



Port Mirroring User Guide

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1. Introduction

Port Mirroring is a method of monitoring network traffic. When you enable port mirroring, the switch sends a copy of all network packets seen on one port to another port, where the packet can be analyzed.

1.1. Inbound Mirroring

Inbound mirroring is defined per In-Port, or per In-Port x VLAN. Configurations for six distinct VLAN tags, for any other VLAN tag, and for packets without VLAN tags are supported. The ingress mirroring can be sampled by specifying a probability that a matching packet will be mirrored.

1.2. Outbound Mirroring

Outbound mirroring is defined per Out-Port, or per Out-Port x VLAN tag. Configurations for seven distinct VLAN tags are supported.

1.3. Guidelines and Limitations

- Up to 15 mirror profiles can be configured.
- The same mirror resources are used for Lawful Interception (LI) and Port Mirroring.
- You can configure a CPU port as destination physical interface port; but if heavy traffic is mirrored, it may impact system performance.
- If physical interface/logical interface goes down, mirror configuration will not be deleted automatically. You need to delete the mirror configuration explicitly.
- Before creating logical interface mirroring, the source logical interface should exist.
- The logical interface should not be deleted during mirroring.
- If you want to mirror traffic to CPU, enable the control plane security features. For more refer, see the *Control Plane Security Guide*.
- Since this is a debugging tool, the save and reload functionality is not supported.

1.4. Supported Platforms

Not all features are necessarily supported on each hardware platform. Refer to the *Platform Guide* for the features and the sub-features that are or are not supported by each platform.

2. Configuration

2.1. Configuration Hierarchy

The diagram illustrates the port mirroring configuration hierarchy.



2.2. Configuration Syntax and Commands

The following sections describe the port mirroring configuration syntax and commands.

2.2.1. Port Mirroring Configuration

The following sections describe the port mirroring configuration syntax and commands.

Syntax:

```
set forwarding-options mirror <name> [source | destination] <attribute> <value>
```

Attribute	Value
<name>	Name for mirror configuration
acl [true false]	Configure source as ACL.
direction [egress ingress]	Configure traffic direction ingress/egress.
interface <interface>	Specifies the physical interface name.
logical-interface <logical-interface>	Configure source logical interface name.

Example 1: Mirroring one physical interface traffic to another physical interface

```
{
  "rtbrick-config:mirror": [
    {
      "name": "MIRROR1",
      "destination": {
        "interface": "ifp-0/0/4"
      },
      "source": {
        "direction": "ingress",
        "interface": "ifp-0/0/2"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Example 2: Mirroring Traffic to CPU

```
{
  "rtbrick-config:mirror": [
    {
      "name": "mirror1",
      "destination": {
        "interface": "cpu-0/0/200"
      },
      "source": {
        "direction": "ingress",
        "interface": "ifp-0/0/52"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

3. Operational Commands

3.1. Capturing Mirror Traffic

After you configure mirroring to CPU by using the commands above, you can use the **capture** command to capture the mirror traffic.

Syntax:

capture mirror file <file_name> [**start** | **stop**]

Attribute	Value
<file_name>	Name of the file where mirror traffic is captured

Example 1: Starting and stopping mirror traffic to a file

```
root@rtbrick: cfg> capture mirror file test.pcap start
root@rtbrick: cfg> capture mirror file test.pcap stop
```

3.2. Show Commands

3.2.1. show capture sessions

Syntax:

show capture sessions

Option	Description
-	Without any option, the commands displays the FIB packet Capture sessions.

Example 1: Summary of FIB packet Capture sessions

```
supervisor@rtbrick: op> show capture sessions
Interface          Direction  File
Context
hostif-0/0/1      BOTH      -
45
```