

EX硬體：ACI資料包轉發深入分析。

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簡介

本文檔介紹在應用中心基礎設施(ACI)中使用基於「EX」的ACI交換機的不同轉發方案。它將說明如何驗證硬體是否已正確程式設計，以及我們正在將資料包轉發到相應終端組(EPG)中的正確目標終端(EP)。

必要條件

需求

本文件沒有特定需求。

採用元件

本檔案中的資訊是根據以下硬體和軟體版本：

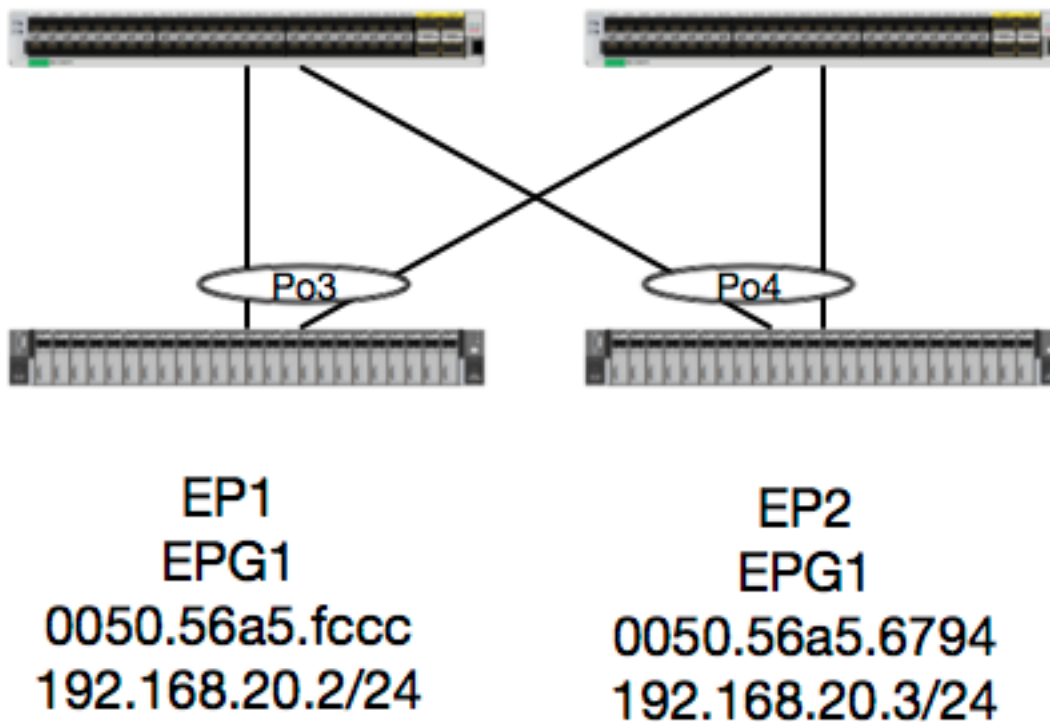
- ACI交換矩陣，包括使用EX硬體的兩個主幹交換機和兩個枝葉交換機
- 一台帶有兩個上行鏈路的ESXi主機，分別連線到每台枝葉交換機
- 充當路由器的Nexus 5000裝置。
- 用於初始設定的應用策略基礎設施控制器(APIC)

本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除（預設）的組態來啟動。如果您的網路正在作用，請確保您已瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

案例

2個EP位於同一EPG/相同枝葉 — 交換幀中

拓撲



根據此拓撲，從EP1到EP2的流是L2流，應在源流量進入的任何枝葉上本地交換。要檢查第2層（L2）資料流，首先要檢查mac地址表，以確定交換機是否接收幀以及在何處收到幀：

```
leaf4# show mac address-table | grep fccc
* 30      0050.56a5.fccc    dynamic    -        F        F        po3
leaf4# show mac address-table | grep 6794
* 30      0050.56a5.6794    dynamic    -        F        F        po4
```

若要檢視封裝VLAN，您還可以檢查EP資料庫：

```
leaf4# show endpoint mac 0050.56a5.fccc
Legend:
O - peer-attached      H - vtep              a - locally-aged      S - static
V - vpc-attached      p - peer-aged        L - local              M - span
s - static-arp        B - bounce
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
----+
      VLAN/          Encap          MAC Address      MAC Info/
Interface
      Domain          VLAN          IP Address       IP Info
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
----+
30                vlan-2268    0050.56a5.fccc LV
po3
Joey-Tenant:Joey-Internal      vlan-2268      192.168.20.2  LV
po3

```

calo2-leaf4# show endpoint mac 0050.56a5.6794

Legend:

```

O - peer-attached   H - vtep           a - locally-aged   S - static
V - vpc-attached   p - peer-aged     L - local          M - span
s - static-arp     B - bounce

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
----+
      VLAN/          Encap          MAC Address      MAC Info/
Interface
      Domain          VLAN          IP Address       IP Info
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
----+
30                vlan-2268    0050.56a5.6794 LV
po4
Joey-Tenant:Joey-Internal      vlan-2268      192.168.20.3  LV
po4

```

我們知道FD_VLAN 30匹配，但我們可以始終在軟體中驗證對映：

leaf4# show vlan extended | grep 2268

```

30 enet CE          vlan-2268

```

當然，我們可以檢查硬體，以確保VLAN 30對映到作為前面板封裝的VLAN 2268。

leaf4# vsh_lc

module-1# show system internal eltmc info vlan 30

```

      vlan_id:          30      :::      hw_vlan_id:          22
      vlan_type:        FD_VLAN  :::      bd_vlan:            28
      access_encap_type: 802.1q  :::      access_encap:       2268
      fabric_encap_type: VXLAN    :::      fabric_encap:       11960
      sclass:          32778    :::      scope:              11
      untagged:        0
      access_encap_hex: 0x8dc   :::      fabric_enc_hex:     0x2eb8
      pd_vlan_ft_mask: 0x8
      fd_learn_disable: 0
      qos_class_id:    0      :::      qos_pap_id:         0
      qq_met_ptr:      25     :::      ipmc_index:         0
      ingressBdAclLabel: 0      :::      ingBdAclLlblMask:  0
      egressBdAclLabel: 0      :::      egrBdAclLlblMask:  0
      qos_map_idx:     0      :::      qos_map_pri:        0
      qos_map_dscp:    0      :::      qos_map_tc:         0
      vlan_ft_mask:    0xe30
      hw_bd_idx:       0      :::      hw_epg_idx:         11267
      intf_count:      2      :::      glbl_scp_if_cnt:    2

```

<SNIPPED>

鑑於已經從軟體中學習了電子產品，我們還可以驗證硬體是否也對這些電子產品的二級資訊進行程

式設計。在新硬體中，硬體抽象層(HAL)是硬體的軟體狀態。HAL的工作是接受軟體程式設計請求，並將其推送到硬體上。

為了檢視有關終端的L2硬體資訊，我們可以檢視HAL中給定mac地址的L2表：

```
leaf4# vsh_lc
module-1# show platform internal hal ep l2 mac 0050.56a5.fccc
LEGEND:
-----
BDId:          BD Id                      BD Name:      BD
Name
T:             EP Type (Pl: Physical Vl: Virtual Xr: Remote)  EP Mac:      Mac
L2 IfId:       L2 Interface                L2 IfName:    L2
IfName
FDId:          FD Id                      FD Name:      FD
Name
S Class:       S Class                    Age Intvl:    Age
Interval
P A:          Packet Action (F: Forward, T: Trap to CPU,
              L: Log & Forward, D: Drop, N: None)
S T:          Static Ep                    S E:
Secure EP
L D:          Learn Disable                B N D:        Bind
Notify Disable
E N D:        Epg Notify Disable          B E:
Bounce Enable
I D L:        IVxlan Dont Learn            SPI:
Source Policy Incomplete
DPI:          Dest Policy Incomplete       SPA:
Source Policy Applied
DPA:          Dest Policy Applied          DSS:          Dest
Shared Service
IL:           Is Local                     VUB:          Vnid
Use Bd
SO:           SA Only

L2 EP Count: 1

=====
=====
I S D S D D   V
      BD      EP      L2      L2      FD      S      Age      P S S L N N
B D P P P P S I U S
BdId Name      T Mac      IfId      Ifname      FDIId Name      Class Intvl A T E D D D
E L I I A A S L B O
=====
=====
1c  BD-28      Pl 00:50:56:a5:fc:cc 16000002 Po3      1e  FD-30      800a 29f  F 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
```

```
module-1# show platform internal hal ep l2 mac 0050.56a5.6794
=====
=====
I S D S D D   V
      BD      EP      L2      L2      FD      S      Age      P S S L N N
B D P P P P S I U S
BdId Name      T Mac      IfId      Ifname      FDIId Name      Class Intvl A T E D D D
E L I I A A S L B O
```

```

=====
=====
1c  BD-28      Pl 00:50:56:a5:67:94 16000003 Po4      1e  FD-30      800a 29f  F 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

```

現在我們已經規劃了硬體，讓我們來執行ELAM並檢視資料包應該傳送到哪裡。

伊拉姆語

```

leaf4# vsh_lc
module-1# debug platform internal tah elam asic 0
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam)# trigger reset
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam)# trigger init in-select 6 out-select 0
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# set outer 12 src_mac 0050.56a5.fccc dst_mac 0050.56a5.6794
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# start
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 0 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 1 Status Triggered

```

```

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# report | grep ovec
sug_elam_out_sidebnd_no_spare_vec.ovector_idx: 0x9E

```

很好，因此Leaf4在Asic 0片1上收到該幀。在新硬體上使用ELAM時，出現了一個在故障排除時非常重要的新的欄位：**ovector_idx**。此索引是轉發幀/資料包時應使用的物理埠索引。收到**ovector_idx**後，我們可以使用此命令查詢它對映到的埠：

```

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# show platform internal hal 12 port gpd
Legend:
-----
IfId:      Interface Id          IfName:      Interface Name
I P:      Is PC Mbr              IfId:      Interface Id
Uc PC Cfg:  UcPcCfg Idx          Uc PC MbrId:  Uc Pc Mbr Id
As:        Asic                 AP:         Asic Port
Sl:        Slice                Sp:         Slice Port
Ss:        Slice SrcId          Ovec:       Ovector (slice |
srcid)
L S:      Local Slot            Reprogram:
L3:      Is L3
    P:    PifTable              Xla Idx:    Xlate Idx
    RP:   Rw PifTable           Ovx Idx:    OXlate Idx
    IP:   If Profile Table      N L3:      Num. of L3 Ifs
    RS:   Rw SrcId Table       NI L3:     Num. of Infra L3 Ifs
    DP:   DPort Table          Vif Tid:   Vif Tid
    SP:   SrcPortState Table    RwV Tid:   RwVif Tid
    RSP:  RwSrcPortstate Table  Ing Lbl:   Ingress Acl Label
    UC:   UCPCfg               Egr Lbl:   Egress Acl Label
    UM:   UCPCMbr              Reprogram:
PROF ID:   Lport Profile Id
    VS:   VifStateTable        HI:        LportProfile Hw
Install
    RV:   Rw VifTable
Num. of Sandboxes: 1

Sandbox_ID: 0, BMP: 0x0
Port Count: 8

```

```

=====
=====
Uc  Uc  |  Reprogram  |

```

```

| Rep |
          I PC   Pc
NI Vif   RwV   Ing  Egr | V R | PROF H
IfId     Ifname  P Cfg MbrID As AP Sl Sp Ss Ovec S | P P P S P Sp Sp C M L | 3 Idx Idx L3
L3 Tid   Tid    Lbl  Lbl | S V | ID   I
=====
=====
1a004000 Eth1/5    1 0   1d   0 d 0 c 18 18 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
-        -      800 0    0 1   0   0
1a005000 Eth1/6    1 0   b    0 e 0 d 1a 1a 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
-        -      800 0    0 1   0   0
1a006000 Eth1/7    0 26  5    0 f 0 e 1c 1c 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
D-256   -      800 0    0 1   e   0
1a007000 Eth1/8    0 2e  7    0 10 0 f 1e 1e 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
D-84    -      800 0    0 1  30  0
1a01e000 Eth1/31   1 0   2d   0 37 1 e 1c 9c 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
-        -      0  0    0 1   0   0
1a01f000 Eth1/32 1 0   3d   0 38 1 f 1e 9e 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
-        -      0  0    0 1   0   0
1a030000 Eth1/49   0 2   1    0 49 1 20 38 b8 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
D-24d   -      400 0    0 0   1   0
1a031000 Eth1/50   0 3   3    0 29 1 0 0 80 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
D-350   -      400 0    0 0   1   0

```

交換器認為封包應該從介面Ethernet 1/32轉送。是在得知MAC位址的PO4嗎？

```

leaf4# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
       I - Individual    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
       s - Suspended     r - Module-removed
       S - Switched      R - Routed
       U - Up (port-channel)
       M - Not in use. Min-links not met
       F - Configuration failed

```

```

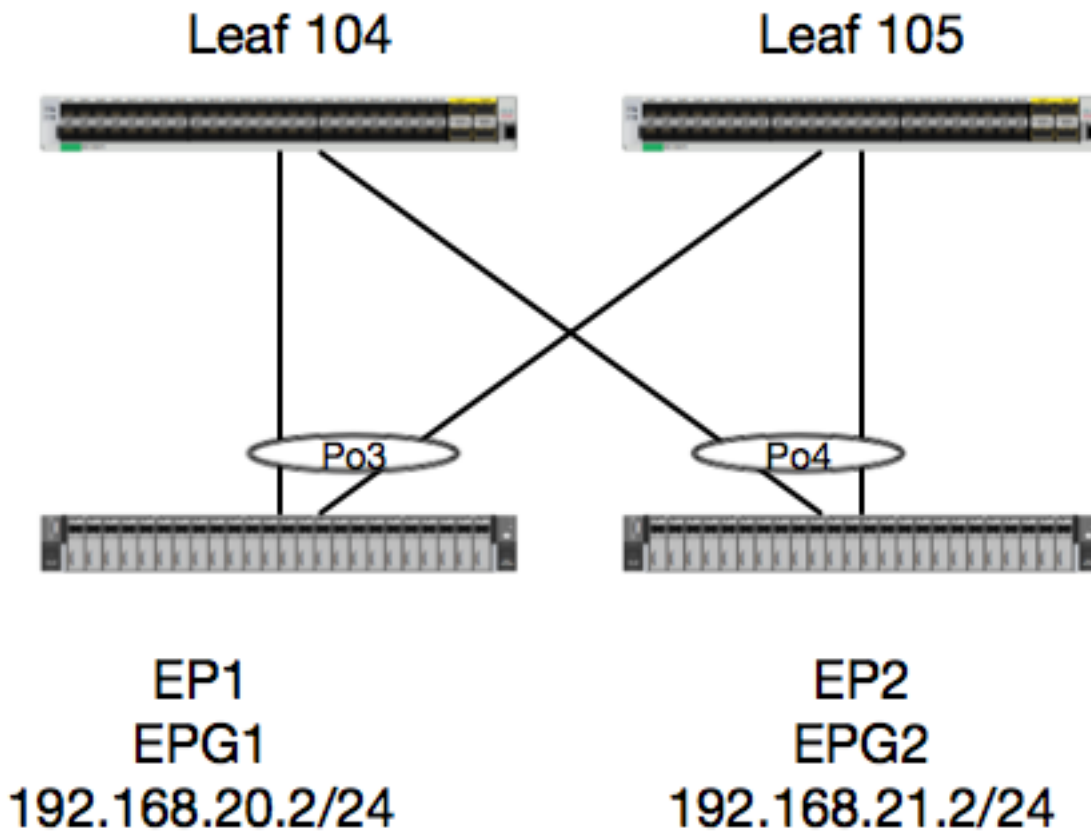
-----
Group Port-      Type      Protocol  Member Ports
Channel
-----
1      Po1 (SU)     Eth      LACP      Eth1/5 (P)
2      Po2 (SU)     Eth      LACP      Eth1/6 (P)
3      Po3 (SU)     Eth      LACP      Eth1/31 (P)
4      Po4 (SU)     Eth      LACP      Eth1/32 (P)

```

會，因此封包會從介面1/32轉送到目的地主機。

不同EPG/相同枝葉中的2個EP — 路由資料包

拓撲



在本示例中，我們將跟蹤資料包從EP1到EP2的流量，其中資料包存在於同一個vPC枝葉對中。兩個EP使用不同的BD位於不同的EPG中。

首先要始終檢查EP資料庫，看我們是否學習了EP:

```
leaf4# show endpoint ip 192.168.20.2
```

Legend:

```
O - peer-attached      H - vtep              a - locally-aged     S - static
V - vpc-attached      p - peer-aged        L - local            M - span
s - static-arp        B - bounce
```

VLAN/ Interface	Encap	MAC Address	MAC Info/
Domain	VLAN	IP Address	IP Info
30 po3	vlan-2268	0050.56a5.fccc	LV
Joey-Tenant:Joey-Internal po3	vlan-2268	192.168.20.2	LV

```
calo2-leaf4# show endpoint ip 192.168.21.2
```

Legend:

```
O - peer-attached      H - vtep              a - locally-aged     S - static
V - vpc-attached      p - peer-aged        L - local            M - span
s - static-arp        B - bounce
```

VLAN/ Interface	Encap	MAC Address	MAC Info/
--------------------	-------	-------------	-----------


```

L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.1.1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Xr 192.168.1.100 8013 128 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 -
L3 - 00:0c:0c:0c:0c:0c Tunnel2 Tunnel2 - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal2 Pl 192.168.3.1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.20.1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.20.2 800a 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L2 BD-28 00:50:56:a5:fc:cc - Po3 FD-30 -
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.21.1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.21.2 800c 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L2 BD-7 00:50:56:a5:0c:11 - Po4 FD-8 -
Joey-T*ternal Pl 2001:0:0:100::1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0

```

HAL第3層(I3)表非常有用，因為它為我們提供了第3層獲知EP的VLAN/埠資訊。我們知道目的地是Po4，因此應該將封包從Po4中的任何連線埠轉送。

我們運行一個ELAM並檢視結果！

伊拉姆語

```

leaf4# vsh_lc
module-1# debug platform internal tah elam asic 0 module-1(DBG-TAH-elam)# trigger init in-select
6 out-select 0
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# set outer ipv4 src_ip 192.168.20.2 dst_ip 192.168.21.2
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# start
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 0 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 1 Status Armed

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 0 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 1 Status Triggered

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# report | grep ovec
sug_elam_out_sidebnd_no_spare_vec.ovector_idx: 0x9E

```

很好，所以我們觸發了資料包，我們發現「ovector_idx」是0x9E。ovector索引是應該將資料包轉發出來的傳出物理介面索引。讓我們看看哪個連線埠具有此索引：

```

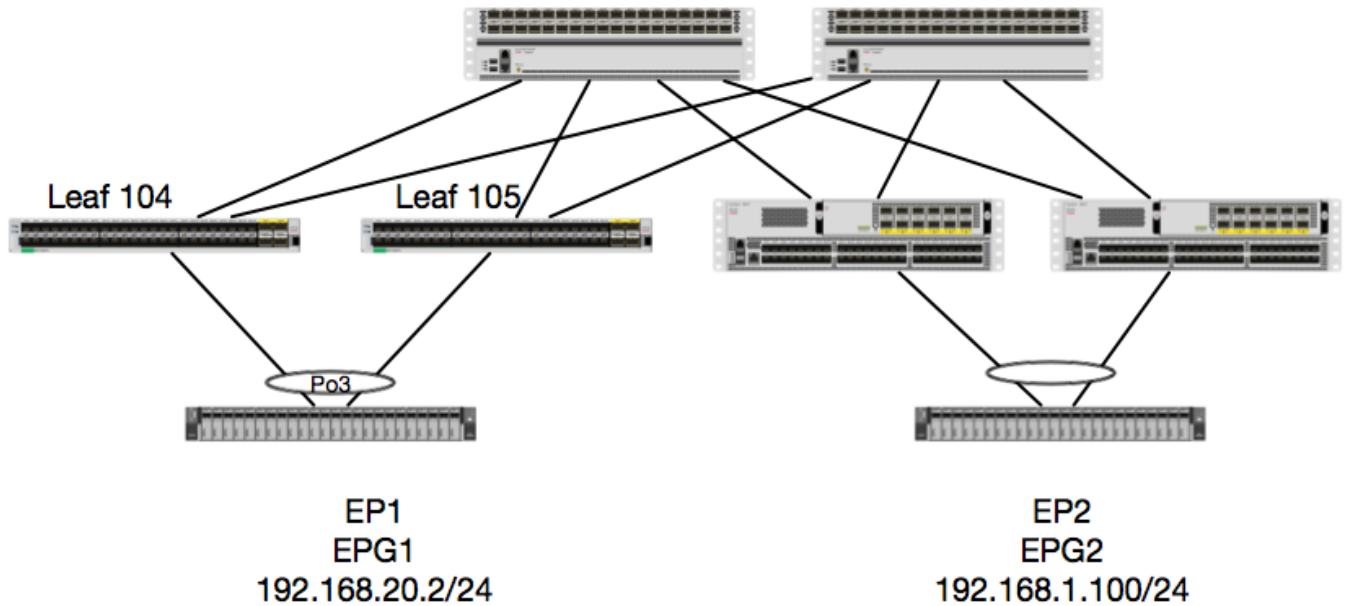
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# show platform internal hal l2 port gpd
Legend:
-----
IfId:      Interface Id                IfName:      Interface Name
I P:      Is PC Mbr                    IfId:        Interface Id
Uc PC Cfg:  UcPcCfg Idx                 Uc PC MbrId:  Uc Pc Mbr Id
As:        Asic                        AP:          Asic Port
Sl:        Slice                       Sp:          Slice Port
Ss:        Slice SrcId                 Ovec:        Ovector (slice |
srcid)
L S:      Local Slot                    Reprogram:

```


是的，這是正確的。

不同EPG/不同枝葉中的2個EP — 路由資料包

拓撲



在本示例中，我們將跟蹤資料包從EP1到EP2的資料包流，其中EP1存在於EX vPC對上，EP2存在於遠端第1代vPC枝葉對上。兩個EP使用不同的BD位於不同的EPG中。

再來，我們看看環保部門從哪裡學到：

```
leaf4# show endpoint ip 192.168.20.2
```

Legend:

O - peer-attached H - vtep a - locally-aged S - static
V - vpc-attached p - peer-aged L - local M - span
s - static-arp B - bounce

VLAN/ Interface	Encap	MAC Address	MAC Info/
Domain	VLAN	IP Address	IP Info
30	vlan-2268	0050.56a5.fccc	LV
po3			
Joey-Tenant:Joey-Internal	vlan-2268	192.168.20.2	LV
po3			

```
calo2-leaf4# show endpoint ip 192.168.1.100
```

Legend:

O - peer-attached H - vtep a - locally-aged S - static
V - vpc-attached p - peer-aged L - local M - span
s - static-arp B - bounce

VLAN/ Interface	Encap	MAC Address	MAC Info/
Domain	VLAN	IP Address	IP Info

VLAN/ Interface	Encap	MAC Address	MAC Info/
Domain	VLAN	IP Address	IP Info
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----			

Joey-Tenant:Joey-Internal		192.168.1.100	
tunnel2			

現在，讓我們驗證硬體已程式設計：

```
leaf4# vsh_lc
module-1# show platform internal hal ep 13 all
```

LEGEND:

VrfName:	Vrf Name	T:	Type
(Pl: Physical, Vl: Virtual, Xr: Remote)			
EP IP:	Endpoint IP		
S Class:	S Class	Age Intvl:	Age
Interval			
S T:	Static Ep	S E:	
Secure EP			
L D:	Learn Disable	B N D:	Bind
Notify Disable			
E N D:	Epg Notify Disable	B E:	
Bounce Enable			
I D L:	IVxlan Dont Learn	SPI:	
Source Policy Incomplete			
DPI:	Dest Policy Incomplete	SPA:	
Source Policy Applied			
DPA:	Dest Policy Applied	DSS:	Dest
Shared Service			
IL:	Is Local	VUB:	Vnid
Use Bd			
SO:	SA Only	EP NH L3IfName:	EP
Next Hop L3 If Name			
NHT:	Next Hop Type (L2: L2 Entry L3: L3 Next Hop)	BD Name:	L2 NH
BD Name			
EP Mac:	EP Mac	L3 IfName:	L3 NH
If Name			
L2 IfName:	L2 If Name	FD Name:	L2
Entry FD Name			
IP:	L3 NH IP		

L3 EP Count: 12

=====

=====

B E I S D S D D V EP-NH

N	Vrf	EP	S	Age	S S L N N B D P P P P S I U S L3
H	BD	EP	L3	L2	FD
Name	T	IP	Class	Intvl	T E D D D E L I I A A S L B O
IfName	T	Name	Mac	IfName	Ifname Name IP
common*rewall	Pl	10.6.112.1	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 -		00:00:00:00:00:00 -	-	-	0.0.0.0
common*rewall	Pl	10.6.114.1	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 -		00:00:00:00:00:00 -	-	-	0.0.0.0
common*rewall	Pl	10.6.114.129	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 -		00:00:00:00:00:00 -	-	-	0.0.0.0
common*efault	Pl	100.100.101.1	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 -		00:00:00:00:00:00 -	-	-	0.0.0.0

```

Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.1.1          1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Xr 192.168.1.100      8013 128 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 -
L3 - 00:0c:0c:0c:0c:0c Tunnel2    Tunnel2 - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal2 Pl 192.168.3.1        1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.20.1         1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.20.2      800a 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L2 BD-28 00:50:56:a5:fc:cc - Po3 FD-30 -
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.21.1         1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0
Joey-T*ternal Pl 192.168.21.2         800c 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L2 BD-7 00:50:56:a5:0c:11 - Po4 FD-8 -
Joey-T*ternal Pl 2001:0:0:100::1       1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -
L3 - 00:00:00:00:00:00 - - - 0.0.0.0

```

硬體認為EP存在於通道2上。通道2的目的地是什麼？

```

module-1# show system internal eltmc info interface tunnel2
IfInfo:
interface:      Tunnel2  :::      ifindex:      402718722
iod:            66      :::      state:         up
Mod:            0      :::      Port:          0
Tunnel Index:  0      :::      Tunnel Dst ip: 0xc0a87843
Tunnel Encap:  ivxlan  :::      Tunnel VPC Peer: 0
Tunnel Dst ip str: 192.168.120.67  :::      Tunnel ept:    0x1

[SDK Info]:
tunnl_name:
vrf_id:         2      :::      if_index:     0x18010002
hwencapidx:    0      :::      encapsytype:  1
mac_proxy:     0      :::      v4_proxy:     0
v6_proxy:      0      :::      ip_addr_type: 0
ipv4_address:  0xc0a87843

[SDB INFO]:
iod:            66
pc_if_index:   0
fab_if_index:  0
sv_if:         0
src_idx:       0
int_vlan:     0
encap_vlan:   0
mod_port_status: 0x41620003
v6_tbl_id:    0x80000002
v4_tbl_id:    0x2
router_mac:00.00.00.00.00.00
unnumbered:   0
trunk_id:     0
tunnel_mod:   0
tunnel_port:  0
tep_ip:       0xc0a87843
ip_if_mode:   0
sdk_vrf_id:   2
mtu:          9366  :::      ipmtu_id:     0
is_fex_fabric: 0

```

由於目標位於vPC之外，因此該目標IP應該是遠端枝葉的vPC虛擬IP。讓我們檢查遠端枝葉並檢視：

```
leaf1# show system internal epm vpc
```

```

Local TEP IP           : 192.168.160.95
Peer TEP IP           : 192.168.160.93
vPC configured        : Yes
vPC VIP              : 192.168.120.67
MCT link status       : Up
Local vPC version bitmap : 0x7
Peer vPC version bitmap : 0x7
Negotiated vPC version : 3
Peer advertisement received : Yes
Tunnel to vPC peer    : Up

```

非常好，因此它從遠端vPC對獲取了目標EP。我們來看看ELAM看到什麼並驗證我們是否正確轉發資料包：

伊拉姆語

```

module-1# debug platform internal tah elam asic 0
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam)# trigger init in-select 6 out-select 0
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# set outer ipv4 src_ip 192.168.20.2 dst_ip 192.168.1.100
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# start
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 0 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 1 Status Triggered

```

現在，對於EX硬體上的遠端目標，有2個ELAM值在排除資料包流故障時非常重要。與之前類似的 `ovector_idx`和`encap_idx`:

```

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# report | grep ovec
  sug_elam_out_sidebnd_no_spare_vec.ovector_idx: 0xB8
module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# report | grep encap
  sug_lurw_vec.encap_l2_idx: 0x0
  sug_lurw_vec.encap_pcid: 0x0
  sug_lurw_vec.encap_idx: 0x6
  sug_lurw_vec.encap_vld: 0x1

```

在EX硬體上，我們確實能夠驅動應轉發資料包的目的埠。以前，我們通常只檢查封裝idx並驗證目標idx是否是正確的隧道。在此我們可以驗證哪些埠對映到8B:

```

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel6)# show platform internal hal l2 port gpd
Legend:
-----
IfId:      Interface Id
I P:       Is PC Mbr
Uc PC Cfg: UcPcCfg Idx
As:        Asic
Sl:        Slice
Ss:        Slice SrcId
srcid)
L S:       Local Slot
L3:       Is L3
P:         PifTable
RP:        Rw PifTable
IP:        If Profile Table
RS:        Rw SrcId Table
DP:        DPort Table

IfName:     Interface Name
IfId:       Interface Id
Uc PC MbrId: Uc Pc Mbr Id
AP:         Asic Port
Sp:         Slice Port
Ovec:       Ovector (slice |
Reprogram:
Xla Idx:    Xlate Idx
Ovx Idx:    OXlate Idx
N L3:       Num. of L3 Ifs
NI L3:      Num. of Infra L3 Ifs
Vif Tid:    Vif Tid

```


L2IfName: L2 If Name

Num. of Sandboxes: 1

Sandbox_ID: 0, BMP: 0x0

Remote Tep Count: 15

=====
=====
=====

		E		Vrf		Hw		V I P P P I I C		U B B	
NH	Vrf	L3	L3	L2	L2	Enc	P L 4 6 M I C	O B d	D T Id	Id	
IfId	Ifname	T Lid	VrfId	Name	IP	Enc	P L 4 6 M I C	O B d	D T Id	Id	
Cnt	VrfId	Name	IP	Mac	IfId	IfName	IfId	IfName			

=====
=====
=====

18010002	Tunnel2	I	3005	2	overlay-1	192.168.120.670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	E	2
2	2	overlay-1	0.0.0.0		0d:0d:0d:0d:0d:00	1a030001	Eth1/49.1		1a030000	Eth1/4							
9																	
2		overlay-1	0.0.0.0		0d:0d:0d:0d:0d:00	1a031002	Eth1/50.2		1a031000	Eth1/5							
0																	

此輸出提供我們關心的幾個值：

IfId — 分配給通道的介面ID

IP — 目的地的IP。這應該與ELTMC相符。

L3 IfId — 交換器可用來轉送到適當目的地的第3層介面。

得知IfId後，我們可以驗證在群組中取得的封包是否與通道目的地相符：

module-1(DBG-TAH-elam-insel9)# show platform internal hal tunnel rtep apd

Non-Sandbox Mode

LEGEND:

ifId:	Interface Id	IP:	IP address
HwVrfId:	Hardware Vrf Id	SrcTepIdx:	Source Tep Index
BDXlate:	Egress BDXlate	DstInfoIdx:	Destination info index
RwEncapIdx:	Rw Encap Index	ECMPIdx:	ECMP Index
Num:	Number of hops	ECMPMbrIdx:	ECMP member Index
L2 Index:	L2 Index	RwDmacIdx:	Rw Dmax Index

Num. of Sandboxes: 1

Sandbox_ID: 0, BMP: 0x0

Remote Tep Count: 15

=====
=====
=====

ifId	IP	HwVrfId	BDXlate	SrcTepIdx	DstInfoIdx	RwEncapIdx	ECMPIdx	ECMPMbrIdx	Num
L2Index	RwDmacIdx								

=====
=====

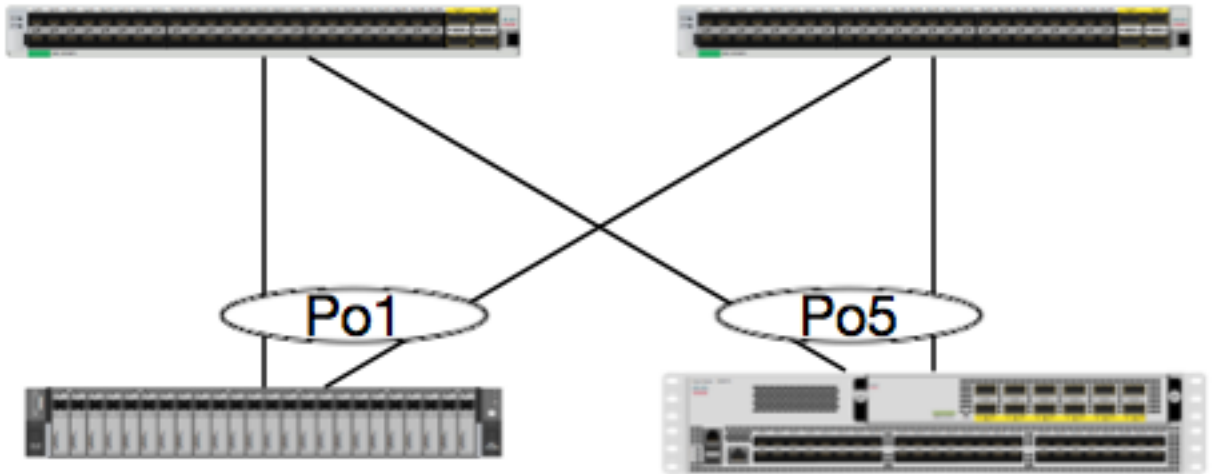

```
18010002 192.168.120.67 2 1 3a9a 3005 6 0 0 2
1a030000 0 <---- RwEncapIdx is 6! Same as the "encap_idx" in the ELAM Report.
```

```
1a031000 1
```

此隧道的RwEncapIdx (重寫封裝索引) 為6，這是在elam中顯示的內容。

1 EP → L3輸出 — 路由流

拓撲



EP1
EPG1
0050.56a5.50ab
192.168.20.10/24

N5K -OSPF
100.100.100.100/32

在本示例中，我們將跟蹤資料包的流量，該資料包從EP1傳送ICMP到運行OSPF的N5K上的環回。N5K通過同一對EX交換機上的L3Out連線。

由於我們已經在本文檔開頭驗證了本地EP程式設計，因此假定在硬體中正確學習了EP，然後繼續路由驗證。

首先檢查OSPF狀態和路由表：

```
leaf6# show ip ospf neighbors vrf jr:sb
OSPF Process ID default VRF jr:sb
Total number of neighbors: 2
Neighbor ID      Pri State                Up Time  Address          Interface
27.27.27.1       1 FULL/BDR              00:22:39 10.10.27.1      Vlan28 <---- Leaf5
27.27.27.3       1 FULL/DROTHER         00:22:37 10.10.27.3      Vlan28 <---- N5K
```

```
leaf6# show ip route vrf jr:sb 100.100.100.100
IP Route Table for VRF "jr:sb"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
***' denotes best mcast next-hop
```

'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

```
100.100.100.100/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0  
  *via 10.10.27.3, vlan28, [110/5], 00:16:58, ospf-default, intra
```

因此，我們知道路由表在10.10.27.3上將下一跳顯示為5K。這算是良好的開端，但我們如何驗證哪些硬體有呢？

首先檢查硬體中的鄰接表，確保ARP解析為10.10.27.3，並且已使用正確的介面進行程式設計：

```
leaf6# vsh_lc  
module-1# show forwarding adjacency  
  
IPv4 adjacency information, adjacency count 20  
  
next-hop      rewrite info  interface      phy i/f  
-----  
10.10.27.1    0022.bdf8.19ff Vlan28         Tunnel3  
10.10.27.3    8c60.4f02.88fc Vlan28         port-channel5
```

MAC地址與5K:

```
ACI-5548-B# show interface vlan 3117  
Vlan3117 is up, line protocol is up  
  Hardware is EtherSVI, address is 8c60.4f02.88fc  
  Internet Address is 10.10.27.3/29  
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec
```

在EX平台上，有一個分配給VRF的「hw_vrf_idx」。在我們驗證硬體程式設計時，將引用此索引。讓我們找到索引：

```
module-1# show system internal eltmc info vrf jr:sb  
VRF-TABLE: jr:sb  
  vrf_type:          tenant    ::: context_id:          6  
  overlay_index:    0      ::: vnid:                  2129921  
  scope:            5      ::: sclass:                16386  
  v4_table_id:      0x5     ::: v6_table_id:          0x80000005  
  intf_count:       5      ::: intrn_vlan_id:        0  
  VRF Intf:         Vlan11   ::: src_plcy_incomp:      0  
  vnid_hex:         0x208001 ::: ingress_policy:        0x1  
  vrf_intf_list:    Vlan28,Vlan16,Vlan9,Vlan11,loopback2,  
  hw_vrf_idx:      4612   ::: nb_egr_outer_bd:      0  
  sb_egr_outer_bd: 0  
  vrf_bd_list:      28,16,11,9,  
  sb_egr_outer_bd: 0      ::: sdk_vrf_id:            5
```

```
[SDK Info]:  
  vrf_name:          jr:sb  
  vrf_id:            5      ::: hw_vrf_idx:            4612  
  vrf_vnid:          2129921 ::: is_infra:              0  
  tornbinfracwbd:   0      ::: torsbinfracwbd:        0  
  ingressBdAclLabel: 0      ::: ingBdAclLblMask:       0  
  egressBdAclLabel: 0      ::: egrBdAclLblMask:       0  
  sg_label:          5      ::: sclass:                 16386  
  sp_incomplete:    1      ::: sclassprio:             3
```

```
[SDB INFO]:  
v4 table  
  vrf type:          1  
  vrf id:            5
```

```

vnid: 2129921
internal infra vlan: 0
external router mac:00:22:bd:f8:19:ff
v6 table
vrf type: 1
vrf id: 5
vnid: 2129921
internal infra vlan: 0
external router mac:00:22:bd:f8:19:ff

```

在檢測到鄰接關係後，HAL應該對路由進行程式設計。我們可以使用以下命令檢查這一點：

```
module-1# show platform internal hal l3 routes | head
```

```

-----
LEGEND:
|
-----
LID: Logical ID          RID: Route ID          PID: Physical ID      NB-ID:Next-Base ID
HIT IDX: Next-Hop HitIndex  CLP : Class Priority  TBI: Trie Base Index  |
SC : Sup-Copy            SSR: Src Sup-Redirect  DSR: Dst Sup-Redirect  TDD :TTL Disable
NB: NextBaseType        SDC : Src Direct Connect  TRO: Trie Offset      |
SPI: Src Policy Inc     DPI: Dst Policy Inc    DR : Default Route     LE  :Learn Enable
[E:Ecmp/A:Adj]         ILL : Is Link Local    ISS: Is Shared Services |
RT : Route Type         FWD: Forwarding       HR : Host Routes       EP  :Ext Prefixes
DLR: Default Lpm Route   CLSS: Class Id        RDEL: Route in Deletion |
BNE: Bind Notify Enable  SNE: Sclass Notify Enable  BE : Bounce Enable    IDL :Ivxlan
DoNotLearn DL : Dest Local          SA : Src Only          AI : Age Interval
|
SF : Static Flag        SH : Src Hit          DH: Dest Hit
|
module-1# show platform internal hal l3 routes

```

```

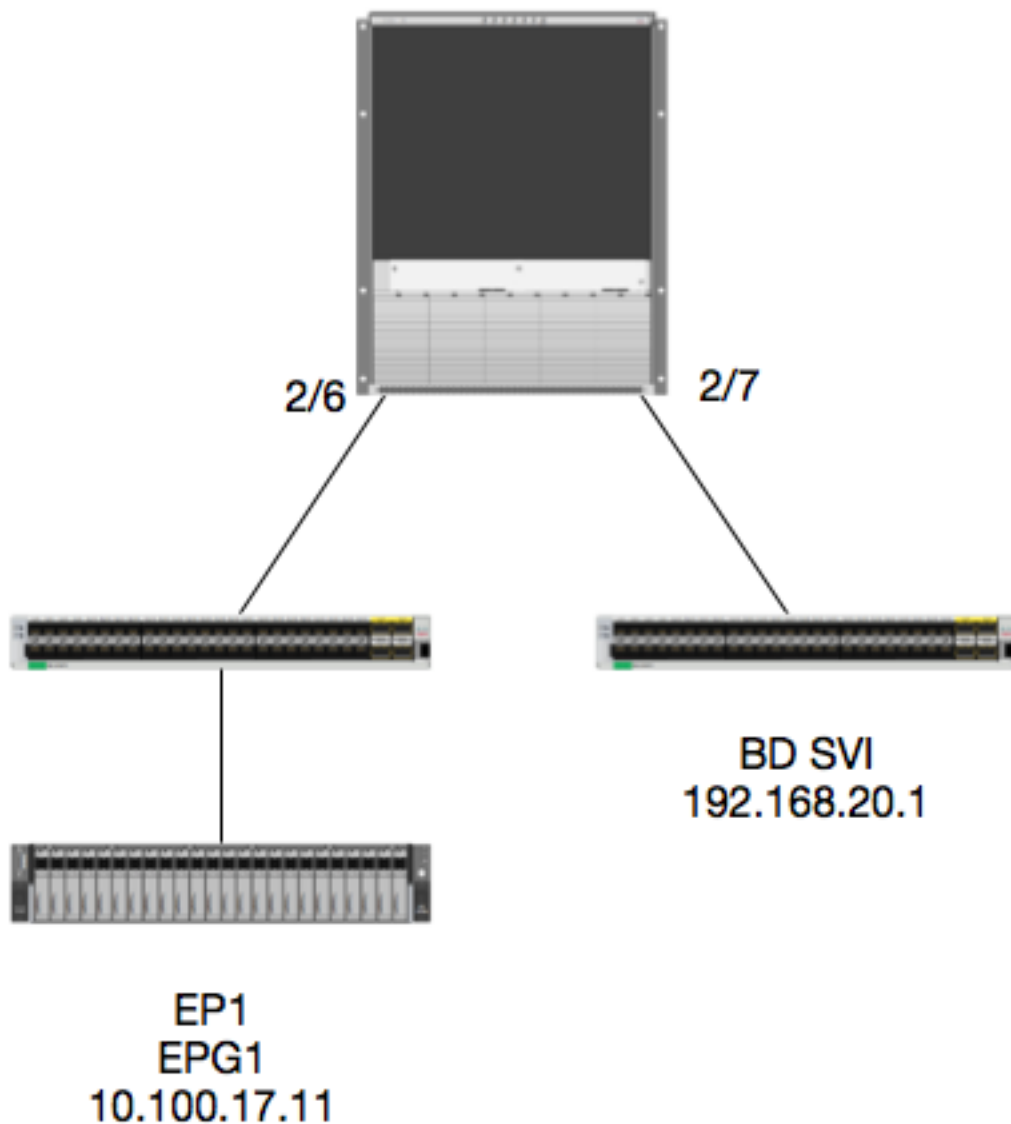
-----
LEGEND:
|
-----
LID: Logical ID          RID: Route ID          PID: Physical ID      NB-ID:Next-Base ID
HIT IDX: Next-Hop HitIndex  CLP : Class Priority  TBI: Trie Base Index  |
SC : Sup-Copy            SSR: Src Sup-Redirect  DSR: Dst Sup-Redirect  TDD :TTL Disable
NB: NextBaseType        SDC : Src Direct Connect  TRO: Trie Offset      |
SPI: Src Policy Inc     DPI: Dst Policy Inc    DR : Default Route     LE  :Learn Enable
[E:Ecmp/A:Adj]         ILL : Is Link Local    ISS: Is Shared Services |
RT : Route Type         FWD: Forwarding       HR : Host Routes       EP  :Ext Prefixes
DLR: Default Lpm Route   CLSS: Class Id        RDEL: Route in Deletion |
BNE: Bind Notify Enable  SNE: Sclass Notify Enable  BE : Bounce Enable    IDL :Ivxlan
DoNotLearn DL : Dest Local          SA : Src Only          AI : Age Interval
|
SF : Static Flag        SH : Src Hit          DH: Dest Hit
|

```

```

-----
|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
- Trie ----->|<Dleft Trie>|
| VRF |      | Prefix/Len |      | RT| RID |      | LID | Type| PID | FPID/| HIT
|N| NB-ID | NB Hw | PID | FPID/|      | TBI  |TRO|Ifindex|CLSS|CLP| AI |SH|DH| Flags
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|B|      | Idx |      | TID |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

```

邏輯

在本示例中，我們將跟蹤從EP1發往遠端BD交換虛擬介面(SVI)的資料包流。本示例的目的是驗證主幹轉發，以確保將該資料包傳送到正確的枝葉。讓我們假設封包已傳送到輸入枝葉上的主幹代理。

在骨幹上，我們首先驗證目的地IP的Council of Oracles Protocol(COOP)，因為封包已傳送到骨幹代理進行查詢：

```
calol-spine1# show coop internal info ip-db | grep -A 10 192.168.20.1
IP address : 192.168.20.1
Vrf : 2129921
Flags : 0
EP vrf vnid : 2129921
EP IP : 192.168.20.1
Publisher Id : 10.0.224.88
Record timestamp : 11 04 2016 16:41:16 422062712
Publish timestamp : 11 04 2016 16:41:16 424633605
Seq No: 0
Remote publish timestamp: 01 01 1970 00:00:00 0
URIB Tunnel Info
Num tunnels : 1
Tunnel address : 10.0.224.88 <----- REMOTE LEAF
```

Tunnel ref count : 1

讓我們驗證哪個枝葉具有該TEP地址：

```
spine1# acidiag fmvread | grep 10.0.224.88
    105      1      calo1-leaf5      FDO20160TPS      10.0.224.88/32      leaf
active      0
```

由於我們知道資料包進入模組2上的骨幹 (埠6) ，因此我們可以連線到模組2並檢視埠佈局。

```
spine1# vsh
Cisco iNX-OS Debug Shell
This shell should only be used for internal commands and exists
for legacy reasons. User should use ibash infrastructure as this
will be deprecated.
calo1-spine1# attach module 2
Attaching to module 2 ...
To exit type 'exit', to abort type '$.'
No directory, logging in with HOME=/
Bad terminal type: "xterm-256color". Will assume vt100.
Cisco iNX-OS Debug Shell
This shell should only be used for internal commands and exists
for legacy reasons. User should use ibash infrastructure as this
will be deprecated.
Loading parse tree (LC). Please be patient...
module-2#
```

module-2# show platform internal hal l2 port gpd

```
Legend:
-----
IfId:      Interface Id          IfName:      Interface Name
I P:      Is PC Mbr              IfId:        Interface Id
Uc PC Cfg:  UcPcCfg Idx          Uc PC MbrId:  Uc Pc Mbr Id
As:        Asic                  AP:          Asic Port
Sl:        Slice                 Sp:          Slice Port
Ss:        Slice SrcId           Ovec:        Ovector (slice |
srcid)
L S:        Local Slot           Reprogram:
L3:        Is L3
P:         PifTable              Xla Idx:     Xlate Idx
RP:        Rw PifTable           Ovx Idx:     OXlate Idx
IP:        If Profile Table      N L3:        Num. of L3 Ifs
RS:        Rw SrcId Table        NI L3:        Num. of Infra L3 Ifs
DP:        DPort Table           Vif Tid:     Vif Tid
SP:        SrcPortState Table     RwV Tid:     RwVif Tid
RSP:       RwSrcPortstate Table   Ing Lbl:     Ingress Acl Label
UC:        UCPcCfg               Egr Lbl:     Egress Acl Label
UM:        UCPcMbr               Reprogram:
PROF ID:    Lport Profile Id      HI:          LportProfile Hw
VS:        VifStateTable
Install
RV:        Rw VifTable
Num. of Sandboxes: 1

Sandbox_ID: 0, BMP: 0x0
Port Count: 7

=====
=====
| Rep |                Uc   Uc                |          Reprogram          |
|      |                I PC  Pc                | L | R I R D   R U U X | L Xla Ovx N
```



```

=====
                                UcPc  Lb
IfId      IfName                As AP Sl SP Ss Ovec CfgId MbrId
=====
7d         -                    0 21 0 20 38 38 0    4
7e         -                    0 29 1 0 0 80 0    8
7f         -                    1 21 0 20 38 38 0    c
80         -                    1 29 1 0 0 80 0   10
81         -                    2 21 0 20 38 38 0   14
82         -                    2 29 1 0 0 80 0   18
83         -                    3 21 0 20 38 38 0   1c
84         -                    3 29 1 0 0 80 0   20
95         -                    0 19 0 18 30 30 0    3
96        -                    0 49 1 20 38 b8 0 7
97         -                    1 19 0 18 30 30 0    b
98         -                    1 49 1 20 38 b8 0    f
99         -                    2 19 0 18 30 30 0   13
9a         -                    2 49 1 20 38 b8 0   17
9b         -                    3 19 0 18 30 30 0   1b
9c         -                    3 49 1 20 38 b8 0   1f
ad         -                    0 25 0 24 40 40 0    1
ae         -                    0 41 1 18 30 b0 0    6
af         -                    1 25 0 24 40 40 0    9
b0         -                    1 41 1 18 30 b0 0    e
b1         -                    2 25 0 24 40 40 0   11
b2         -                    2 41 1 18 30 b0 0   16
b3         -                    3 25 0 24 40 40 0   19
b4         -                    3 41 1 18 30 b0 0   1e
dd         -                    0 15 0 14 28 28 0    2
de         -                    0 4d 1 24 40 c0 0    5
df         -                    1 15 0 14 28 28 0    a
e0         -                    1 4d 1 24 40 c0 0    d
e1         -                    2 15 0 14 28 28 0   12
e2         -                    2 4d 1 24 40 c0 0   15
e3         -                    3 15 0 14 28 28 0   1a
e4         -                    3 4d 1 24 40 c0 0   1d
=====

```

使用ASIC0/Ovc B8時，我們得到Mbrld 0x7, Slice並不重要。

此Mbrld是USD上對映到FM上的介面的介面。請記住，此Mbrld以十六進位制表示，必須轉換為十進位制。

通過檢視USD介面並檢查埠7，我們可以找到哪個FM:

```

module-2# show platform internal usd port info | grep -A 3 "Int 7"(if the interface has multiple
digits, will be "Int##" with no space)

```

```

Port 73.0 (Int 7) : Admin UP Link UP Remote slot22.asic0
    slice:1 slice port:32 lcl srcid:56 gbl srcid:184
    asic mrl:0xd07c010, mac mrl:0x12c84010, mac:16, chan:0
    speed 106G serdes: 0x328 0x329 0x32a 0x32b

```

「slot」以0為基礎，而FM編號以1為基礎，因此我們需要將1新增到此處列出的數字中。這意味著資料包應傳送到FM 23。

合成IP

與Alpine一樣，有一個合成IP用作外部IP地址，用於確定COOP查詢的雜湊。若要尋找此內容，您需要對內部DST IP運行此命令和grep:

```
module-2 (DBG-TAH-elam-insel7) # show forwarding route synthetic vrf all | grep 192.168.20.1
SYNTH-88          1.203.211.185/32      0x208001          192.168.20.1
```

這表明1.203.211.185是我們的合成IP。基於此，我們還可以將FM鏈路上的「外部DST IP」設定為此。我們應該在FM上觸發：

光纖模組ELAM

```
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel7)# trigger reset
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam)# trigger init in-select 13 out-select 0
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel13)# set outer ipv4 dst_ip 1.203.211.185 <----- DST IP IS THE
SYNTHETIC IP
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel13)# set inner ipv4 src_ip 10.100.17.11 dst_ip 192.168.20.1
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel13)# start
stat
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel13)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 0 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 1 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 2 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 3 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 4 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 5 Status Armed
```

```
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel13)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 0 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 1 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 2 Status Triggered <----- Triggered on SLICE 2
Asic 0 Slice 3 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 4 Status Armed
Asic 0 Slice 5 Status Armed
```

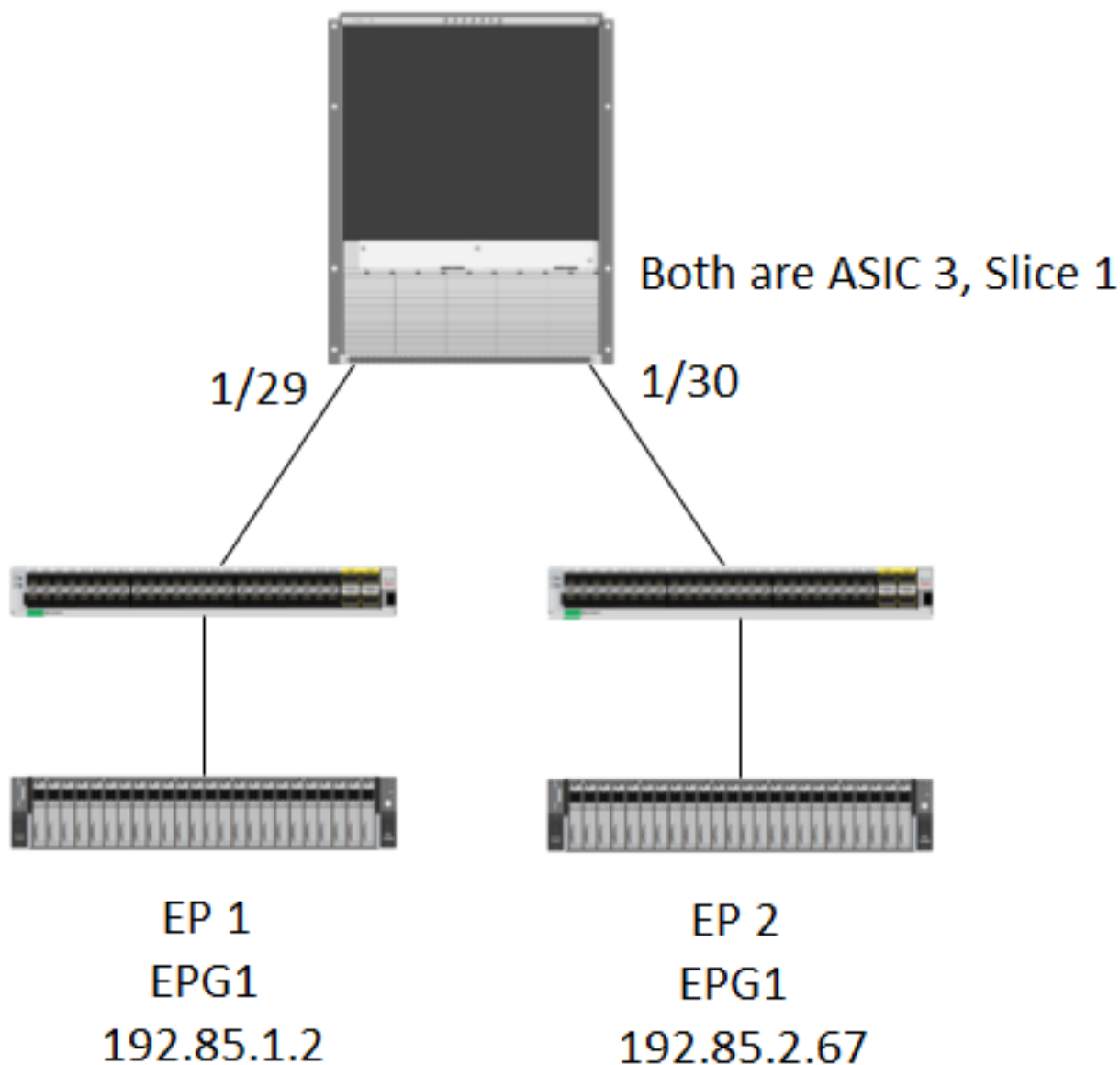
顯然，請轉儲完整的報告，但讓我們看一下我們觸發的此資料包的ovector_idx:

lac_elam_out_sidebnd_no_spare_vec.ovector_idx:0x20 <以下-----令中使用的向量索引

我們如何確定哪個介面具有此向量？在FM上運行以下命令：

****錯誤CSCvf42796**，附加所有FM命令，並加上「|不更多」。否則，某些表條目可能不會顯示在最終輸出中。

```
module-23(DBG-TAH-elam-insel13) # show platform internal hal 12 port gpd | no-more
Legend:
-----
IfId:          Interface Id          IfName:       Interface Name
I P:           Is PC Mbr             IfId:         Interface Id
Uc PC Cfg:     UcPcCfg Idx             Uc PC MbrId:  Uc Pc Mbr Id
As:           Asic                  AP:           Asic Port
Sl:           Slice                 Sp:           Slice Port
Ss:           Slice SrcId           Ovec:         Ovector (slice |
srcid)
L S:           Local Slot           Reprogram:
L3:           Is L3
P:            PifTable
RP:           Rw PifTable           Xla Idx:      Xlate Idx
Ovx Idx:      OXlate Idx
```

邏輯

在某些情況下，我們會在「`show platform internal hal2 internal-port pi`」表中捕獲沒有Ovector的資料包。在下面的場景中，我們實際上捕獲的是從FM傳回的資料包，因此我們需要檢視不同的表格，以檢視資料包選擇的前面板埠。

請注意，上面的拓撲是學習傳輸流量的完全不同的環境（無代理路由）。模組是N9K-X9732C-EX。

```
@module-1# debug platform internal tah elam asic 3
@module-1(DBG-elam)# trigger reset
@module-1(DBG-elam)# trigg init in-select 13 out-select 0
@module-1(DBG-elam-insel13)# set inner ipv4 src_ip 192.85.1.2 dst_ip 192.85.2.67
@module-1(DBG-elam-insel13)# star
@module-1(DBG-elam-insel13)# stat
ELAM STATUS
=====
Asic 3 Slice 0 Status Armed
Asic 3 Slice 1 Status Triggered
```


IfId	Ifname	P Cfg	MbrID	As	AP	S1	Sp	Ss	Ovec	S	P	P	P	S	P	Sp	Sp	C	M	L	3	Idx	Idx	L3
L3 Tid	Tid	Lbl	Lbl	S	V	ID	I																	
1f5	SpInBndMgmt	0 9de	1a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	D-2d4	D-3e1	0	0	0	0	1	0																
1a000000	Eth1/1	0 1b	1c	0	11	0	10	20	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	D-13b	D-33b	500	0	1	0	3	0																
1a01c000	Eth1/29	0 37	1e	3	3d	1	14	28	a8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8	1
1	D-3f2	D-7a	100	0	0	0	2	0																
1a01d000	Eth1/30	0 38	20	3	39	1	10	20	a0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	1
1	D-36e	D-362	100	0	0	0	2	0																
1a01e000	Eth1/31	0 39	22	3	35	1	c	18	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	1
1	D-273	D-8	100	0	0	0	2	0																
1a01f000	Eth1/32	0 3a	24	3	31	1	8	10	90	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	a	a	1
1	D-154	D-5d	100	0	0	0	2	0																

1/30是連線到枝葉102的phy介面，由拓撲、ASIC 3、片1驗證