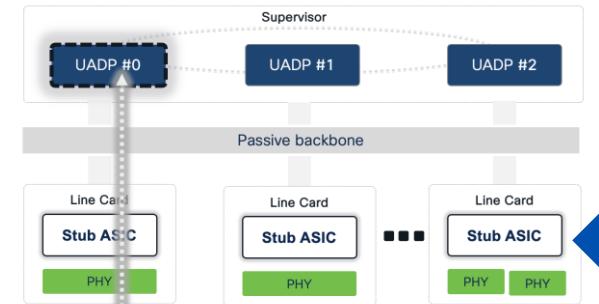
```
slot 5
  +-+ACTIVE SUP+-+
    | ASIC 0
    | Core 0
    | Asic Port 0
    | (Mac 4)
    | Nif_Rx NifTx
    +-----+
SLI MAC 8
  +-----+
  | SLI_Tx SLI_Rx
  +-----+
    | ASIC 0
    | Asic Port 0
    | (Mac 12)
    | NIF_Rx NIF_Tx
    +-----+
  Front Port 1/0/1
    ^   |
    |   V
```

Linecard 1 Port 1

ASIC 0, Core 0 on
slot 5 Active Supervisor
is associated with Gig1/0/1

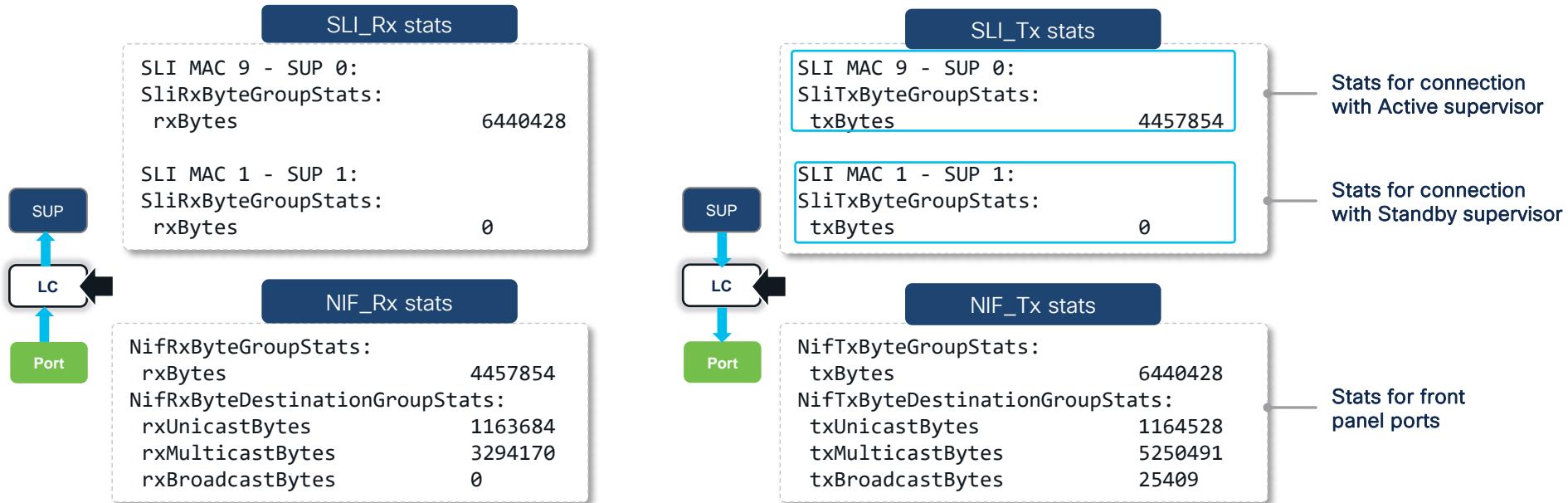
Line card 1. Stats in this command
are only for line card ASIC

BRKARC-3090



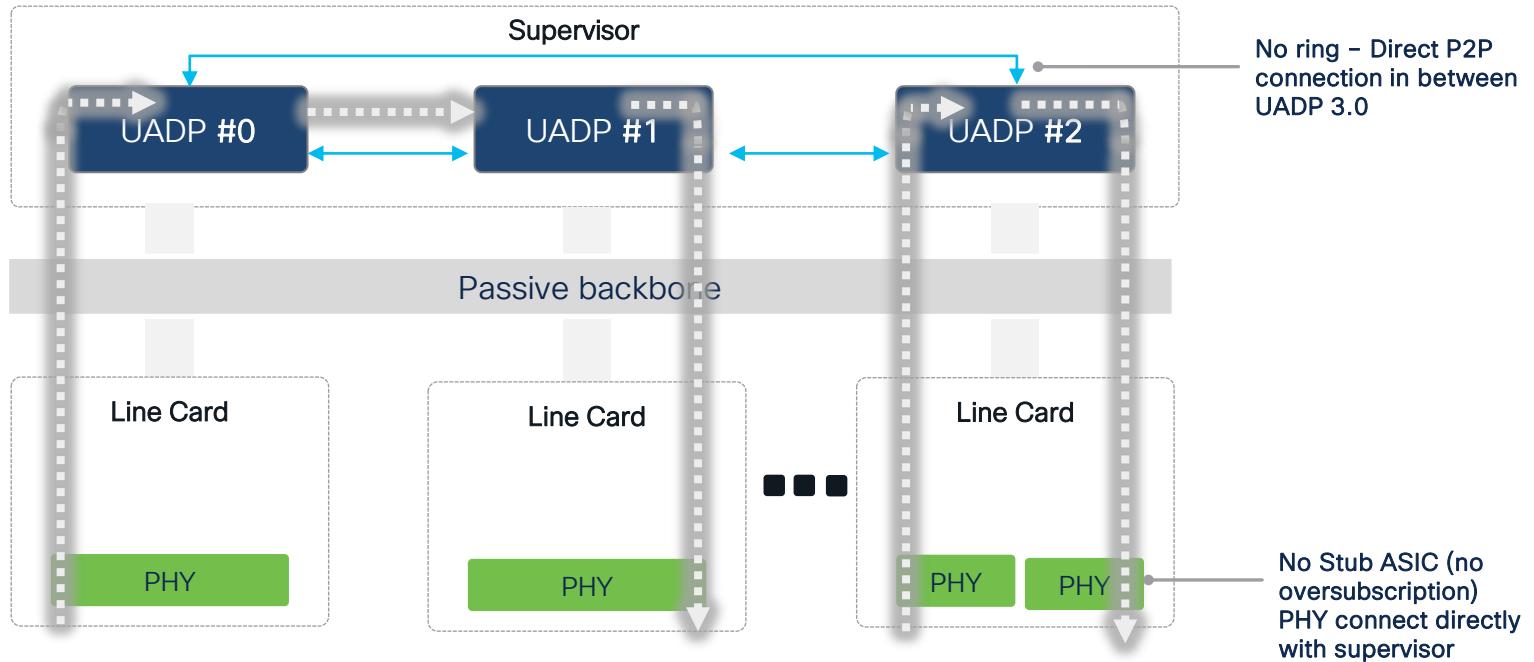
Data path: Line card statistics, cont.

```
Switch# show platform hardware iomd 1/0 data-path 1 detail
```



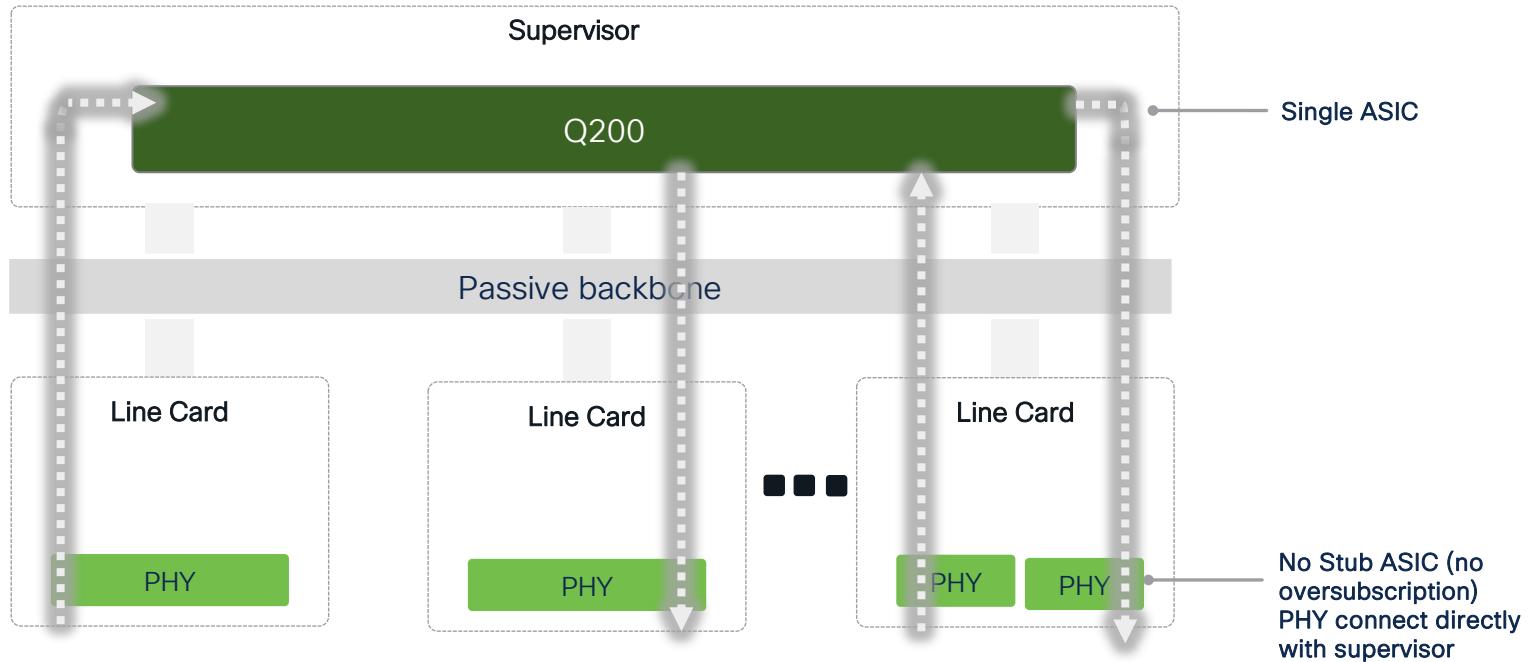
Catalyst 9600 Centralized Forwarding

UADP 3.0



Catalyst 9600 Centralized Forwarding

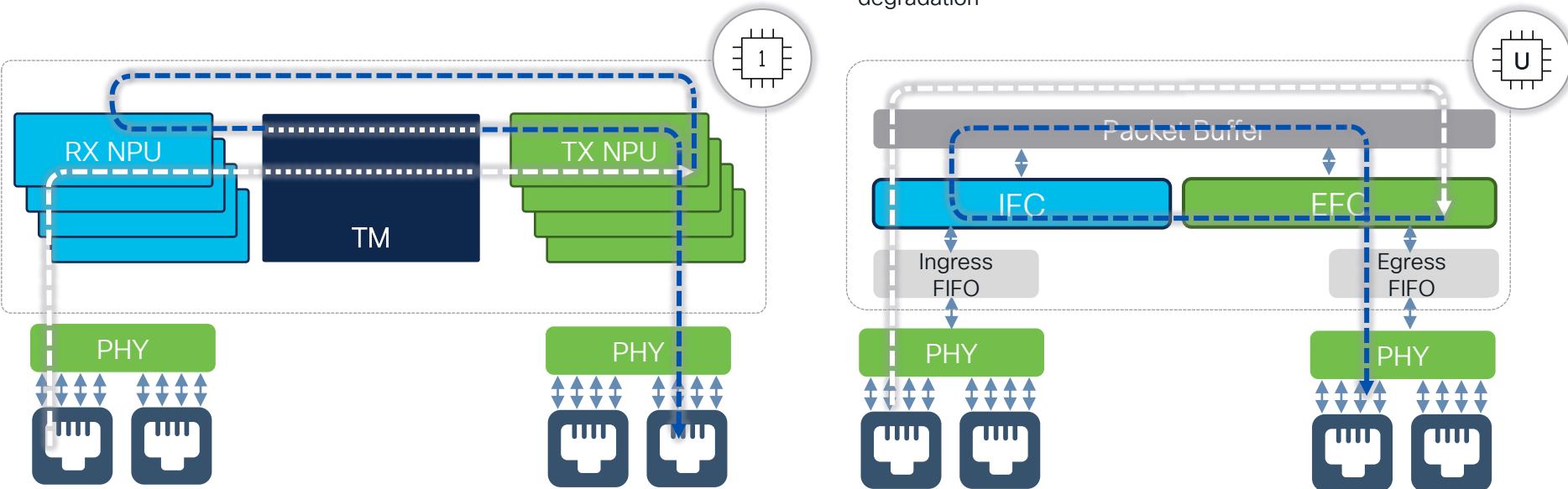
Q200



Advanced Forwarding

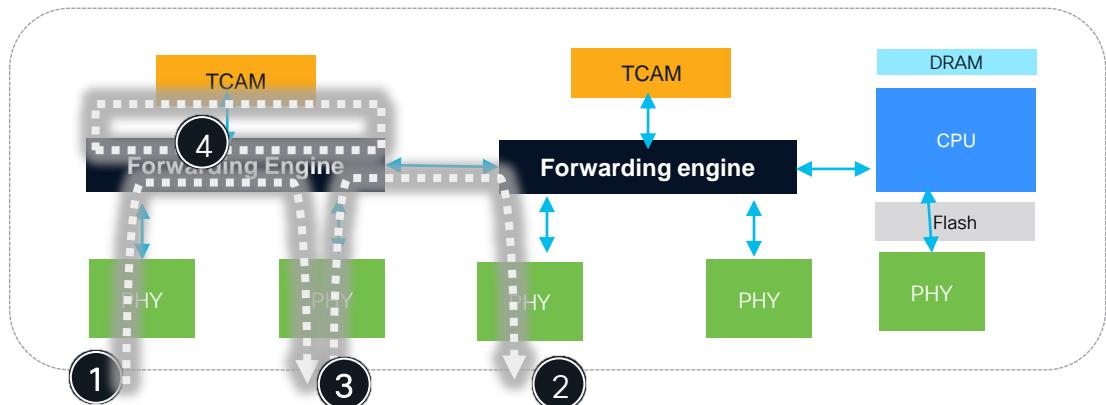
Recirculation

- Advanced scenario typically involved in double IP packet encapsulations (eg. VXLAN SDA/EVPN)
- Leveraging a concept of Internal RCP (Recirculation port)
- 1st Pass outer IP lookups + removal of outer IP
- 2nd Pass inner IP lookups + final packet rewrite
- Recirculation does not cause observable performance degradation



Data plane forwarding

Forwarding Playbook



1 Inner single FE/single core forwarding

2 Intra FE/ multiple core forwarding

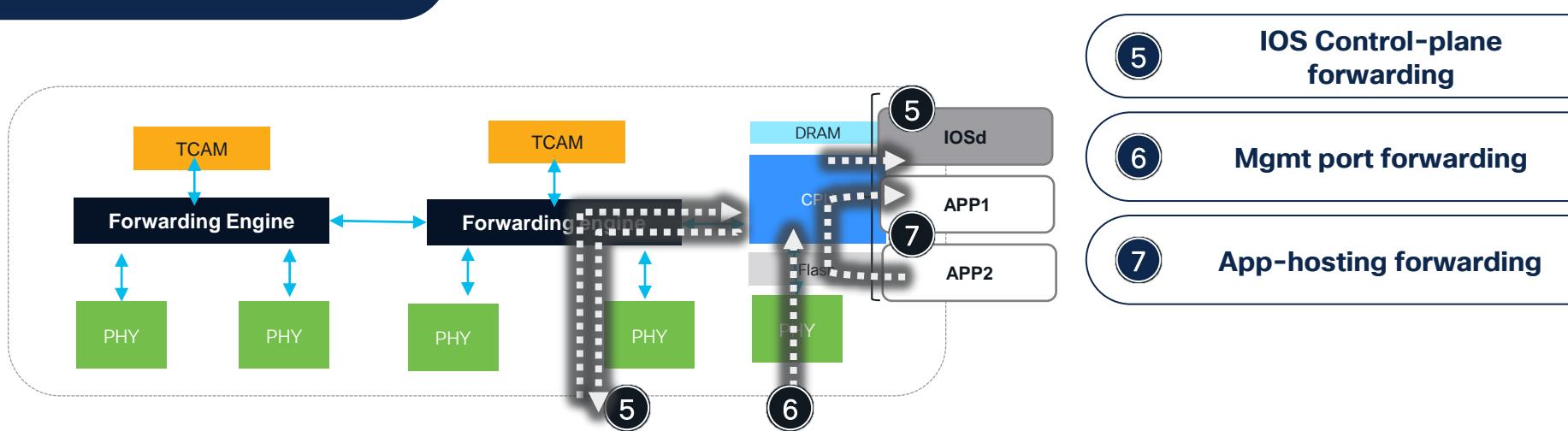
3 Intra FE across different stack members

4 Recirculation within FE

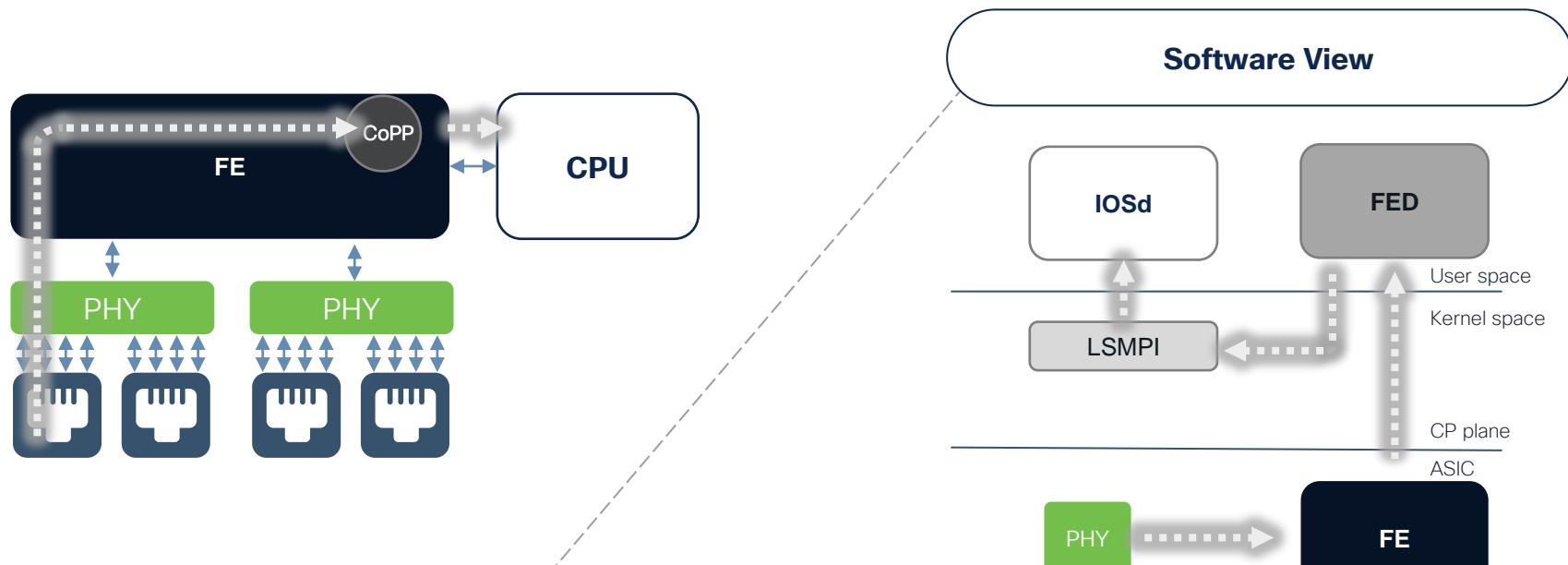
Control Plane Packet Path

Data plane & control plane – is that all?

Forwarding Playbook



5: Control Plane – HW vs SW Moon view



Hardware View

LSMPI:
Linux Shared Memory Punt Interface

CP Architecture

Punt

- Network traffic travels from hardware to software for CPU Processing

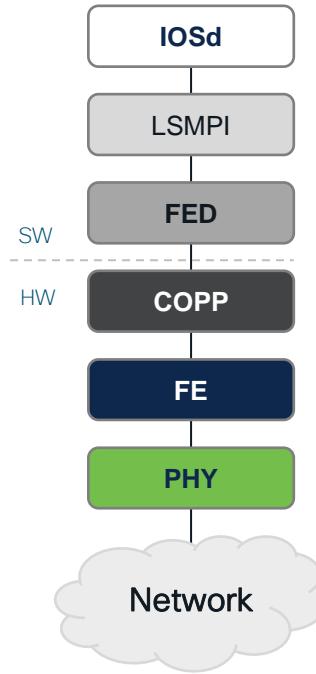
```
show platform software fed switch <> punt ...
```



Inject

- Local CPU generated network traffic travels from software to hardware into the network

```
show platform software fed switch <> inject ...
```



CoPP Overview

CoPP is **ON** by default

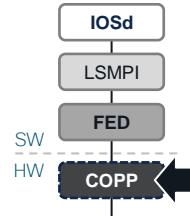
```
Switch(config)# control-plane
Switch(config-cp)# no service-policy in system-cpp-policy
Switch(config-cp)# service-policy in custom-CoPP
Policy map system-cpp-policy is already attached
```

```
Switch(config)# policy-map system-cpp-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# no class system-cpp-police-sys-data
It is not allowed to delete system cpp classes
Remove class system-cpp-police-sys-data from policy
system-cpp-policy is not allowed.
```

```
Switch(config)# policy-map system-cpp-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# class system-cpp-police-sys-data
Switch(config-pmap-c)# no police rate 600 pps
Switch(config-pmap-c)# end
```

- Only the **system-cpp-policy** policy-map can be installed on the control plane interface
- The **system-cpp-policy** policy-map and the system-defined classes cannot be modified or deleted.
- Only the police action is allowed under the **system-cpp-policy policy-map**. Further, the police rate can be configured only in packets per second (pps). (UADP Only)
- On S1 we can only disable/enable individual pre configured classes

CoPP Overview UADP



```
Switch# show platform hardware fed [switch] active qos queue stats internal cpu policer
```

CPU Queue Statistics							
QId	PlcIdx	Queue Name	Enabled	(default)	(set)	Queue	Queue
				Rate	Rate	Drop(Bytes)	Drop(Frames)
0	11	DOT1X Auth	Yes	1000	1000	0	0
1	1	L2 Control	Yes	2000	2000	1222	314
2	14	Forus traffic	Yes	4000	4000	0	0
3	0	ICMP GEN	Yes	750	750	0	0
4	2	Routing Control	Yes	5500	5500	0	0
<snip>							
11	13	L2 LVX Data Pack	Yes	1000	1000	0	0
12	0	BROADCAST	Yes	750	750	0	0
13	10	Openflow	Yes	250	250	0	0
14	13	Sw forwarding	Yes	1000	1000	0	0
<snip>							

Non-zero counters indicate a loss of punted traffic

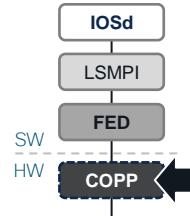
Policer Index

Hardware Q IDs

Policing values

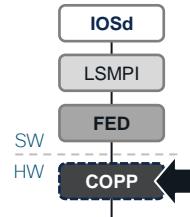
Drops

CoPP Overview UADP cont.



```
Switch# show platform hardware fed [switch] active qos queue stats internal cpu policer
<snip>
  CPP Classes to queue map
=====
PlcIdx CPP Class : Queues
-----
0  system-cpp-police-data : ICMP GEN/ BROADCAST/ ICMP Redirect/
10 system-cpp-police-sys-data : Openflow/ Exception/ EGR Exception/ NFL SAMPLED DATA/ RPF Failed/
13 system-cpp-police-sw-forward : Sw forwarding/ LOGGING/ L2 LVX Data Pack/ Transit Traffic/
9   system-cpp-police-multicast : MCAST Data/
15 system-cpp-police-multicast-end-station : MCAST END STATION /
7   system-cpp-police-punt-webauth : Punt Webauth/
1   system-cpp-police-l2-control : L2 Control/
2   system-cpp-police-routing-control : Routing Control/ Low Latency/
3   system-cpp-police-system-critical : System Critical/ Gold Pkt/
4   system-cpp-police-l2lvx-control : L2 LVX Cont Pack/
8   system-cpp-police-topology-control : Topology Control/
11  system-cpp-police-dot1x-auth : DOT1X Auth/
12  system-cpp-police-protocol-snooping : Proto Snooping/
<snip>
```

CoPP Policer S1



Switch# **show platform software fed active punt entries**

Punject Punt Entries

Source	Name	Pri	TC	Policy
TRAP	ACL Drop(ETH)	1	0	system-cpp-default
MIRROR	ARP	4	4	system-cpp-police-arp
TRAP	CISCO Protocols	3	5	system-cpp-police-l2-control
TRAP	DHCP Client(v4)	3	4	system-cpp-police-dhcp-v4
TRAP	DHCP Server(v4)	3	4	system-cpp-police-dhcp-v4
TRAP	DHCP Client(v6)	3	4	system-cpp-police-dhcp-v6
TRAP	DHCP Server(v6)	3	4	system-cpp-police-dhcp-v6
TRAP	ETH HOP-OPT	88	3	system-cpp-police-sw-forward
MIRROR	ISIS(L2)	3	5	system-cpp-police-isis
TRAP	LLDP	4	5	system-cpp-police-l2-control
<snip>				

CIR-SW	CIR-HW	Pkts(A)	Bytes(A)	Pkts(D)	Bytes(D)
2000	1931	0	0	0	0
1000	965	0	0	0	0
16000	15449	2	636	0	0
6000	5793	3245	2332525	245	3532
6000	5793	0	0	0	0
6000	5793	0	0	0	0
6000	5793	0	0	0	0
2000	1931	0	0	0	0
1000	965	4	6284	0	0
16000	15449	2	636	0	0

Configuration Class

Policing Values

Accepted

Dropped

Forwarding Engine Driver

Switch# **show platform software fed switch active punt cpuq all**

Punt CPU Q Statistics

=====

<snip>

CPU Q Id	:	1
CPU Q Name	:	CPU Q L2 CONTROL
Packets received from ASIC	:	794283
Send to IOSd total attempts	:	794283
Send to IOSd failed count	:	0
RX suspend count	:	0
RX unsuspend count	:	0
RX unsuspend send count	:	0
RX unsuspend send failed count	:	0
RX consumed count	:	0
RX dropped count	:	0
RX non-active dropped count	:	0
RX conversion failure dropped	:	0
RX INTACK count	:	794280
RX packets dq'd after intack	:	13
Active RxQ event	:	794280
RX spurious interrupt	:	29
RX phy_idb fetch failed	:	0
<snip>		

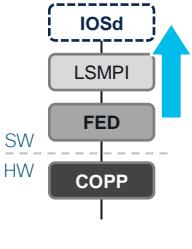
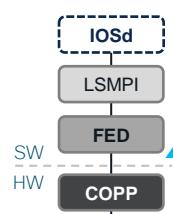
CPU Queue Statistics

=====

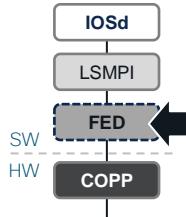
QId	PlcIdx	Queue Name	Enabled
0	11	DOT1X Auth	Yes
1	1	L2 Control	Yes
<snip>			

● Sent by FED to IOSd

● Received by FED from HW



Forwarding Engine Driver



```
Switch# show platform software fed active punt asic-cause brief
```

ASIC Cause Statistics Brief

Source	Cause	Rx		Drop	
		cur	delta	cur	delta
UKNWN	UNKNOWN	918	918	918	918
INMIR	ARP MIRROR	1108	1108	0	0
INMIR	ISIS-L2	501736	501736	0	0
LPTS	ICMP IPv4	137	137	0	0
LPTS	PIM IPv4	576381	576381	0	0
LPTS	UDP SRC PORT LISP I	1	1	0	0
LPTS	IPv4 IGMP	56729	56729	0	0
LPTS	TCP default IPv4	12776015	12776015	0	0

Received by FED from HW

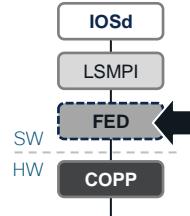
```
Switch# show platform software fed active punt ios-cause brief
```

Statistics for all causes

Cause	Cause Info	Rcvd	Dropped
0	Reserved	1	919
5	CLNS IS-IS Control	2007896	0
7	ARP request or response	2947	0
11	For-us data	16154496	0
24	Glean adjacency	1	0
55	For-us control	402749	0
58	Layer2 bridge domain data pack	230577	0
96	Layer2 control protocols	542180	0

Sent by FED to IOSd

Forwarding Engine Driver



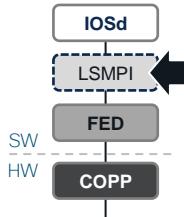
```
Switch# debug platform software fed active punt packet-capture start
Punt packet capturing started.
```

```
Switch# debug platform software fed active punt packet-capture stop
Punt packet capturing stopped. Captured 30 packet(s)
```

```
Switch# show platform software fed active punt packet-capture brief
Punt packet capturing: disabled. Buffer wrapping: disabled
Total captured so far : 30 packet(s)
Capture capacity : 4096 packet(s)
Max. Meta header size : 88 byte(s)
Max. Packet data size : 128 byte(s)
```

```
----- Punt Packet Number: 1, Timestamp: 2024/12/16 10:43:38.526 -----
interface : phy: HundredGigE1/0/3 [if-id: 0x000004a7], pal: HundredGigE1/0/3 [if-id: 0x000004a7]
misc info : cause: 5 [CLNS IS-IS Control], sub-cause: 0, linktype: LAYER2 [10]
CE  hdr : dest mac: 4e41.5000.0111, src mac: 4e41.5000.0111, ethertype: 0x7106
meta  hdr : Nxt. Hdr: 0x1, Fwd. Hdr: 0, SSP: 0x1b
meta  hdr : DSP: 0xffff, SLP: 0x4, DLP: 0x84
ether hdr : dest mac: 0900.2b00.0005, src mac: 6c29.d2b2.59c6
ether hdr : length: 1494
<snip>
```

Linux Shared Memory Punt Interface



```
Switch# show platform software infrastructure lsmpi driver
```

LSMPI Driver stat ver: 3

Packets:

In: 1096817

Out: 1097135

Rings:

RX: 4095 free 0 in-use 4096 total

TX: 2047 free 0 in-use 2048 total

RXDONE: 4094 free 1 in-use 4096 total

TXDONE: 2046 free 1 in-use 2048 total

Buffers:

RX: 8193 free 1 in-use 8194 total

Transmit fail retry: Disabled

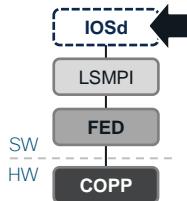
<snip>

Reason for RX drops :

Ring full	:	0
Ring put failed	:	0
No free buffer	:	0
Receive failed	:	0
Packet too large	:	0
Other inst buf	:	0
Consecutive SOPs	:	0
No SOP or EOP	:	0
EOP but no SOP	:	0
Particle overrun	:	0
Bad particle ins	:	0
Bad buf cond	:	0
DS rd req failed	:	0
HT rd req failed	:	0

Reason for TX drops :

Bad packet len	:	0
Bad buf len	:	0
Bad ifindex	:	0
No device	:	0
No skbuff	:	0
Device xmit fail	:	0
Device xmit rtry	:	0
Tx Done ringfull	:	0
Bad u->k xlation	:	0
No extra skbuff	:	0
Consecutive SOPs	:	0
No SOP or EOP	:	0
EOP but no SOP	:	0
Particle overrun	:	0
Other inst buf	:	0



IOSd (App level)

```
Switch# debug ip packet detail
```

```
Switch# debug arp
```

```
Switch# debug bgp ...
```

```
Switch# monitor capture CPU control-plane both match any start
```

```
Switch# monitor capture CPU stop
```

```
Switch# show monitor capture CPU buffer brief
```

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

```

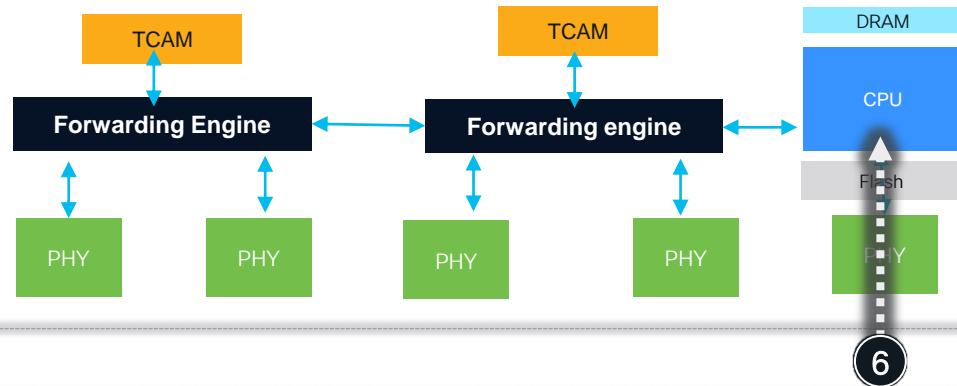
1  0.000000 6c:29:d2:b2:59:c6 -> 09:00:2b:00:00:05 ISIS HELLO 1508 P2P HELLO, System-ID: 0100.9800.4001
2  0.508553 6c:29:d2:93:6d:46 -> 09:00:2b:00:00:05 ISIS HELLO 1508 P2P HELLO, System-ID: 0100.9800.4010
3  0.617116 192.168.40.197 -> 224.0.0.13  PIMv2 72 Hello
4  0.685620 192.168.40.3 -> 100.64.0.1  Syslog 120 LOCAL7.INFO: 65477: *Dec 16 10:53:56.213: %BUFCAP-6-ENABLE: Capture
Point CPU enabled.
5  1.010079 34:1b:2d:76:fc:01 -> 01:00:0c:cc:cc:cd STP 64 RST. Root = 32768/1/34:1b:2d:76:fc:00  Cost = 0  Port =
0x8001

```

```
Switch# monitor capture CPU export location flash:capture_cpu.pcap
```

Export Started **Successfully**

6: Management forwarding

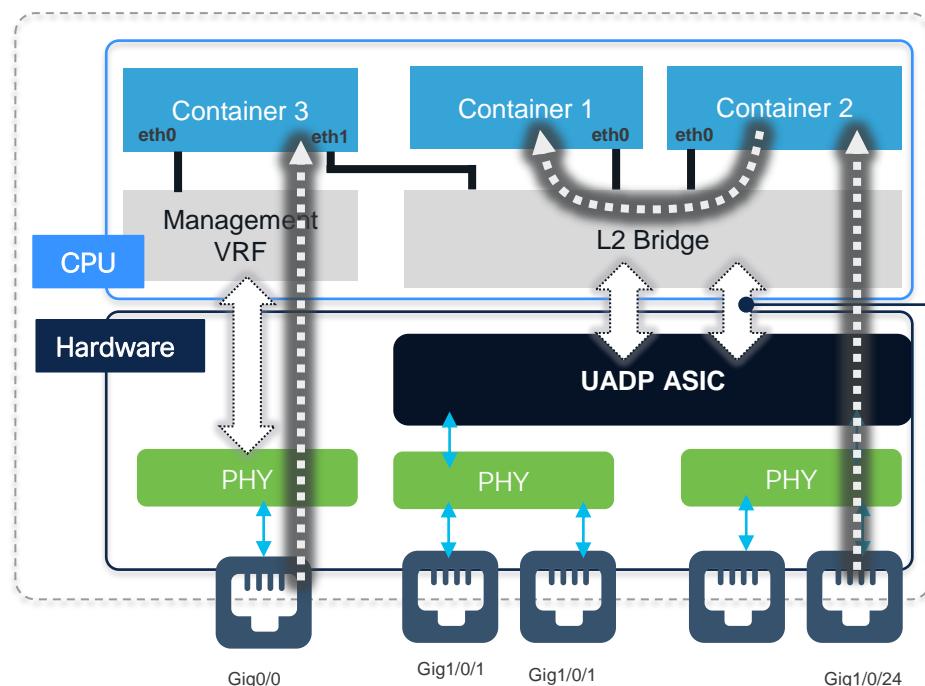


- Traffic from GigabitEthernet0/0 is handled directly by CPU bypassing the regular FE/FED Path
- Previous capture tools will not apply

```
Switch# debug ip packet detail
```

```
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938: FIBipv4-packet-proc: route packet from (local) src 10.62.97.92 dst 10.209.0.209
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938: FIBfwd-proc: packet routed by adj to GigabitEthernet0/0 10.62.97.1
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938: FIBipv4-packet-proc: packet routing succeeded
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938: IP: tableid=1, s=10.62.97.92 (local), d=10.209.0.209 (GigabitEthernet0/0) nexthop=10.62.97.1, routed
via FIB
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938: IP: s=10.62.97.92 (local), d=10.209.0.209 (GigabitEthernet0/0), len 600, sending
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938:      TCP src=22, dst=59184, seq=1270792680, ack=2671593600, win=32726 ACK
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938: IP: s=10.62.97.92 (local), d=10.209.0.209 (GigabitEthernet0/0), len 600, sending full packet
*Dec 16 11:02:15.938:      TCP src=22, dst=59184, seq=1270792680, ack=2671593600, win=32726 ACK
```

7: App-hosting forwarding



3 sub cases:

- a) Container ↔ Front panel port
- b) Container ↔ Management port
- c) Container ↔ Container

Switch# **show int Ap1/0/1**

AppGigabitEthernet1/0/1 is Up, line protocol is UP
Hardware is App-hosting Gigabit Ethernet, address is
6c29.d2b2.59a9

MTU 9198 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
(snip>

Note: C9300X, C9400X-Sup-2/2XL and C9500X models
have 2 x 10G of AppGigabitEthernet ports.

7a: Container <-> Front panel port

```
Switch# monitor capture APP interface AppGigabitEthernet 1/0/1 both match any start
```

```
Switch# monitor capture APP stop
```

Capture statistics collected at software:

Capture duration - 42 seconds

Packets received - 182

Packets dropped - 0

Packets oversized - 0

Bytes dropped in asic - 0

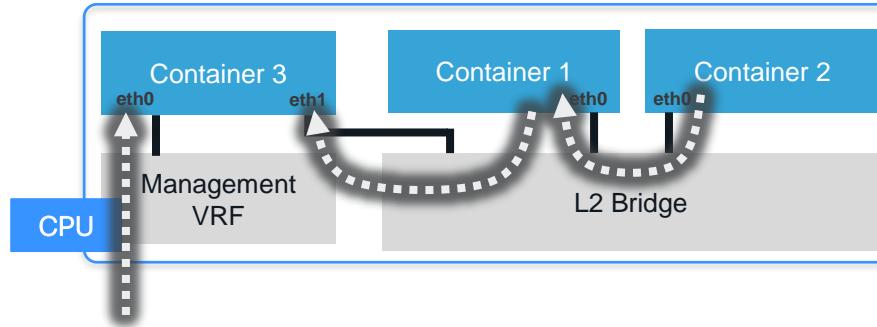
Capture buffer will exists till exported or cleared

Stopped capture point : APP

```
Switch# show monitor capture APP buffer | i ICMP
```

9	2.282212	100.1.1.200 -> 100.1.1.150	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0006, seq=0/0, ttl=254
10	2.282255	100.1.1.150 -> 100.1.1.200	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0006, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 9)
11	2.282724	100.1.1.200 -> 100.1.1.150	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=254
12	2.282758	100.1.1.150 -> 100.1.1.200	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 11)
13	2.283134	100.1.1.200 -> 100.1.1.150	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=254
14	2.283150	100.1.1.150 -> 100.1.1.200	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 13)
15	2.283511	100.1.1.200 -> 100.1.1.150	ICMP 118 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0006, seq=3/768, ttl=254

7b&c: Container <-> Management port/Container



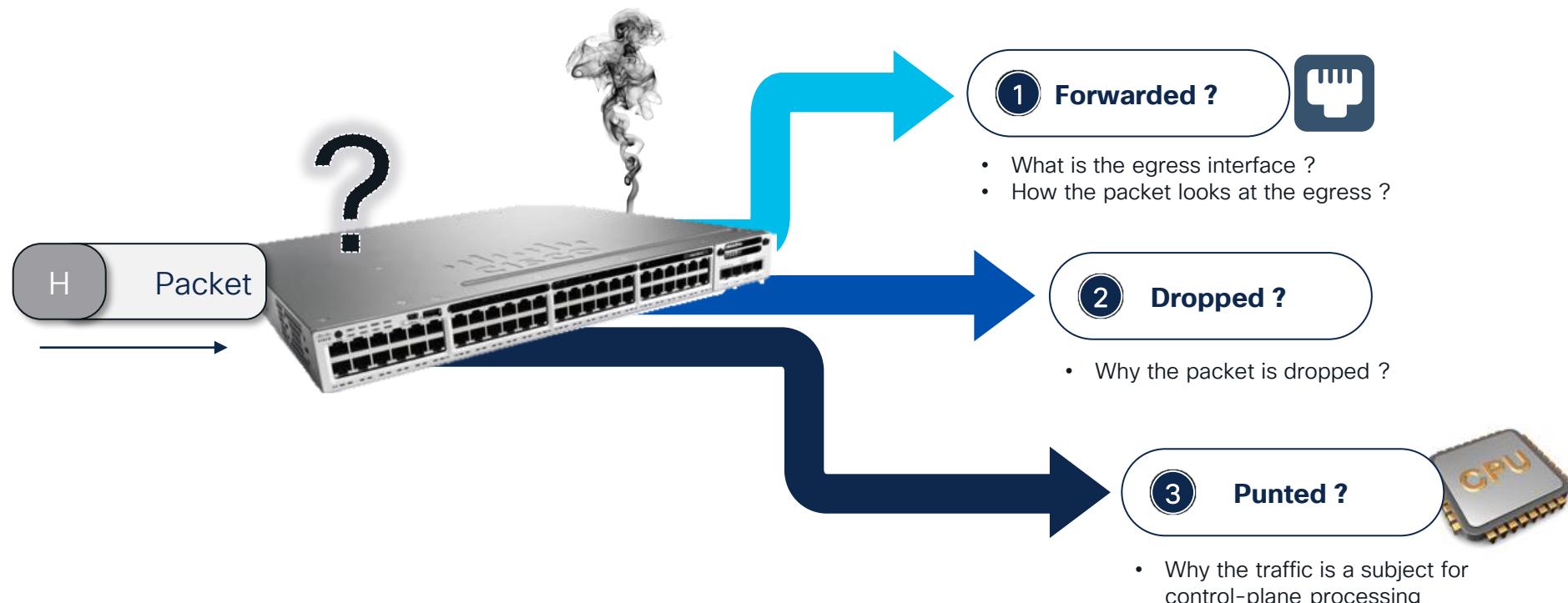
Only inner container tools available
- typically **tcpdump**

```
Switch# app-hosting connect appid TE_Agent session bash
Switch :/# tcpdump icmp -i eth0
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
15:24:05.891595 IP 100.1.1.200 > 100.1.1.151: ICMP echo request, id 34, seq 0, length 80
15:24:05.891614 IP 100.1.1.151 > 100.1.1.200: ICMP echo reply, id 34, seq 0, length 80
15:24:05.892001 IP 100.1.1.200 > 100.1.1.151: ICMP echo request, id 34, seq 1, length 80
15:24:05.892005 IP 100.1.1.151 > 100.1.1.200: ICMP echo reply, id 34, seq 1, length 80
15:24:05.892348 IP 100.1.1.200 > 100.1.1.151: ICMP echo request, id 34, seq 2, length 80
15:24:05.892351 IP 100.1.1.151 > 100.1.1.200: ICMP echo reply, id 34, seq 2, length 80
15:24:05.892667 IP 100.1.1.200 > 100.1.1.151: ICMP echo request, id 34, seq 3, length 80
15:24:05.892670 IP 100.1.1.151 > 100.1.1.200: ICMP echo reply, id 34, seq 3, length 80
```

Forwarding verification tools



How to track forwarding decisions ?



My packet is addressed to 192.168.40.1

How will it egress my switch ?

```
# show ip route 192.168.40.1
```

Routing entry for 192.168.40.1/32
Known via "isis", distance 115, metric 30, type level-2
Redistributing via isis
Last update from 192.168.40.222 on Vlan412, 4d19h ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 192.168.40.222, from 192.168.40.1, 4d19h ago, via Vlan412
 Route metric is 30, traffic share count is 1

```
# show ip arp 192.168.40.222
```

Protocol	Address	Age (min)	Hardware Addr	Type	Interface
Internet	192.168.40.222	174	6c29.d289.a15b	ARPA	Vlan412

```
# show mac address-table address 6c29.d289.a15b
```

Mac Address Table

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports
412	6c29.d289.a15b	DYNAMIC	Hu1/0/1

Catalyst 9000 IOS-XE Layers



PI (Platform Independent)

PD (Platform Dependent)

Will my packet egress out via the **Hu1/0/1** ?

When do we need
to use forwarding
decision tracking
tools?

TYPES OF COMPUTER PROBLEMS

BY HOW MUCH DEBUGGING THEM MAKES YOUR BRAIN STOP WORKING

NONE

SOME

A LOT

NORMAL PROBLEMS

NETWORKING PROBLEMS

BEFORE NOON, ODD-NUMBERED
PACKETS WERE LAGGY, BUT AFTER
NOON, EVEN-NUMBERED ONES ARE!
IT'S THE OPPOSITE OF YESTERDAY!

ARE YOU SURE YOU'RE OKAY?

I'M FINE AND I BELIEVE
IN GHOSTS NOW!



Forwarding Tracking Tools



Catalyst 9000 Family

Simulates the arrival of a requested packet at a specified interface by the CPU. Based on the current state of the TCAM, it determines how the switch would process the traffic if it were received on the simulated interface. This is a software-based solution

UADP 2.0

UADP 3.0

Q200

CPU Simulation



SPF
Show Platform Forward

```
# show platform hardware fed active forward ...
```

Triggered by the first packet that meets the specified conditions, it collects forwarding data from the lookup stages without impacting live traffic. This solution relies on ASIC support and is hardware-based



Live Packet Tracing

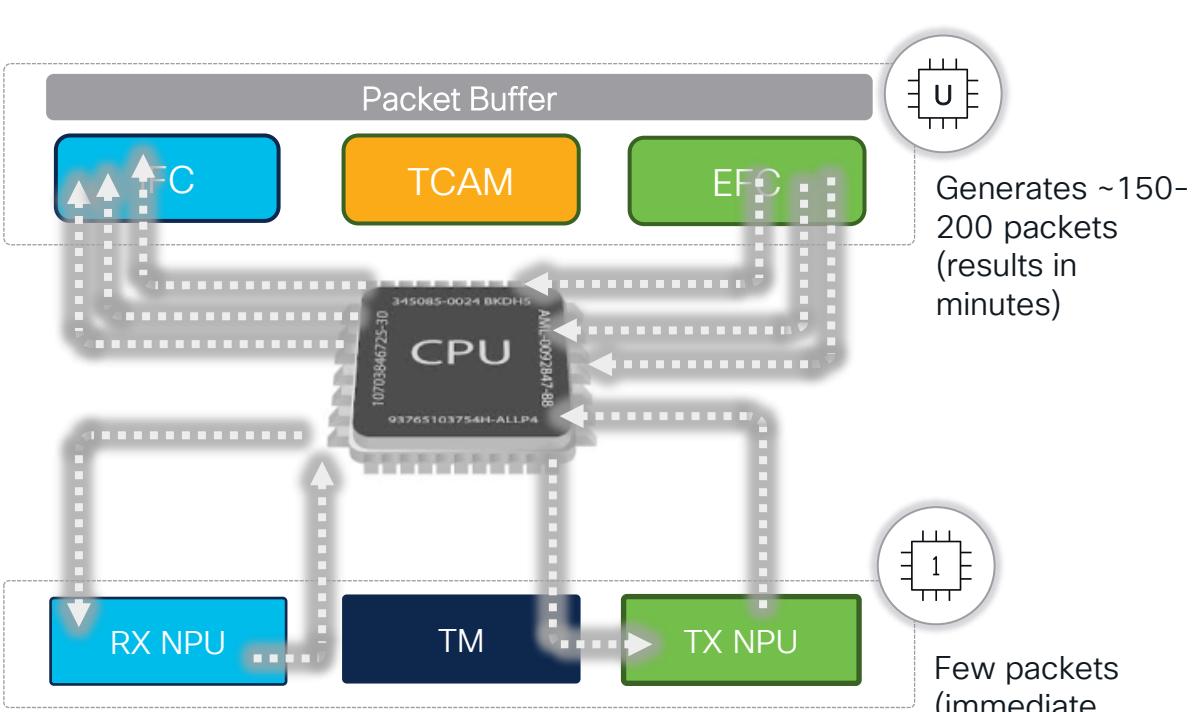
UADP 3.0

PSV
Packet State Vector

```
# debug platform hardware fed active capture ...
```

Forwarding tracing tools depend on the actual content of TCAM memory not only on the PI layer

Show Platform Forward



CISCO Live!

1 **Works on all UADP and S1 based platforms**

2 **Offline mode**

3 **Typically generates multiple packets to capture each stage**

4 **The packets generated in SPF don't get forwarded**

5 **Show forward cannot indicate QOS/Policer drops**

6 **Input manual or in pcap format**

7 **Adjusted to advanced forwarding scenarios**

Show Platform Forward

Manual Header Definition

1. Define packet header. Specify L2/L3/L3 headers

```
show platform hardware fed switch [1|2|..] forward interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/22  
0011.9267.b370 58bf.eab6.7fe2 ipv4 10.200.1.100 10.201.1.100 tcp 65000 80 0
```

UADP

&



L2 SRC

L2 DST

L3 SRC

L3 DST

L4

Incoming interface

~ 2min



2. Wait for results. Time depends on the type of used encapsulation

*Jun 12 10:50:49.075: %SHFWD-6-PACKET_TRACE_DONE:Switch 1 R0/0: fed:
Show fwd is completed. The capture file can be found at /flash/shfwd+timestamp.log
(ie. shfwdxxxxxx-xxxxxx.log) .

UADP

3. Verify forwarding results

```
show platform hardware fed switch [1|2|..] forward last summary
```

```
show platform hardware fed switch [1|2|..] forward last detail
```

UADP

&



CISCO Live!

Show Platform Forward

Leveraging EPC

1

Define EPC filters and start capture

```
monitor capture TAC interface Gig 1/0/2 in match any
```

```
monitor capture TAC start
```

```
monitor capture TAC stop
```

Capture statistics collected at software:

Capture duration - 8 seconds

Packets received - 11

Packets dropped - 0

Packets oversized - 0

Capture buffer will exists till exported or cleared

Stopped capture point : TAC

```
show monitor capture TAC buffer
```

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

```
1 0.000000 192.168.100.100 -> 192.168.100.1 ICMP 114 Echo (ping) request
```

```
2 0.000011 192.168.100.1 -> 192.168.100.100 ICMP 114 Echo (ping) reply
```

2

Verify Content of EPC buffer and find the interesting frame

3

Export EPC buffer to a file

4

Use the pcap as the input for SPF

```
monitor capture TAC export location flash:capture2.pcap
```

```
show platform hardware fed switch 1 forward interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/2
```

```
pcap flash:capture2.pcap number 2 data
```

cisco *Live!*



UADP



Silicon
One

Show Platform Forward (UADP)



Last Summary results

show platform hardware fed switch [1|2|..] forward last summary

1

H Packet

Input packet

2

IFC

Ingress resolution

3

EFC

Egress resolution and rewrite

```
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst      = a0:f8:49:0e:5a:83
src      = 00:17:94:61:7d:50
type     = 0x800
###[ IP ]###
version  = 4L
ihl     = 5L
tos     = 0x0
len     = 28
id      = 1
flags   =
frag    = 0L
ttl     = 64
proto   = icmp
chksum  = 0xa5a9
src      = 10.10.1.100
dst      = 200.200.1.1
options  =
###[ ICMP ]###
type    = echo-reply
code   = 0
chksum = 0xfffff
id     = 0x0
seq    = 0x0
Port          : GigabitEthernet2/0/1
Global Port Number : 97
Local Port Number : 1
Asic Port Number : 0
Asic Instance   : 1
STP Instance   : 2
BlockForward   : 0
BlockLearn     : 0
L3 Interface   : 36
IPV4 Routing   : enabled
IPV6 Routing   : enabled
Vrf Id         : 0
Adjacency:
Station Index  : 174
Destination Index : 21083
Rewrite Index   : 2
Replication Bit Map : 0x4
['localData']
Decision:
Destination Index : 21083
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']
Winner          : L2DESTMACVLAN
```

```
Egress:
Possible Replication
Port          : GigabitEthernet2/0/3
Output Port Data
Port          : GigabitEthernet2/0/3
Global Port Number : 99
Local Port Number : 3
Asic Port Number : 2
Asic Instance   : 1
Unique RI       : 2
Rewrite Type    : 1 [L2_BRIDGE]
Mapped Rewrite Type : 4 [L2_BRIDGE_INNER_IPv4]
Vlan          : 1
Mapped Vlan ID : 4
Port          : GigabitEthernet2/0/3
dst      = a0:f8:49:0e:5a:83
src      = 00:17:94:61:7d:50
type     = 0x800
###[ IP ]###
version  = 4L
ihl     = 5L
tos     = 0x0
len     = 28
id      = 1
flags   =
frag    = 0L
ttl     = 64
proto   = icmp
chksum  = 0xa5a9
src      = 10.10.1.100
dst      = 200.200.1.1
options  =
###[ ICMP ]###
type    = echo-reply
code   = 0
chksum = 0xfffff
id     = 0x0
seq    = 0x0
```

L2DESTMACVLAN

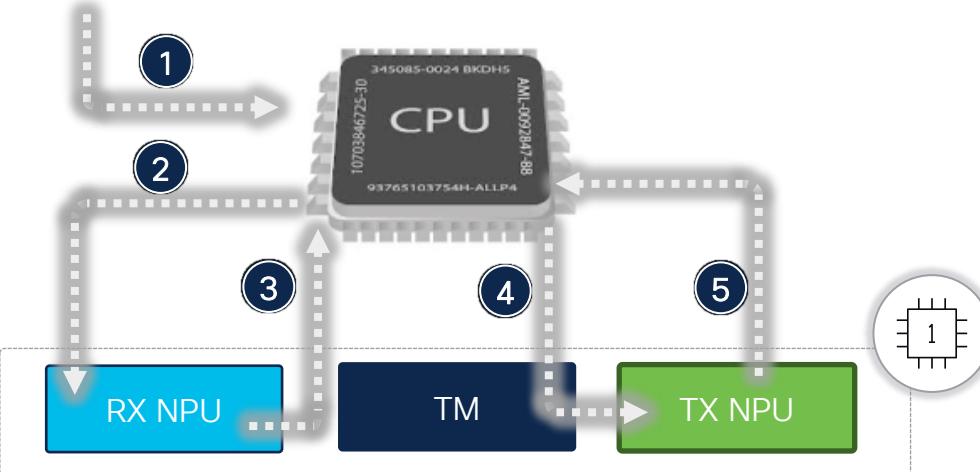
L3FWDIPV4

PBRIPV4

CISCO Live!

Show Platform Forward

SiliconOne Platforms



- 1 Simulated packet definition
- 2 Info on how the packet is injected in NPU RX
- 3 NPU RX Forwarding results (Ingress resolution)
- 4 Info on how the packet is injected in NPU TX
- 5 NPU TX Forwarding results (Egress resolution + Rewrite Info)

CISCO Live!

By default only stages 1,3,5 presented

`sh plat hardw fed act forward last summary`

In detail mode all 5 stages presented

`sh plat hardw fed act forward last detail`

Results available immediately - no need to wait

Last 16 results stored

`sh plat hardw fed act forward last list`

Available since 17.15.1

Understanding the outputs

By default, the outputs present the most relevant information to help understand the forwarding decision:



H Packet

Input packet

```
Packet-trace Id: spf1284569044
Input packet:
####[ Ethernet ]###
dst      = 98:a2:c0:7e:35:02
src      = 20:20:30:30:40:40
type     = IPv4
####[ IP ]###
version  = 4
ihl      = 5
tos      = 0x0
len      = 28
id       = 1
flags    =
frag     = 0
ttl      = 64
proto    = icmp
checksum = 0xa831
src      = 192.168.40.141
dst      = 192.168.40.209
\options  \
####[ ICMP ]###
type     = echo-reply
code    = 0
checksum = 0xfffff
id      = 0x0
seq     = 0x0
unused   = ''
```



RX NPU

Ingress resolution

```
RX (Ingress):
Ingress Interface : HundredGigE1/0/4
traces:
- # 1

Decision:
#
# dsp: HundredGigE1/0/2
# fwd_hdr_type: ipv4
# fwd_relay_id_or_pwe_id: '0x0'
# 13_dlp_id: 0x8 (Vlan411)
# rx_nw_app_or_lb_key: '0xe746'
# tm_hdr_type: '0x1'
#
```



TX NPU

Egress resolution and rewrite

```
TX (Egress):
traces:
- # 1

hierarchical view:
#
# code: ethernet_acl_force_punt
# destination_sp: HundredGigE1/0/2
# source: outbound_mirror
#
####[ Ethernet ]###
dst      = 6c:29:d2:9d:36:ee
src      = 98:a2:c0:7e:35:02
type     = VLAN
####[ 802.1Q ]###
prio    = 0
id      = 0
vlan    = 411
type     = IPv4
####[ IP ]###
version  = 4
ihl      = 5
tos      = 0x0
len      = 28
id       = 1
flags    =
frag     = 0
ttl      = 63
proto    = icmp
checksum = 0xa831
src      = 192.168.40.141
dst      = 192.168.40.209
\options  \
####[ ICMP ]###
type     = echo-reply
code    = 0
checksum = 0xfffff
id      = 0x0
seq     = 0x0
unused   = ''
####[ Padding ]###
load    = 00000000000000000000000000000000
```

Packet State Vector

UADP 3.0



Catalyst 9500 High Performance



Catalyst 9600

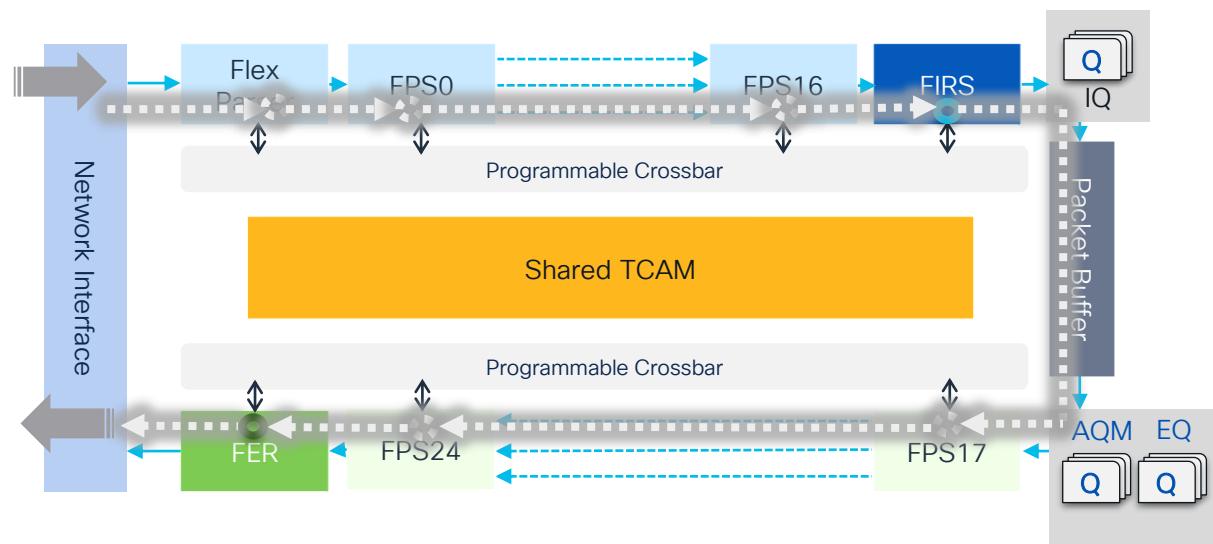
Allows for tracing packet flow in UADP 3.0 ASIC

Uses the live traffic received by the switch

Captures first packet which matches the capture criteria

Independent of any feature interaction

No effect on the switch functionality



CISCO Live!

Configuring PSV Debug Capture Trace

1 Define trigger.

Enable mode required

```
debug platform hardware fed active capture trigger
[ipv4 | ipv6 <src><dst> [l3 protocol | icmp | igmp | sctp | tcp | tos |
  udp<src_port><dst_port>]]
[layer2 [ethertype | src_mac | dst_mac]]
[if-id <if_id>ingress | egress] [interface <ifname>ingress | egress]
[vlan <vlan-id>ingress | egress]
```

2 Start the capture

```
debug platform hardware fed active capture start
```

```
show platform hardware fed active capture status
```

Asic: 0 Status: Running

<..packet arrives..>

```
show platform hardware fed active capture status
```

Asic: 0 Status: completed

```
show platform hardware fed active capture
```

```
[summary] |
[psv [ingressFc | egressFc]] |
[detailed [ingressFc | egressFc]]
```

4 Verify status.

Waiting for the first matching packet

PSV example



1
Switch# enable

```
switch# debug platform hardware fed active capture trigger ipv4 10.0.0.1 20.0.0.2 icmp
Capture trigger set successful.
```

```
switch# show platform hardware fed active capture trigger
```

Trigger Set:

Ether Type: 0x0800

Dest IP: 20.0.0.2

Src IP: 10.0.0.1

Protocol: 0x1

2
switch# debug platform hardware fed active capture start

Packet Capturing Started.

3
switch# show platform hardware fed active capture status

Asic: 0 Status: Running

SPF vs PSV

Show Platform Forward



PROS

- Available on all platforms
- Support for advanced forwarding scenarios
- Unified syntax on all platforms
- Ability to use PCAP as input

CONS

- CPU simulation
- Awaiting time (for UADP platforms)

Packet State Vector



PROS

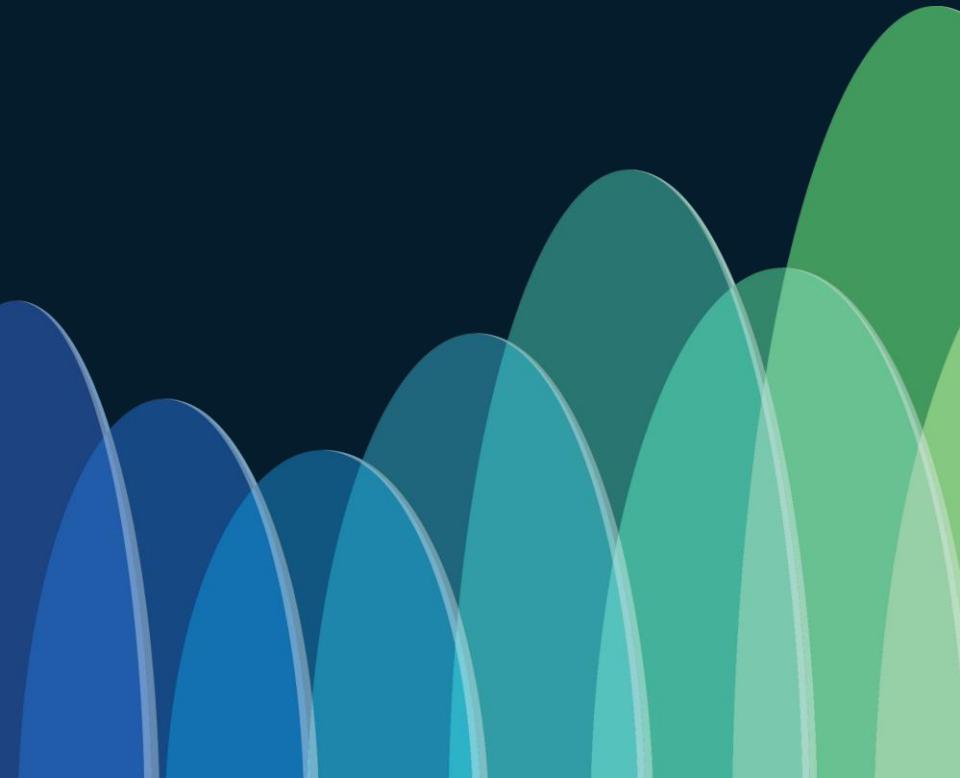
- Live packet tracing
- High reliability
- Instant results

CONS

- Only manual trigger
- Supported only by UADP3.0
- No support for advanced triggers

Packet tracing tools are your best friends

Wrap-Up



Take away:



Importance of Packet Journey Analysis

- Helps evaluate performance and identify bottlenecks.
- Facilitates investigation of forwarding and drop issues.



Data Plane vs. Control Plane

- Distinction between the **Data Plane (ASIC)** and **Control Plane (CPU)**, each with multiple sub-paths.
- Data Plane based on **UADP** or **S1 Asics**



Catalyst 9000 as a campus networking platform

- Forms the foundation for both legacy and modern campus designs.
- Understanding the **packet journey** is essential for supporting diverse applications and use cases.



Built-In Tools for Packet Path Analysis

- **Statistics, counters and drop exceptions** to analyze packet paths and drop scenarios.
- **Packet Tracing Tools** are essential for hardware forwarding decision verification.

*"What we understand, we control.
What we explore, we master."*

-Vernor Vinge



Fill Out Your Session Surveys



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(from 11:30 on Thursday, while supplies last)



All surveys can be taken in the Cisco Events mobile app or by logging in to the Session Catalog and clicking the 'Participant Dashboard'



Content Catalog

A dark blue background featuring a series of overlapping, semi-transparent blue wave-like shapes that create a sense of depth and motion.

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Contact us at: ishirshi@cisco.com,
natpan@cisco.com

Q&A



Thank you