



# HPE 5940-CMW710-R6710P03

## Usage Guidelines

**Keywords:** Version Information, Version changed, Unresolved Problems and Avoidance Measures, List of Solved Problems

**Abstract:** Provide all details about the application version file, include: Version Information, Version changed, Unresolved Problems and Avoidance Measures, List of Solved Problems

**Abbreviations:**

Abbreviations	Full spelling
IRF	Intelligent Resilient Framework
AAA	Authentication, Authorization and Accounting
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
CMW	Comware
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
LACP	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
MIB	Management Information Base
MSTP	Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
RIP	Routing Information Protocol
ECN	Explicit Congestion Notification



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# Version information

## Version number

Version number (outer): HPE Comware Software, Version 7.1.070, Release 6710P03

Version number (inner): V300R039B01D064SP180703

## Version history

Table 1 Version history

Version number(inner)	Version Number(outer)	Based Version Number	Release Date	Remark
V300R039B01D064SP180703	5940-CMW710-R6710P03	5940-CMW710-R6710P01	2023-08-01	None
V300R039B01D064SP180701	5940-CMW710-R6710P01	5940-CMW710-R6710	2023-03-02	None
V300R039B01D039	5940-CMW710-R6710	5940-CMW710-F6705	2022-12-28	None
V300R039B01D024	5940-CMW710-F6705	5940-CMW710-E6702	2022-07-25	None
V300R039B01D018	5940-CMW710-E6702	5940-CMW710-R2717	2022-04-14	None
V300R009B03D007SP29	5940-CMW710-R2717	5940-CMW710-R2702	2021-09-30	None
V300R009B03D007SP03	5940-CMW710-R2702	5940-CMW710-F2701	2019-06-06	None
V300R009B03D001	5940-CMW710-F2701	5940-CMW710-R2612P02	2018-10-31	None
V300R009B01D024SP14	5940-CMW710-R2612P02	5940-CMW710-R2612P01	2018-09-27	None
V300R009B01D024SP12	5940-CMW710-R2612P01	5940-CMW710-R2612	2018-08-24	None
V300R009B01D024SP09	5940-CMW710-R2612	5940-CMW710-R2610	2018-06-01	None
V300R009B01D024SP01	5940-CMW710-R2610	5940-CMW710-R2609	2017-11-30	None
V300R009B01D024	5940-CMW710-R2609	5940-CMW710-R2608P02	2017-11-24	None
V300R009B01D023SP02	5940-CMW710-R2608P02	5940-CMW710-F2608	2017-10-30	None
V300R009B01D021	5940-CMW710-F2608	5940-CMW710-F2606	2017-07-12	None



Version number(inner)	Version Number(outer)	Based Version Number	Release Date	Remark
V300R009B01D017SP01	5940-CMW710-F2606	5940-CMW710-F2605	2017-04-28	None
V300R009B01D016SP01	5940-CMW710-F2605	5940-CMW710-F2604	2017-04-07	None
V300R009B01D015SP01	5940-CMW710-F2604	5940-CMW710-F2603	2017-02-28	None
V300R009B01D013SP01	5940-CMW710-F2603	5940-CMW710-R2509P02	2016-12-19	None
V300R009B01D010SP03	5940-CMW710-R2509P02	5940-CMW710-R2509P01	2016-11-03	None
V300R009B01D010	5940-CMW710-R2509P01	5940-CMW710-R2509	2016-09-18	None
V300R009B01D010	5940-CMW710-R2509	5940-CMW710-R2508	2016-09-07	None
V300R009B01D008SP01	5940-CMW710-R2508	5940-CMW710-R2507	2016-07-29	None
V300R009B01D007SP02	5940-CMW710-R2507	5940-CMW710-R2506	2016-07-14	None
V300R009B01D006SP01	5940-CMW710-R2506	First release	2016-05-30	None

## Release reason

Fix bugs.

## Restrictions and cautions

None.

## Open problems and workarounds

### 201612070474

- Symptom: MACsec is enabled on interfaces of an interface card. When the interface card is removed and re-installed, flapping occurs on other interfaces of the switch that have established MACsec connections.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. MACsec is enabled on interfaces of an interface card and other interfaces on the switch.
  - b. The interface card is removed and re-installed.
- Workaround: Use the following procedure to re-install the interface card:



- c. Delete all MACsec settings on the interface card.
- d. Remove the interface card and re-install it.
- e. Reconfigure MACsec on the interface card.

#### 202012310742

- Symptom: An IRF fabric fails to forward traffic for an AC that matches untagged traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregate interface with member ports on multiple IRF member devices.
  - b. Configure an AC to match untagged traffic on the aggregate interface.
  - c. Reboot an IRF member device.
  - d. Restart the aggregate interface, or delete another AC that matches untagged traffic and then recreate it.
  - e. Execute the **flooding disable** command on the VSI mapped to the AC created in step b.
- Workaround: Do not execute the **flooding disable** command.

#### 202302200107

- Symptom: Traffic forwarding is interrupted after a traffic outgoing interface switchover occurs on an DRNI system.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an DRNI member device receives ND entries from the DRNI peer after a device restart and a traffic outgoing interface switchover occurs on the device.
- Workaround: If this problem has occurred, delete the ND entries for the DRNI member devices to learn them again.

#### 202307130980

- Symptom: ARP and ND entries of DRNI extra VLANs cannot be synchronized over the peer link.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an DRNI member device reboots or its peer-link interface flaps.
- Workaround: None.



# List of resolved problems

## Resolved problems in R6710P03

### 202305040706

- Symptom: An interface on an 5940 switch comes up and goes down repeatedly after a 10G transceiver module is inserted into the interface with a QSFP+ to SFP+ adapter and no optical fiber is connected to the transceiver module
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 10G transceiver module is inserted into an interface with a QSFP+ to SFP+ adapter on an 5940 switch and no optical fiber is connected to the transceiver module.
- Remarks: None.

### 202302141672

- Symptom: gRPC-sampled data reported is abnormal irregularly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you configure gRPC sensor path **ifmgr/trafficstatistics/interfaces**.
- Remarks: None.

### 202302150003

- Symptom: The log file **fabric.log** generated by VCF fabric exhausts the memory.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the automated deployment scenario of VCF fabric runs for a long period of time or interfaces flap.
- Remarks: None.

### 202302151795

- Symptom: When member ports of an aggregate interface come up, the member ports will flap once and then restore to up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **lACP period short** and **link-delay down 5** commands are executed on the aggregation member ports and then wavelength division switchover is performed.
- Remarks: None.

### 202302141663

- Symptom: Dynamic ND entries do not age out on an EVPN DRNI member device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an EVPN DRNI member device reboots.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202206170581

- Symptom: The **mka enable** command is executed to enable MACsec on an LSWM18CQMSEC module, and then the module is rebooted by using the **reboot** command or is reinstalled. After the module reboots, the **mka enable** setting configured in interface view is lost.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **mka enable** command to enable MACsec on an LSWM18CQMSEC module.
  - b. Reboot the module with the **reboot** command or reinstall the module.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202306080897

- Symptom: The device generates message **Failed to save license data to the primary license storage area** at intervals of 24 hours.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the system fails to read and write the license storage area because of flash memory failure.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202305291927

- Symptom: API Device/Base cannot be read on Postman.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you use Postman to retrieve the Device/Base node.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202305100224

- Symptom: Protocol packets are dropped in an EVPN VXLAN-DCI network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the TTL of the protocol packets is 1.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202211031872

- Symptom: During the ISSU loading process, one IRF member device experiences packet loss for approximately 18 seconds.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if EVPN VXLAN is configured on IRF member devices, a subordinate member device is restarted, and Layer 3 VXLAN traffic by default matches a blackhole route.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202303131038

- Symptom: In the output from the **display ipv6 interface** command, the IPv6 address, interface name, and VPN fields are displayed on different lines, which should be displayed on the same line.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you execute the **display ipv6 interface** command.



- Remarks: None.

#### **202305221758**

- Symptom: When the outgoing interface of a VXLAN tunnel is a Layer 3 aggregate interface, the outgoing VXLAN packets carry VLAN tag 4095 unexpectedly. As a result, the peer cannot learn ARP entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the outgoing interface of a VXLAN tunnel is a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202305300007**

- Symptom: Creation of a VSI interface, Layer 3 subinterface, or Layer 3 aggregate subinterface might fail.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VSI interface, Layer 3 subinterface, or Layer 3 aggregate subinterface is created.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202304240579**

- Symptom: Isolation of aggregation member ports no longer takes effect on a DR interface, and the traffic is forwarded between the aggregation member ports.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Shut down all aggregation member ports of the IPP and DR interfaces, save the configuration, and reboot the device.
  - b. Bring up the aggregation member ports of the IPP.
  - c. After half of the DRNI restoration delay elapses, bring up the aggregation member ports of the DR interfaces.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202209230460**

- Symptom: In gRPC dial-in mode, some sampling paths cannot collect data and the data is collected by other sampling paths.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you configure multiple sampling paths in gRPC dial-in mode.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202211140499**

- Symptom: OSPF BFD flaps repeatedly.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if you use borrowed loopback interface addresses to establish OSPF neighbor relationship, configure BFD for OSPF, and then reboot the device.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202302150003**

- Symptom: The log file **fabric.log** generated by VCF fabric exhausts the memory.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the automated deployment scenario of VCF fabric runs for a long period of time or interfaces flap.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202305110216**

- Symptom: On a multicast VXLAN network, multicast traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device starts with the factory defaults and then you configure multicast VXLAN in the following order: first configure tunnels and VSIs, and then configure multicast.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202304171574**

- Symptom: The switch cannot obtain an IPv6 address after it is rebooted, and IPv6 automatic deployment fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller deploys the configuration to change the hardware resource mode during automatic deployment and the controller does not assign a fixed IPv6 address.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202305081426**

- Symptom: In an EVPN or VXLAN distributed gateway network, when the device receives a tunneled packet with a source IP address the same as a VSI interface address, the device will reply with a gratuitous ARP response, which can lead to high CPU usage.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the distributed gateways perform ARP probing in response to traffic.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202306100168**

- Symptom: A device attached to an DRNI system with dual-active VLAN gateways configured cannot learn ARP information about a peer.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a device attached to an DRNI system with dual-active VLAN gateways sends an ARP request to obtain the ARP information about a peer.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202305120926

- Symptom: The device gets stuck after a controller deploys the default action to interfaces on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device has port security settings and the controller uses multiple sessions to deploy the default action.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202304250098

- Symptom: After the **peer advertise vpn-reoriginate ibgp** command is executed, the local device removes private AS numbers (in the range of 65512 to 65534) from routes before advertising those routes to the specified peers. This operation affects the results of optimal route selection on the peers. When you execute the **display bgp update-group l2vpn evpn** command to view the update group information for the specified peers, the command output displays **Public-AS-Only: Yes**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you execute the **peer advertise vpn-reoriginate ibgp** command. This command enables the device to remove private AS numbers (in the range of 65512 to 65534) from routes before the device advertises those routes to the specified peers.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202305100217

- Symptom: When an endpoint sends an RARP message, the route used for forwarding traffic to the endpoint flaps, and traffic loss occurs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an endpoint dualhomed or singlhomed to an EVPN DRNI system sends an RARP packet.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202303160020

- Symptom: When a DHCP user comes online, the DHCP process is closed abnormally.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The DHCP user comes online through interface 1 and two IP addresses (for example, IP address A and IP address B) are obtained.
  - b. The DHCP user later comes online through interface 2 and IP address A is obtained.
  - c. The clientinfo entries on the DHCP relay device are reset.

#### 202306060566

- Symptom: After OSPF establishes a neighbor relationship with a neighboring device, the neighbor cannot learn the default route advertised by the local device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you create OSPF view without associating any interfaces and then execute the **nssa default-route-advertise** command.



- Remarks: None.

#### 202305200093

- Symptom: The device is disconnected from the controller when a patch is installed from the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you install a patch from the controller and restart the `xmlcfgd` process when the patch is installed.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202206071105

- Symptom: When you configure an **s-vid** (outer VLAN IDs) match criterion for a VPLS Ethernet service instance, you can only specify a single VLAN ID and cannot specify a VLAN ID range.
- condition: This symptom occurs when you configure a packet match criterion for an Ethernet service instance of a VPLS network.

#### 202305220011

- Symptom: IP address conflicts occur between four leaf devices because of inconsistent ARP and MAC information, and the CPU usage of the leaf devices reaches 70%.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - With ARP proxy enabled, a probe packet is sent when a remote ARP rule for EVPN is withdrawn.
  - A probe packet is sent if a remote ARP rule overwrites a local ARP entry.
- Remarks: None.

## Resolved problems in R6710P01

#### 202301120578

- Symptom: After an incremental patch is uninstalled, the **display boot-loader** command does not display information about a non-incremental patch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if both an incremental patch and a non-incremental patch are installed.
- Remarks: None.

## Resolved problems in R6710

#### 202208040005

- Symptom: In an M-LAG system that use VLAN interfaces to act as dual-active gateways for the same VLAN, an M-LAG member device cannot successfully ping an endpoint.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the other M-LAG member device receives ICMP replay packets.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202208241285**

- Symptom: A QoS policy applied to a control plane cannot filter the protocol packets to the control plane
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you apply a QoS policy to a control plane to filter protocol packets.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202211010383**

- Symptom: When a client-oriented MACsec connection is established between an Aruba device and HPE switch, the MACsec protocol cannot come up, and the connection cannot be established correctly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a client-oriented MACsec connection is established between an Aruba device and HPE switch.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202204071026**

- Symptom: A QoS policy applied to a VSI takes effect only on traffic forwarded at Layer 2 and does not take effect on traffic forwarded at Layer 3.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a QoS policy is applied to a VSI.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202211031872**

- Symptom: On an EVPN DCI network, the device forwards multiple copies of a packet.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the automatic MAC address learning feature is not enabled on the tunnel side, and the Layer 3 service traffic received on the tunnel side does not match any MAC address entry.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202211050218**

- Symptom: After the BFD MAD configuration is deleted from a VLAN interface, the configuration remains.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure BFD MAD on the VLAN interface, and bind the VLAN interface to a VPN instance.
  - b. Configure BFD MAD on an aggregate interface. Bind the aggregate interface to the same VPN instance as the VLAN interface.



- c. Delete the BFD MAD configuration from the VLAN interface.
  - d. Delete the VLAN interface configured with BFD MAD.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202211050189

- Symptom: After an IRF member device is rebooted, the **display bfd session** command output displays two BFD MAD sessions.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure BFD MAD on an aggregate interface, and bind the aggregate interface to a VPN instance.
  - b. Delete the BFD MAD configuration from the aggregate interface.
  - c. Configure BFD MAD on a VLAN interface. Bind the VLAN interface to the same VPN instance as the aggregate interface.
  - d. Configure BFD MAD on the aggregate interface again.
  - e. Reboot an IRF member device. After the device is rebooted and the IRF fabric is formed again, execute the **display bfd session** command to display the BFD MAD sessions.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202204010582

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, some aggregation member ports do not forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF fabric acts as a VTEP.
  - A VXLAN tunnel has multiple equal-cost next hops, and the next hops correspond to multi-card aggregate interfaces.
  - The local aggregation member ports are shut down and then brought up.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202204110427

- Symptom: On a VPLS network with primary/backup PWs, traffic might fail to be forwarded after primary/backup PW switchover.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the public network interface of the primary PW flaps to switch traffic between the primary and backup PWs.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202204090439

- Symptom: The console gets stuck after repeated execution of the **port-security enable** or **port-security port-mode** command.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **port-security enable** or **port-security port-mode** command is repeatedly executed.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202207121416

- Symptom: IS-IS neighbors are disconnected during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the device has established IS-IS neighbor relationships and an ISSU is performed to upgrade the software from 27xx to 67xx.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202209200164

- Symptom: The device reports that L2VPN resources are insufficient and the AC configuration fails to be deployed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. When an L3VNI is created on the device, the statistics collection feature is enabled by default. Then, repeatedly create and delete L3VNIs.
  - b. Repeatedly execute the **interface vsi-interface** command and then the **undo interface vsi-interface** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202209120087

- Symptom: A QoS policy that contains multiple class-behavior associations is applied to the outbound direction of the device. When the actions in a class-behavior association are modified, traffic might match another class-behavior association by mistake.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply a QoS policy to multiple interfaces. A behavior contains the counting or CAR action.
  - b. Modify the actions in a traffic behavior or match criteria in a traffic class in the QoS policy or another QoS policy. Or, apply the QoS policy again.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202207081494

- Symptom: A process becomes abnormal when a VSI interface is assigned to a VSI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VSI is associated with an EVPN instance by using the **evpn encapsulation vxlan binding instance** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202109131526

- Symptom: Untagged packets cannot be forwarded for a local VLAN to a remote VXLAN.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the device is operating in border mode and forwards untagged packets of a local VLAN over a VXLAN tunnel.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202208220621**

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, traffic loss persists between the leaf and spine tiers.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple ECMP paths over VXLAN tunnels exist between the leaf tier and traffic destination, the next hops are different spine devices, and one of the spine devices is rebooted.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202209191590**

- Symptom: In an MVXLAN network, public network multicast routes created for PIM are not deleted completely.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the MVXLAN IPv4 address family and the MVXLAN IPv6 address family are created, and then the MVXLAN IPv4 address family and the MVXLAN IPv6 address family are deleted in turn.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202208311310**

- Symptom: IPv6 automated device deployment is interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the device performs IPv6 automated device deployment.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202208261550**

- Symptom: In an EVPN VXLAN network that forwards Layer 3 multicast traffic over DCI connections, it takes longer time than expected for traffic loss to stop after traffic flows enter the network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an EVPN VXLAN network forwards Layer 3 multicast traffic over DCI connections.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202207080423**

- Symptom: MAC authentication users flap on an aggregate interface 8 minutes after they come online.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if MAC authentication user offline detection is enabled by default.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202206291177

- Symptom: The device receives NA packets that do not carry the target link-layer address field and does not learn ND entries from the NA packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the device receives unrequested NA packets that do not carry the target link-layer address field.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202206230765

- Symptom: The device reports a permission deny error.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if command authorization is enabled and the **repeat** command is executed for more than 1000 times.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202206060838

- Symptom: In Layer 3 multicast on a cascaded M-LAG network, IGMP packets are looped between M-LAG interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an M-LAG interface receives IGMP query packets.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202205191660

- Symptom: In a multicast VXLAN network, the state of the MTunnel interface is down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you configure multicast VXLAN and then configure PIM on an interface in a VPN instance.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202210250334

- Symptom: The number of free resources in the **display resource-monitor resource nexthoppool1** command output increases all the time, and a resource alarm is triggered
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch learns a large number of ARP entries and you execute the **reset arp** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202209200820

- Symptom: Memory is leaked.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you add and delete Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202201171691

- Symptom: A QoS policy is still in effect after it is removed from a VSI interface.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if you perform the following operations:
  - a. Create a QoS policy without class-behavior associations, and apply it to a VSI interface.
  - b. Configure a class-behavior association in the QoS policy, and remove the QoS policy from the VSI interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202112270288**

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric with multichassis aggregation, the memory is exhausted, and the switch reboots when a large number of MAC authentication users come online on an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if offline detection and reauthentication are enabled.
- Remarks: How many users can cause this problem depends on the size of the memory. In this example, 16000 users come online in four groups at 300 users per second (4000 in each group).

## **Resolved problems in F6705**

#### **202206010870**

- Symptom: In a network with two IRF fabrics, BFD MAD flaps.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable BFD MAD on interfaces in the same VLAN.
  - b. Perform a master/subordinate switchover on one IRF fabric.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202204151725**

- Symptom: In an MPLS L3VPN, packets are forwarded across VPN instances.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an interface bound to VPN instance a receives a packet of VPN instance b and the packet matches the routing table of VPN instance b.
- Remarks: This issue has been solved for VLAN interfaces and Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces. This issue cannot be solved for Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces.

#### **202204290654**

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric with multichassis link aggregation, some of the aggregation member ports cannot forward traffic, causing uneven hashing after member ports are shut down and then brought up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the aggregate interface acts as an outgoing interface for a VXLAN tunnel.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202204191568

- Symptom: The convergence time of the Monitor Link down function is long.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the downlink interfaces in a monitor link group are shut down because an uplink interface goes down.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202204230202

- Symptom: A MAC address move does not trigger an ND move.
- Condition: This symptom might occur in an underlay M-LAG network if the **mac-address mac-move fast-update** command is executed.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202109131526

- Symptom: The device cannot forward untagged packets from a VLAN to a remote VXLAN.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device in border mode forwards untagged packets from a VLAN out of a VXLAN tunnel.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202205091702

- Symptom: On an EVPN DRNI network, packets are dropped unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if packets are received on an AC, the packets are VXLAN-encapsulated, and the packets carry the PVID VLAN tag of the interface hosting the AC.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202205091701

- Symptom: When ARP/ND traffic exists on an EVPN+DRNI network, if you repeatedly shut down and bring up the IPL aggregate interface of a DR member device, the device will reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you repeatedly shut down and bring up the IPL aggregate interface of a DR member device when ARP/ND traffic exists on an EVPN+DRNI network.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202205091696

- Symptom: The reply to an HTTP request on a device carries the server:HTTPD field, which is used to identify the server information. The vulnerability scanners consider that the server field might disclose the server information and result in attacks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device receives HTTP requests.
- Remarks: None.



#### **202205091688**

- Symptom: The memory leaks for the routed module.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you configure a gRPC sensor path to collect route information, and then make routes on the device flap.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202203141354**

- Symptom: After the device is rebooted, the detection interval configured for the BFD echo session does not take effect, and is displayed as the default value.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed on a DRNI network:
  - a. Configure a static BFD echo session with a detection interval different from that configured for the BFD echo session on an interface. The session can be negotiated as up.
  - b. Save the configuration, and then reboot the device.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202205171718**

- Symptom: When identical static ARP entries are configured on the DR member devices in a DR system, configuration fails on one DR member device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if identical static ARP entries are configured on the DR member devices in a DR system.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202105150186**

- Symptom: After an aggregate interface authenticates a MAC authentication user, an IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs, and the user goes offline 10 minutes later.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an aggregate interface authenticates a MAC authentication user and an IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202206240523**

- Symptom: A downstream device attached to an M-LAG EVPN system cannot ping the gateway.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VSI interfaces acting as gateways are assigned different IP addresses and the downstream device pings one gateway address.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202204290651**

- Symptom: Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces do not forward traffic.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if cross-device aggregation is configured in stack deployment and both Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces and Layer 3 subinterfaces act as equal-cost outgoing interfaces for a VXLAN tunnel.
- Remarks: Shut down and bring up any outgoing interface for the VXLAN tunnel after patch installation.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202204110097**

- Symptom: In an MPLS VPLS network, the PE device cannot transparently transmit IGMP packets when multicast features are enabled on the PE device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the device acts as a PE of an MPLS VPLS network, and Layer 2 or Layer 3 multicast features are enabled on the device.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202103051212**

- Symptom: On a DR system, EVPN VXLAN fails to forward untagged traffic from the local site to a remote site.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the untagged packets are incorrectly processed when they are forwarded at Layer 3 out of a tunnel interface on the underlay network.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202104220925**

- Symptom: On an EVPN VTEP with conversational learning disabled for remote MAC address entries, a blackhole MAC address entry on an interface module is deleted even through traffic matches the entry.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if some blackhole MAC address entries are not synchronized between cards.
- Remarks: None.

## **Resolved problems in E6702**

None.

## **Resolved problems in R2717**

#### **202107141294**

- Symptom: A DR interface does not learn MAC addresses.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:



- The IPP is an aggregate interface.
- In system view, the **mac-address mac-learning enable** command is executed, undone, and then executed again.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202107120224

- Symptom: A DR member device learns some MAC addresses on incorrect ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the MAC addresses move between the DR member devices.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202107050018

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, downstream aggregate interfaces fail, reducing ECMP links. As a result, it takes more time to finish route convergence.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you manually shut down one or multiple downstream aggregate interfaces on the IRF fabric.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202105260239

- Symptom: The device is operating in IPv6\_128 mode and reports insufficient ND resources when the host entry resources are exhausted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the ARP table capacity and the 32-bit routing table capacity exceed 16K.
- Remarks: None

#### 202105201209

- Symptom: NS requests are flooded by EVPN in a Layer 2 network if their target IP address belongs to a distributed EVPN gateway and destination IP address is a multicast address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if local ND proxy is enabled on the distributed EVPN gateway.
- Remarks: None

#### 202105200314

- Symptom: The device reports an incorrect message of insufficient PBR resources.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you specify an overlay ECMP next hop for the service chain PBR policy on the device.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202105171205

- Symptom: In NLB scenario, a member cannot ping another member.



- Condition: This symptom occurs when ARP suppression is enabled on the device to directly answer ARP requests and the attached VMs form a cluster. The MAC address in the Ethernet header of the ARP request is the cluster MAC address. The protocol's MAC address is the real MAC address of the sender. The MAC address in the Ethernet header of the ARP reply is also the cluster MAC address. Therefore, traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202105171186

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded after ARP entries moved.
- Condition: This symptom occurs in an EVPN DRNI network where the DRNI device's AC-side and tunnel-side ARP entries moved.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202105170291

- Symptom: uRPF cannot be enabled or disabled on an aggregate interface when the device is operating in l2gw hardware resource mode.
- Condition: None.
- Remarks: Enable or disable uRPF again after the patch is installed.

#### 202104291407

- Symptom: Packets are dropped on 100-GE IRF physical interfaces because of CRC errors.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the 100-GE IRF physical interfaces are connected through DAC cables.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202106160130

- Symptom: The resmond process gets stuck. As a result, no output is displayed when you execute the **display resource-monitor** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller frequently deploys resource management subscriptions related to the resmond process and cancels the subscriptions.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202108240145

- Symptom: The function of allowing a Layer 2 aggregate interface to be the only member of the specified DR group will cause packet loss.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller deploys the configuration of assigning an aggregate interface to a DR group and the controller enables the function of allowing a Layer 2 aggregate interface to be the only member of the specified DR group by default.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202101141489

- Symptom: The ACL specifications for MAC authentication cannot meet the customer requirements.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if MAC authentication deploys a large number of ACLs.
- Remarks: Optimize ACL resource deployment to save resources. You can save resources for only the first ACL referenced by MAC authentication on each port.

#### 202105150409

- Symptom: It takes a long time to remove member ports from an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you remove member ports from an aggregation group.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202101060459

- Symptom: The tunnel encapsulation entry errors might occur with a low probability, which will cause traffic forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you change the source interface of a tunnel when the tunnel is up.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202008210114

- Symptom: Configure an attack defense policy, but do not apply it to the local device. When the **reset attack-defense statistics local** command is executed to clear attack detection and prevention statistics for the device, the device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you configure an attack defense policy, but do not apply it to the local device.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202108251354

- Symptom: A vulnerability is found by mistake when Nessus is used to scan vulnerabilities on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Telnet is enabled on the HPE device.
  - Nessus is used to scan the Telnet service port of the device.

Remarks: None.

#### 202102250815

- Symptom: When an ACL is applied to an aggregate interface for packet filtering, some of its ACL rules do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Apply an ACL that contains a large number of ACL rules to an aggregate interface. The ACL occupies the resources in both slice 6 and slice 7.
  - b. Apply another ACL that occupies some resources in slice 4.
  - c. Release some ACL resources in slice 6 through deleting some ACL rules.
  - d. Apply one more ACL that occupies some resources in slice 6 released in the previous step after occupying all available resources in slice 4.
- Remarks: Use the **display qos-acl resource advanced-mode** command to view the ACL resource usage.

#### 202104120090

- Symptom: The IPP learns the MAC address of a DR interface. As a result, the ARP entry that should be learned on the DR interface is learned on the IPP.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if MAC address learning is disabled on the IPP.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202012220599

- Symptom: The state of a port becomes down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the local port goes down because the link is instable or the peer port goes down.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103151648

- Symptom: The device redistributes traffic across the Selected ports of an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if resilient load sharing is enabled on the aggregate interface and a member port of the aggregate interface is shut down.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103051142

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, if you try to switch an Ethernet interface with empty configuration on an FC card in the master IRF member device to an FC interface, the system prompts that the operation failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you try to switch an Ethernet interface with empty configuration on an FC card in the master IRF member device to an FC interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202101210277

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **debug netstream show ipv6\_agg slot 1** command is executed in probe view.



- Remarks: None.

#### 202103011191

- Symptom: The device does not remove the router MAC attribute when reoriginating EVPN routes based on the routes received from CEs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the CEs advertise unicast routes that carry the router MAC attribute.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202012160051

- Symptom: The ACL issued for MAC authentication cannot prevent packets with an unknown source MAC address from being sent to the CPU. The device does not forward those packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the ACL contains deny rules.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103250502

- Symptom: VXLAN mapping does not takes effect on a Layer 2 DCI network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Execute the **dc** **enable** command.
  - b. Create VXLAN-DCI tunnels.
  - c. Execute the **mapping vni** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202101230067

- Symptom: Some MAC address entries do not age out on a DR system with singlehomed devices attached.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the DR member devices receive packets sourced from the same MAC address.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202012140818

- Symptom: Traffic forwarding fails after the tunnel source or destination IP address is modified for a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the tunnel source or destination IP address is modified for a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103051094

- Symptom: An aggregation device is named incorrectly after it is automatically deployed.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aggregation device starts with initial configuration and is automatically deployed from the controller.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103051092

- Symptom: After the device finishes automatic IRF setup, the IRF physical interfaces and BFD MAD interfaces are not configured as expected. The candidate IRF physical interfaces become the BFD MAD interfaces, and the candidate BFD MAD interfaces become the IRF physical interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure IRF and BFD MAD settings after the device finishes automatic onboarding.
  - b. Delete the .mdb startup configuration files and reboot the device with a .txt startup configuration file.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103051104

- Symptom: On an aggregate interface, the ACL rules used for packet filtering do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Issue an ACL to an aggregate interface to occupy the resources of slice 6 and slice 7.
  - b. Issue an ACL to occupy some resources of slice 4.
  - c. Delete ACL rules to release some resources of slice 6.
  - d. Issue an ACL to occupy the remaining resources of slice 4 and the resources of slice 6 that have been released in step c.
- Remarks: Execute the **display qos-acl resource advanced-mode** command to view ACL resource usage.

#### 202103051098

- Symptom: Services provided by a VM are unavailable.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VM migrates several times within seconds in an EVPN network.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103051097

- Symptom: Traffic forwarding fails after the tunnel source or destination IP address is modified for a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the tunnel source or destination IP address is modified for a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202103190424

- Symptom: The policy-based routing (PBR) configuration on a GRE tunnel is lost after the device reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you configure PBR on the GRE tunnel interface and then reboot the device.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103190423

- Symptom: A BFD session flap occurs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you execute the **ptp mode** command to specify a clock node type for the device after the BFD session comes up.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103190426

- Symptom: ACL resources are not release after a QoS policy containing flow mirroring ERSPAN configuration is removed from a Layer 3 subinterface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply a QoS policy containing flow mirroring ERSPAN configuration to the outbound direction of a Layer 3 subinterface.
  - b. Remove the QoS policy from the subinterface and execute the **display qos-acl resource** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202011101484

- Symptom: The **evpn drni local remote** command cannot be issued through NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **evpn drni local remote** command is issued through NETCONF.
- Remarks: NETCONF support for the **evpn drni local remote** command will be added in a later version.

#### 202009151281

- Symptom: The open states of some HTTPS TCP ports remain.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you use the **ip http enable** command to enable the HTTP service and then use the **undo ip http enable** command to disable the HTTP service.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202101281275

- Symptom: The device prompts that it failed to create a VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Bulk create VLANs 1 through 4094.
  - b. Create a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface, and delete the VLAN with the same number as the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.
  - c. Create the deleted VLAN again.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202101190794**

- Symptom: A DR system is configured with EVPN and uses an Ethernet aggregate link as the IPL. When a DR interface fails, the Layer 3 traffic forwarded over the IPL carries only the outer VLAN tag.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The DR member devices create frame match criteria based on VXLAN IDs for the dynamic ACs on the Ethernet aggregate link IPL.
  - Packets with two layers of VLAN tags are received from ACs and then forwarded at Layer 3.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202103051097**

- Symptom: Traffic forwarding fails after the tunnel source or destination IP address is modified for a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the tunnel source or destination IP address is modified for a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202009031008**

- Symptom: IPv6 RS packets forwarded by the device are not sent to the CPU, and the packets are lost.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ND flood suppression is enabled on the VSI that receives the IPv6 RS packets.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202011240931**

- Symptom: A DR system is configured with EVPN and uses an Ethernet aggregate link as the IPL. When a DR interface fails, the traffic forwarded over the IPL carries an incorrect VLAN tag.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - ARP flood suppression is enabled on the VSI that receives the traffic.
  - The ARP packets received from the IPP carry two layers of VLAN tags.
  - An AC matches untagged outgoing traffic on the IPL.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202008210714

- Symptom: A tracer operation shows that a VXLAN tunnel does not have connectivity.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The source IP address is not configured for ICMP packets.
  - Interface that receives ICMP packets does not have an IP address.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202011240027

- Symptom: A security vulnerability exists that the memory usage might exceed the threshold.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you enable BGP.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202101111149

- Symptom: The device cannot properly come online through underlay automation after a patch is installed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the patch installed contains modifications to the automation function.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202006280238

- Symptom: In border mode, when the egress interface of traffic is a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface, traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. On an IRF fabric, configure the hardware resource mode as border.
  - b. The egress interface of traffic is a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202011240035

- Symptom: Failed to apply a packet filter to an AC interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The VP index corresponding to the VXLAN AC interface exceeds 8K.
  - b. Apply a packet filter to the AC interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202011300403

- Symptom: A DHCP broadcast storm occurs in the network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **dhcp relay mac-forward enable broadcast** command is executed on three or more leaf devices on a distributed EVPN network.



- Remarks: None.

#### 202007270319

- Symptom: After the device is rebooted, ports in some VLANs cannot forward broadcast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the link type of a 10-GE interface as access or trunk, and assign it to a VLAN.
  - b. Split a 40-GE interface into four breakout interfaces, configure the link type as trunk for one or more breakout interfaces, and assign them to the VLAN above.
  - c. Save the configuration, and reboot the device.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202009181318

- Symptom: After an ARP entry ages out, the packets with the IP address in the ARP entry as the destination IP address can still be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - d. Configure a route, and specify the outgoing interface and next hop.
  - e. Send packets to the destination IP address of the static route to make the device learn the ARP entry corresponding to the next hop address.
  - f. View the routing and forwarding information after the ARP entry ages out.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202007011330

- Symptom: A leaf node cannot forward the traffic received from ACs over a VXLAN tunnel.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The leaf node has multiple ECMP routes to the tunnel destination address, and the ECMP routes are shared by a large number of VXLAN tunnels.
  - The remote site is multihomed to leaf nodes, and the site-facing interfaces flap on the leaf nodes.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202008210714

- Symptom: The **tracert** command does not output the complete route across an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **tracert** command is executed on a leaf node whose attached devices access the external network through the border leaf node.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202007080188

- Symptom: After a DR system is set up, a DR interface stays in STP discarding state, which causes forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the spanning tree feature is enabled on the primary member in the DR system.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202009110593

- Symptom: VSI bandwidth restraints do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - g. Execute the **restrain broadcast 0**, **restrain multicast 0**, or **restrain unknown-unicast 0** command on a VSI.
  - h. Reboot the switch with the configuration.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202008111693

- Symptom: After a primary/backup LSP switchover, the numbers of primary and backup LSPs become inconsistent with those before the switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after a primary/backup LSP switchover in the stacking network environment.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202006080578

- Symptom: When the switch is connected to a Juniper router by using a BFD-enabled aggregate link, the aggregate link cannot recover after interface flapping occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is connected to a Juniper router by using a BFD-enabled aggregate link and the BFD session goes down.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202007030035

- Symptom: A short physical state change suppression interval causes undesired interface flapping.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is installed with multiple modules.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202006221179

- Symptom: Incoming packet statistics for a VSI interface are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if packet statistics collection is enabled and then disabled for a VSI interface.



- Remarks: None.

#### 202009100495

- Symptom: The switch might fail to respond to **display** commands.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Accounting is enabled, but the accounting server is unreachable.
  - Some **display** commands are executed repeatedly.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202006100478

- Symptom: A VXLAN VTEP cannot ping a directly connected port on a peer.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **hardware-resource vxlan l2gw** command is executed and QinQ is enabled on the interface connected to the peer.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202009010524

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, the **display l2vpn mac-address** command cyclically displays the first 24 MAC address entries.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - i. Configure more than 4000 VSIs.
  - j. Configure a VSI with an index larger than 4000 to learn more than 24 MAC addresses.
  - k. Execute the **display l2vpn mac-address** command.
- Remarks: You can press Ctrl+C to exit the cyclical display.

#### 202005150380

- Symptom: The controller cannot discover a VTEP or set up VXLAN tunnels for the VTEP.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VTEP boots with the **tunnel global source-address** setting.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202009240007

- Symptom: When the device issues IPv6 addresses to a VXLAN IP gateway, the gateway displays link-local addresses of VSI interfaces as **duplicate** and global unicast addresses as **tentative**.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **distributed-gateway local** command is executed on VSI interfaces and then the **vxlan tunnel nd-learning disable** command is executed in system view.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202005210724

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, the routes reflected by a route reflector do not carry L3 VXLAN IDs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if edge devices on the EVPN network frequently generate route updates.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202004081642

- Symptom: The memory usage is high.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - l. Telnet to the switch. Execute the **ftp** command without specifying an IP address.
  - m. Close the Telnet window.
  - n. Repeat steps a and b.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202010100330

- Symptom: When both EVPN and DRNI are configured, underlying resource **nexthop pool 1** is not deleted completely after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed in a DRNI network:
  - o. Create a DR interface and configure ACs on it.
  - p. Delete the DR interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202009180971

- Symptom: The traffic accounting units change from bytes and packets to only bytes in the traffic accounting action of an applied QoS policy.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - q. Configure two QoS policies. In the two QoS policies, associate different traffic classes with the same traffic behavior that is configured with the traffic accounting action. The traffic accounting action counts packets in both bytes and packets.
  - r. Apply one QoS policy in the inbound direction of an interface, and apply the other QoS policy in the outbound direction of the interface.
  - s. The traffic accounting units of the first applied QoS policy change from bytes and packets to only bytes.
- Remarks: None.



#### **202006240947**

- Symptom: When you apply a QoS policy, the system prompts that the QoS and ACL resources are insufficient.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the traffic classifiers of the QoS policy reference both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202009070887**

- Symptom: The OSPF packets received on ACs might be dropped with a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - t. Connect an IRF fabric to a peer IRF fabric through ECMP links.
  - u. Establish tunnels A and B between the two IRF fabrics. The next hops of tunnels A and B are on different IRF member devices.
  - v. The instant aging of the ARP entry for tunnel A or B triggers ARP updates.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202007230547**

- Symptom: When both EVPN and DRNI are configured, the switch advertises MAC/IP advertisement routes that carry incorrect nexthops.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a server is attached to a DR interface of the switch and the MAC/IP advertisement routes carry information about the server.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202009300174**

- Symptom: DGPP entries are not synchronized among member devices in an IRF fabric after the IRF fabric reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - o A multichassis Ethernet aggregate interface is configured as the next hop output interface of a tunnel.
  - o The IRF fabric reboots with the configuration.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202004081619**

- Symptom: The device cannot be logged in.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if password control is enabled on the device and the system time change causes the login password to expire.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202008210765

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric deployed with PBR policies, resources on a subordinate device are insufficient and packet forwarding exceptions occur on the device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Service chain rules are configured in PBR actions.
  - The next hops of PBR policies are flapping.
- Remarks: If this issue has occurred on a subordinate device before the patch is installed, you must reboot the subordinate device to resolve the issue from the device.

#### 202007080258

- Symptom: On a DR system that uses an Ethernet aggregate link as the IPL, a DR member device cannot forward the traffic received on a DR interface out of the IPP.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if member ports of the IPP and the DR interface are in Unselected state, and the DR interface is deleted by using the **undo interface Bridge-Aggregation** command.
- Remarks: none.

#### 202008140876

- Symptom: The time in the **display clock** command output is not accurate.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The **clock protocol ntp** command is executed to specify NTP for obtaining the time.
  - The time difference between the system and the NTP server exceeds 68 years.
- Remarks: Install the patch and then cold reboot the device, or configure the system time to reduce its difference with the NTP server's time to less than 68 years by executing the following commands in order:
  - w. **clock protocol none**
  - x. **clock datetime 00:00:00 2000/11/11**
  - y. **clock protocol ntp**
- Remarks: none.

#### 202006280209

- Symptom: The number of received packets and the number of sent packets on an interface abnormally increase in the interface statistics.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 40-Gbps transceiver module is removed from a 100-GE interface.
- Remarks: none.

#### 202007070356

- Symptom: The device might reboot unexpectedly.



- Condition: None.
- Remarks: none.

#### 202005070894

- Symptom: The switch cannot ping a server that is connected to an interface AC.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an interface is removed from an aggregation group and then configured as an AC.
- Remarks: none.

#### 202009220586

- Symptom: On a distributed EVPN gateway, traffic is not forwarded to the expected next hop based on a PBR policy.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if VSI interfaces receive continuous ARP request traffic.
- Remarks: none.

#### 202006181187

- Symptom: Lower-layer ACL resources are not released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - z.** Apply an IPv6 ACL without rule 0 to an Ethernet interface.
  - aa.** Remove the IPv6 ACL from the interface.
- Remarks: If the issue has occurred on a device, installing this patch cannot automatically resolve the issue, and you must remove the ACL from the interface and then reapply it.

#### 202010150963

- Symptom: The **reset packet-drop** command cannot clear the dropped packet statistics for an interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **reset packet-drop** command is executed to clear the dropped packet statistics when congestion occurs on an interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202005220490

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, traffic from VMs cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an IRF fabric acts as a VTEP, the IRF fabric is configured with an AC, and then the subordinate IRF member device is rebooted.

#### 202002251001

- Symptom: No error message is prompted for patch installation failure.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you log in to the device through Telnet or SSH and the patch installation fails.



#### 202005191016

- Symptom: A 10-GE transceiver module inserted into a 40-GE interface by using a 40-GE to 10-GE adapter fails to transmit optical signals correctly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 10-GE transceiver module is inserted into a 40-GE interface by using a 40-GE to 10-GE adapter.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202005210484

- Symptom: After the operating mode of a copper port on an LSWM124XGT2Q card is switched between Layer 2 and Layer 3, the port cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the copper port is configured to operate at 1 Gbps and the operating mode of the port is repeatedly switched between Layer 2 and Layer 3.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202005090333

- Symptom: After you configure a PBR policy and enable packet statistics for a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface, the PBR policy cannot take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you configure a PBR policy and enable packet statistics for a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202004090704

- Symptom: CRC errors might occur on a 100-GE transceiver module, causing packet loss.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 100-GE interface uses a 100-GE transceiver module for connection.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202004300168

- Symptom: For a 40-GE interface manually shut down, a 10-GE transceiver module inserted into this interface by using a 40-GE to 10-GE adapter can transmit optical signal correctly. After the transceiver module is removed and reinstalled in the 40-GE interface, the interface comes up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Execute the **shutdown** command on the 40-GE interface.
  - b. Insert a 40-GE to 10-GE adapter into the 40-GE interface.
  - c. Insert a 10-GE transceiver module into the adapter and connect the interface to a peer device.
  - d. Remove and reinstall the 10-GE transceiver module in the interface.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202004071075

- Symptom: The remote copy link between the switch and a 3PAR device flaps constantly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch uses ports on the LSWM116FC interface card to connect to 3PAR devices running OS 3.3.1 MU2.
  - 3PAR peer persistence is configured.
  - A 3PAR device has a power outage and then recovers.
- Remarks:
  - This software version can resolve the link flapping issue when 3PAR devices run OS 3.3.1 MU2. It is not verified whether this issue can be resolved when 3PAR devices run any other OS versions.
  - If the device has been upgraded to F2707, you must execute the **undo fc name-service auto-discovery** command on the VSAN that accommodates the interfaces with remote copy links attached.

#### 202004231154/202004240282

- Symptom: In a VRRP group, the device with higher priority is elected as the backup and cannot become the master.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you continuously modify the device priorities to perform master/backup switchover in the VRRP group (with version VRRPv2 or VRRPv3).
- Remarks: None.

#### 202004081694

- Symptom: The memory usage is too high.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Use the **snmp-agent trap enable syslog** command to enable sending SNMP traps for system log messages.
  - b. Use the **info-center syslog trap buffersize** command to set the maximum number of log traps that can be stored in the log trap buffer.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202004241070

- Symptom: On a multicast network, the interval between two IGMP reports received by the IGMP querier is 0.5 seconds longer than the maximum response time for IGMP general queries set on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the receiver-side device is enabled with IGMP snooping proxying.
- Remarks: None.



#### **202004230866**

- Symptom: Aggregation group membership change might cause VXLAN traffic loss.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the aggregate interface of the aggregation group that has membership change is the outgoing interface for a VXLAN tunnel.

#### **202004290297**

- Symptom: The match order of issued PBR policy nodes is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if PBR policies are issued to multiple interfaces and the interface (pointing to a next hop in a PBR policy) in an ARP entry has change to another interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202005060911**

- Symptom: On a data center network, the device (a leaf node) fails to learn the ARP entry for a failed VM upon receiving an ARP request from the VM, which cause traffic forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The device is configured with a large number of ACs and has a large number of security policy-related OpenFlow flow entries.
  - OpenFlow connections repeatedly flap when the device learns a large number of ARP entries.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202004290738**

- Symptom: IPv4 or IPv6 Layer 3 VPN traffic is interrupted when the public network routes repeatedly flap on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - On the IRF fabric, a multichassis aggregate interface acts as the output interface of BGP public network routes.
  - The member ports of the aggregate interface are repeatedly shut down and then brought up.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202004301450**

- Symptom: A patch or feature image cannot be uninstalled from an IRF subordinate device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the installation path of the patch or feature image on the subordinate device is inconsistent with that on the master device.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202003190521

- Symptom: A traffic classifier that references an ACL to match the inner header information of VXLAN packets does not classify traffic based on the ACL.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a traffic classifier is configured to reference an ACL to match the inner header information of VXLAN packets by using the **if-match acl name inner** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202004290414

- Symptom: The return packets are not forwarded over the same path as the originating packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the originating packets are MPLS packets and are decapsulated before being forwarded at Layer 3.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202005070894

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, VMs in the same subnet might fail to ping one another after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an Ethernet service instance on an interface, configure the SVLAN ID match criterion for it, and set the PVID of that interface to be the same as the SVLAN ID in the match criterion.
  - b. Delete the Ethernet service instance.
  - c. Repeat steps a and b.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202003181317/201912171153

- Symptom: Few MPLS packets are dropped.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the routes are updated after session protection is enabled in LDP view.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202001130806

- Symptom: When executing the **irf member renumber** command, the system should output a message indicating that a reboot is required for this command to take effect. However, the system does not output this message.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **irf member renumber** command is executed.
- Remarks: None.



#### **201907300860**

- Symptom: The device abnormally reboots because of PCIE access exception.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a PCIE access exception occurs.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201912260195**

- Symptom: 10-GE ports on the local device are connected to the breakout interfaces of a 40-GE port on the neighbor device through AOC cables. Packet loss occurs on all the 10-GE ports connected to the breakout interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you remove and then insert the AOC cable for one of the 10-GE breakout interfaces on the neighbor device.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202001130415/201911210226**

- Symptom: Error exists on the runts statistics (the number of super small frames) for IRF physical interfaces.
- This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric contains two member devices.
  - The IRF fabric has forwarded frames across IRF member devices.
  - The IRF fabric counts statistics for IRF physical interfaces.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202002060416**

- Symptom: BFD MAD still remains in Faulty state on an IRF fabric after the IRF fabric recovers from an IRF split event.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The IRF fabric contains two member devices and BFD MAD is configured on the IRF fabric.
  - b. The IRF fabric splits and then recovers.
- Remarks: None.

#### **202001100390**

- Symptom: The command that splits an interface into four breakout interfaces is stuck.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the commands that split and combine interfaces are executed repeatedly in a VXLAN network.
- Remarks: None.



#### 202001070591

- Symptom: The destination MAC address is incorrect for packets sent out of a transport-facing interface on a leaf device in a VXLAN network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the transport-facing interface of the leaf device has multiple next hops and the next hops have changes.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905210862

- Symptom: The authentication server is stuck in **block** state and cannot restore to **active** state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two master/backup device switchovers occur before the authentication server placed in **block** state recovers to **active** state.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202001190271

- Symptom: The telnet operation hangs with a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you telnet to the device, and enable command accounting but the accounting server is not available.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905210848

- Symptom: The link aggregation module cannot process services when the BFD session flaps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you configure collaboration between Ethernet link aggregation and BFD.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202002180298

- Symptom: The packet statistics for VLAN interfaces and VSI interfaces are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if packet statistics are collected for VLAN interfaces and VSI interfaces.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202001140870

- Symptom: The switch reboots because of memory exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the memory management unit has parity errors.
- Remarks: If infinite loops cannot be recovered, do not upgrade the switch to this software version.



#### 202001060626

- Symptom: On an OVSDB network, the controller might mistakenly delete the Ethernet service instance configuration of interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Use the Nuage controller on the network. The devices form an IRF fabric to act as a VTEP.
  - b. Execute the **vtep access port** command on interfaces of the active MPU and standby MPU.
  - c. Perform a master/subordinate switchover on the IRF fabric.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201912181125

- Symptom: Few MPLS packets are dropped.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the routes are updated after session protection is enabled in LDP view.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201912300910

- Symptom: When the automatic configuration feature is used to replace an IRF member device, the IRF member devices not replaced also reboot during the replacement process.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the automatic configuration feature is used to replace an IRF member device.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202003030727

- Symptom: The VMs not in the CIDR range can access the external network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Configure a CIDR network on Device A. The CIDR network does not contain the internal network of Device A.
  - b. Configure the same RTs for the BGP IPv4, IPv6, and EVPN address families on Device A.
  - c. The hosts on the internal network of Device A advertise routes containing the above-mentioned RTs.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201911270018

- Symptom: gRPC fails to push data of the lfmgr/Statistics table on the device to collectors in seconds.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if gRPC pushes data of the lfmgr/Statistics table on the device to collectors.



- Remarks: None.

#### 201911110471

- Symptom: The CLI is stuck if the **display interface** command is executed after the device is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display interface** command is executed after the device is rebooted.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201908060060

- Symptom: The help information for the **display interface** command cannot be displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **ifmgr** process is restarted.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201908220593

- Symptom: The libssh2 function has an input validation vulnerability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device executes remote commands or transfers files.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201912201076

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly when the **display interface fc x/x/x** command is executed to display FC interface information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an Ethernet interface on the device is switched to an FC interface and then the **display interface fc x/x/x** command is executed to view FC interface information.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201912170482

- Symptom: After a reboot, the switch cannot forward VXLAN traffic based on a static route, and a static ARP entry becomes a blackhole entry.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on the switch:
  - a. Configure a static ARP entry.
  - b. Save the running configuration.
  - c. Reboot the switch.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201912130094

- Symptom: The switch operates incorrectly after being rebooted with certain DRNI settings.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on the switch:



- a. Associate a VPN instance with a VXLAN tunnel used by DRNI.
  - b. Save the running configuration.
  - c. Reboot the switch.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201912120037

- Symptom: An IRF fabric cannot forward TRILL-encapsulated unknown multicast packets or forwards duplicate TRILL-encapsulated unknown multicast packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the TRILL-enabled IRF fabric sends TRILL-encapsulated unknown multicast packets to a downstream device connected to the IRF fabric by using a multichassis link aggregation
- Remarks: None.

#### 201910300793

- Symptom: The **vtep access port** command configuration is lost on an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you modify the system name of the server after the switch comes online through automatic deployment.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201910300835

- Symptom: The **apply as-path** command cannot be issued through a NETCONF merge operation if this setting already exists on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **apply as-path** command is issued through a NETCONF merge operation and the switch already has this setting.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907181172

- Symptom: On an EVPN VTEP that is a member of a DR system, a MAC address flaps between an access switch-facing DR interface and a transport-facing interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist on the VTEP:
  - The IPL is a VXLAN tunnel.
  - An access switch is attached to the DR interface.
  - The access switch receives ARP packets from the site attached to it.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201908300161

- Symptom: An HPE FlexFabric 5940 2-slot Switch (JH397A) or HPE FlexFabric 5940 4-slot Switch (JH398A) switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed.



- a. Configure an LSWM124XX interface module on the switch without installation of the interface module.
  - b. Install an LSWM124XX interface module on the switch after the pre-configuration is complete.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201910231197

- Symptom: Users are logged off from the vBRAS IRF fabric connected to the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The vBRAS IRF fabric is connected to the device through an aggregate interface.
  - LACP MAD is enabled on the aggregate interface by using the **mad enable** command on the vBRAS IRF fabric.
  - The vBRAS IRF fabric splits.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201911040571

- Symptom: Failed to create a VSI interface by using the **interface vsi** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a service loopback group and assign member ports to the service loopback group.
  - b. Create GRE tunnel interfaces.
  - c. Create a VSI interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201910080448

- Symptom: Transient packet loss occurs on an interface when the **undo packet-filter** command is executed to remove an ACL from the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the ACL has multiple rules and the action is set to deny in the last rule.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201909170277

- Symptom: On an OVSDB network, the controller might mistakenly delete the Ethernet service instance configuration of interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - d. Use the Nuage controller on the network. The devices form an IRF fabric to act as a VTEP.
  - e. Execute the vtep access port command on interfaces of the active MPU and standby MPU.
  - f. Perform a master/subordinate switchover on the IRF fabric



- Remarks: None.

#### **201909290374**

- Symptom: The connection between the controller and the device is disconnected.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller receives a large number of packets.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201907290489**

- Symptom: The host cannot ping the gateway that has a PBR policy configured.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you ping the switch (acting as the gateway) configured with a PBR policy from the host.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201907181172**

- Symptom: On an EVPN VTEP that is a member of a DR system, a MAC address flaps between an access switch-facing DR interface and a transport-facing interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist on the VTEP:
  - The IPL is a VXLAN tunnel.
  - An access switch is attached to the DR interface.
  - The access switch receives ARP packets from the site attached to it.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201907110050**

- Symptom: Service traffic on an interface of the switch cannot be correctly forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is connected to a VCF controller.
  - The interface is deleted or the card where the interface resides was uninstalled.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201906060558**

- Symptom: An interface configured with a PBR policy flaps and the PBR policy no longer takes effect when ECMP is configured on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ECMP is configured on an interface where a PBR policy is applied.
- Remarks: None.



#### 201908260252

- Symptom: In an EVPN network with distributed gateways configured, when multiple HPE 5940 switches join the network as leaf nodes, the EVPN service on the existing devices might be affected.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple HPE 5940 switches are configured as leaf nodes of an EVPN network where distributed gateways are deployed.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905141113/201901070710

- Symptom: Some tunneled packets are lost on the output interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the output interface for tunneled packets changes from a physical interface to an aggregate interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907030138

- Symptom: The types of some interfaces are not displayed in the **display interface ?** command output.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you execute the **display interface ?** command after the **ifmgr** process is rebooted.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905210837

- Symptom: The switch is stuck at the **ifmgr** process during startup.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Configure a large number of subinterfaces and IBGP neighbors.
  - b. Configure BGP NSR.
  - c. Save the configuration.
  - d. Reboot the switch. The switch selects the .mdb configuration file to load at startup.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905200469

- Symptom: The switch acting as a subordinate spine node cannot obtain the IP addresses of loopback interfaces on leaf nodes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the connected leaf nodes cannot be accessed.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905200440

- Symptom: The CPU usage of the **comsh** process is high.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:



- a. Set the locking key to **Ctrl+A** for a VTY line.
  - b. Telnet to the switch, and press **Ctrl+A** to lock the current user line.
  - c. Disconnect the Telnet connection.
  - d. View the CPU usage and process information.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201906280987

- Symptom: Communication exceptions occur.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - LLDP is configured.
  - The intrusion protection feature is configured, with the intrusion protection action as **disableport-temporarily**.
  - The number of learned MAC addresses reaches the maximum number of secure MAC addresses.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201906251191

- Symptom: The **vtep access port** command configuration is lost on an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you modify the system name of the server after the switch comes online through automatic deployment.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907231134

- Symptom: The session timeout information still exists in the **display dot1x connection** command output after the server deletes the Session-Timeout attribute during an 802.1X reauthentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the server assigns the Session-Timeout attribute to an 802.1X user during the first authentication and then deletes the Session-Timeout attribute during an 802.1X reauthentication.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905200477

- Symptom: The switch does not respond to commands issued through NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the commands are issued quickly without delays between them.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907011015

- Symptom: After a server migrates from a DR interface to a non-DR interface on the primary member device of a DR system, the server cannot ping the gateway attached to the DR system.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if a server migrates from a DR interface to a non-DR interface on the primary member device of a DR system.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907020289

- Symptom: A user fails MAC authentication on an interface if its MAC address has been learned by another interface of the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a MAC authentication user accesses an interface and its MAC address has been learned by another interface of the switch.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907110046

- Symptom: Layer 3 packets of a VSI fail to be forwarded out of a different VSI on another device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs in a distributed VXLAN IP gateway deployment.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905210842

- Symptom: Multiple Telnet users exist and cannot be deleted after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Telnet to the switch from multiple terminals.
  - b. On each terminal, execute the **telnet 127.0.0.1** command multiple times and press Ctrl + K.
  - c. Execute the **display users** command on the switch.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201907031120

- Symptom: A VM in an EVPN network cannot receive the NA packets sent by the gateway.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The VM accesses the EVPN network through an Ethernet service instance in VLAN access mode.
  - The SVLAN ID that the Ethernet service instance matches is the PVID of the interface that hosts the Ethernet service instance.
  - The VM sends untagged NS requests.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201906030510

- Symptom: Both CLI-configured and controller-issued VSIs exist on the switch. When the running configuration is saved and then the switch is rebooted, some CLI-configured VSIs are lost.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if VSIs are configured both at the CLI and from the controller and the switch is rebooted.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201908090682**

- Symptom: Some VMs attached to a DRNI system have traffic loss.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the RARP protocol packets sent by VMs are forwarded through the IPL.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201908260085**

- Symptom: An NMS cannot access the switch through SNMP after accessing the hh3cTunnelVxlanIfEntry node.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has VXLAN-DCI tunnels and an NMS accesses the hh3cTunnelVxlanIfEntry node.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201909020125**

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, VMs in the same subnet might fail to ping one another after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an Ethernet service instance on an interface, configure the SVLAN ID match criterion for it, and set the PVID of that interface to be the same as the SVLAN ID in the match criterion.
  - b. Delete the Ethernet service instance.
  - c. Repeat steps a and b.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201908010003**

- Symptom: The virtual IP addresses of new VRRP groups cannot be pinged after the number of VRRP groups exceeds 512.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if more than 512 VRRP groups are configured.
- Remarks: None.

#### **201905200485**

- Symptom: A peer cannot learn the management IP address of the switch through LLDP after the LLDP process restarts on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the LLDP process restarts on the switch.
- Remarks: None.



#### 201908060029

- Symptom: The status of the interface on the switch becomes inconsistent with that of the peer interface on the directly connected device after the peer interface goes down and then immediately comes up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the peer interface on the directly connected device goes down and then immediately comes up.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201908280757

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic forwarding is interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after you disable packet statistics for the Layer 3 aggregate subinterface by using the **undo traffic-statistic enable** command.
- Remarks: None.

#### 201905160399

- Symptom: The CPU usage keeps at 100% for a long time after a recursion loop occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The device has two BGP routes, route **1** and route **2**. Route **1** has a primary next hop **a** and a backup next hop **b** (specified by using FRR); route **2** has a primary next hop **b** and a backup next hop **a** (specified by using FRR).
  - Both **a** and **b** are on the same network segment as the destination networks of route **1** and route **2**.
  - The interfaces pointing to both **a** and **b** go down within a short period of time. As a result, the device selects the backup next hop for both routes. A recursion loop occurs.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103161004

- Symptom: Some tunnel source addresses are not the configured addresses, resulting in traffic forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a large number of tunnels exist and you modify the tunnel source addresses multiple times.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202104160461

- Symptom: The device might reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - Create more than 2000 VLAN interfaces, which are all up.
  - Execute the **info-center enable** command to enable the information center function.



- Unplug and plug subcards to make all VLAN interfaces go down and then come up within a short period of time.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202202140950

- Symptom: On an EVPN+DRNI network, a MAC address entry is learned incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an AC is configured to match untagged packets, and then the MAC address is moved from a DR interface to a single-homed AC interface.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103111262

- Symptom: After the **undo port outbound-vlan-tag enable** command is executed to disable the function of setting VLAN tags for sent protocol packets on an interface, BFD packets still carry VLAN tags. When the physical state of an aggregate interface is down, BFD sessions on the interface are still up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the **port outbound-vlan-tag enable** command to enable the function of setting VLAN tags for sent protocol packets on an interface. The BFD sessions are up.
  - b. Disable the function of setting VLAN tags for sent protocol packets on the interface. The BFD sessions are still up.
- Remarks: None.

#### 202103151655

- Symptom: Resilient load sharing does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the member ports of an aggregate interface go down after the **link-aggregation load-sharing mode resilient** command is executed on it.
- Remarks: None.

## Resolved problems in R2702

#### 201905200485/201901090410

- Symptom: On the IRF fabric, the management address fails to be displayed in the LLDP information received from the neighboring devices.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. VLAN interfaces are created on the IRF fabric and IP addresses are assigned to the interfaces.
  - b. An IRF subordinate device reboots.



#### 201812060001

- Symptom: The XMLCFGD process creates a core file unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a NETCONF connection is established to the device to manage the device and NETCONF is used to reboot the device.

#### 201809290321

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, a device reboots because of memory exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The keepalive timeout timer on the secondary DR member device is set to the maximum value.
  - b. A configuration rollback is performed on the primary DR member device to cancel the DRNI configuration and then another configuration rollback is performed to recover the DRNI configuration.

#### 201902010798

- Symptom: A device management user fails to obtain another user role by using the **super** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the device management user logs in to the device after passing HWTACACS authentication and executes the **super** command to obtain another user role.

#### 201904010489

- Symptom: The device fails to forward traffic correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a loop exists on the device, which causes the ARP table to update repeatedly and then causes FIB table update failure.

#### 201903211294

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the control plane deploys entries that contain unassigned IP addresses to the data plane on a control-/data-plane separated network.

#### 201807190673

- Symptom: The ofcd process fails because of exception.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the established OpenFlow tunnel is attacked by exception OpenFlow packets in which the length of the protocol header field is 0.

#### 201809110564

- Symptom: The cp process still remains on the device after the connection to the controller is terminated.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller deploys the **save** command through NETCONF to save the running configuration and then terminates the connection to the device.

#### 201811060548

- Symptom: The CPU usage rises rapidly during inter-VPN traffic forwarding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if BGP redirects direct routes between multiple VPN instances.

#### 201809200079

- Symptom: The RADIUS server fails to assign an authorization VLAN name to a user after the user passes authentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the authorization VLAN name is in the format of \000XXXXX\000.

#### 201904010490

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ARP entries are deleted when SNMP is walking the ARP table.

#### 201904020841

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if TCP MSS is set on a subinterface and the subinterface is repeatedly deleted and created when SLB traffic is forwarded.

#### 201807300378/201905090714

- Symptom: A memory leak occurs on the SNMP process.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. SNMP notifications for system logs are disabled.
  - b. The NMS walks the SYSLOG-MSG-MIB to obtain data.

#### 201811070579

- Symptom: The lauthd process creates a core file unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **local-user-export class network guest url b** command is executed consecutively several times.

#### 201811060248

- Symptom: The IMC server forcibly logs out a portal user after the user passes portal authentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the portal authentication server runs IMC PLAT 7.3 and security policy confirmation (such as ACL and VLAN) is deployed on the IMC server.



#### **201810230548/201809120806**

- Symptom: A memory leakage occurs on a subordinate device in an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if portal users that obtain IP addresses through DHCP carries Option 82 or Option 18 when they come online.

#### **201809200058**

- Symptom: The Aaad process on an IRF fabric creates a core file unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A large number of IPoE users come online through the IRF fabric.
  - Master/subordinate switchover repeatedly takes place.
  - The AAA process reboots repeatedly.

#### **201812070009/201812061078**

- Symptom: Specific UDP packets get lost during forwarding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a UDP packet has the following characteristics:
  - The packet is a fragment packet.
  - The packet carries MPLS labels.
  - The third and fourth bytes in the IP header of non-first fragment packets is 0D AF.

#### **201811060034**

- Symptom: An IPsec SA is established between the device and the peer device through IKEv2 negotiation and the security protocol is ESP. IPsec protocol packets from the peer device are discarded because the packet length exceeds the port MTU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if TFC padding is enabled and IPsec packet fragmentation is disabled on the peer device.

#### **201903211236**

- Symptom: The CLI of a device in an IRF fabric gets stuck and no commands can be input.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of tunnels flap and IRF master/subordinate switchover repeatedly takes place.

#### **201902020055**

- Symptom: IS-IS neighbor relationship cannot be established.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the network type as P2P and enable IS-IS on an interface.
  - b. Reboot the device.

#### **201904020277**

- Symptom: ARP entries become blackhole entries, and packets are lost.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Multiple Layer 2 aggregation groups exist in the network, and loops exist in some aggregation groups.
  - b. Enable ARP active acknowledgement.
  - c. Configure static routes on a Layer 3 interface. Shut down and then bring up the Layer 3 interface, or MAC address moves occur on the Layer 3 interface.

#### **201902020232**

- Symptom: The master IRF member device might reboot unexpectedly at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set a small idle timeout value for TCP connections.
  - b. Initiate a large number of TCP connections for services using TCP (for example, BGP and HTTP) on the local end.

#### **201811060022**

- Symptom: The memory leaks for the IPFS module.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A large amount of traffic with varying quintuples is forwarded by software.
  - The fast forwarding entries age out.

#### **201902020140**

- Symptom: After the TCP client connection is closed, the memory leaks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The client sends a large amount of data to the server. The server cannot process so much data, so the server responds with Zero Window.
  - b. The client starts the persist timer after receiving Zero Window.
  - c. The client actively closes the connection.

#### **201902020187**

- Symptom: The CPU usage might be high at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of packets are transmitted when a user logs in through nested Telnet.

#### **201812070478**

- Symptom: An interface on a subordinate IRF member device cannot join a voice VLAN again after leaving the voice VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Enable LLDP on an interface on a subordinate IRF member device, and configure a voice VLAN on the interface. Connect the interface to a voice device supporting LLDP/CDP.
- b. Establish or disconnect the LLDP neighbor relationship on the subordinate IRF member device.

#### 201811060177

- Symptom: After an IP phone successfully comes online, the gateway cannot ping the IP phone for a period of time.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Connect an interface to a Cisco IP phone, enable CDP-compatible LLDP on the interface, and assign the IP phone to a voice VLAN.
  - b. The interface repeatedly comes up and goes down.

#### 201811060399

- Symptom: A DHCP client cannot obtain an IP address.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device acts as a DHCP sever, multiple address pools are configured, and some address pools are configured with address ranges for dynamic allocation by using the **address range** command.

#### 201812060884

- Symptom: The XMLCFGD process exits exceptionally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The device acts as a DHCP Sever. In a DHCP address pool, configure more than 13 static IP address bindings.
  - b. Use SoapUI to get the data of the DHCP/DHCPStatic table.

#### 201810290644

- Symptom: During auto upgrade, the **using tengige** command is mistakenly executed. As a result, the comsh process becomes abnormal, and related interfaces disappear.
- Condition: This symptom occurs because the **using tengige** command is mistakenly executed during the configuration recovery process. On the device, the **using tengige** command takes effect in real time, but the configuration file incorrectly contains the command.

#### 201903290556

- Symptom: Interface flapping causes the CPU usage to reach 100%.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Multiple routes of BGP neighbors are configured with FRR. The active and backup next hops of FRR are reverse for two routes (for example, the active and backup next hops of route A are 1 and 2, and the active and backup next hops of route B are 2 and 1), and the next hops 1 and 2 are in the network segments of routes A and B.



- b. Shut down the interfaces corresponding to the two next hops in sequence.

#### 201903290558

- Symptom: When the spanning tree mode is switched to PVST, the device will be stuck for a period of time.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of VLANs and interfaces exist on the device and the spanning tree mode is switched to PVST.

#### 201811060535

- Symptom: When an interface card is unplugged and plugged, the aggregate interface creation event on the interface card is not reported. As a result, the aggregate interface on the interface card is not set to the drive, and the aggregate interface member ports cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs because the interface management module does not report the aggregate interface creation event during the startup process when an interface card is plugged.
- Occurrence probability: This symptom occurs only when interface events are not reported. In an environment, there are a large number of interface events. In a complicated environment, the occurrence probability is high. In a test environment, the occurrence probability is low.

#### 201807060250

- Symptom: Some traffic is broadcast on a DR interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an aggregate interface leaves and then joins a DR group and continuously receives traffic.

#### 201903110087

- Symptom: The BFD session on a Layer 3 aggregate interface flaps.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 3 aggregate interface with member ports on different cards, enable BFD for OSPF, and use MD5 authentication for BFD control packets.
  - b. Remove a member port from the Layer 3 aggregation group and then add it back to the aggregation group.

#### 201806040598

- Symptom: The secure MAC address entry is not removed from the **display mac-address** command after a user goes offline.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if port security is configured and the user goes offline after passing authentication.

#### 201701100257

- Symptom: Traffic detection fails in a Fabric Director scenario.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if a QoS policy is issued multiple times.

#### 201806070741

- Symptom: The **remark dscp** command issued by OpenFlow does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the Output action is issued by OpenFlow at the same time.

#### 201904020301

- Symptom: The relevant MAC address entry is not removed from the **display mac-address** command after an 802.1X user moves to a different VLAN on the same port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an 802.1X user moves to a different VLAN on the same port.

#### 201904020262

- Symptom: In an EVPN distributed relay environment, the interface where a single-armed AC is configured cannot forward packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the IPP interface setting is cancelled and then restored for a tunnel interface .

#### 201904110239

- Symptom: A DR system fails to be established.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a manually created tunnel interface is used as the IPL.

#### 201903150058

- Symptom: In a DRNI network, the DR interface of the secondary DR device is still up after the IPP interface is brought down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the secondary DR device is in DRNI MAD DOWN state.

#### 201903210720

- Symptom: In an EVPN distributed relay environment, the DR system sends out multiple copies of unknown unicast packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Use a VXLAN tunnel as the IPL and reboot the DR system.
  - b. Receive unknown unicast packets from the remote AC.

#### 201812060999

- Symptom: In a DRNI network, the DR interface is set to DRNI DOWN state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IPP interface flaps.

#### 201903080004/201903070270

- Symptom: In an MPLS network, a P device drops packets continuously.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the link between the P device and another P device or a PE device flaps for a long time more than once.



#### 201805040745

- Symptom: In a multiple VSC environment, the device cannot connect to the primary VSC.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the OVSDDB process is restarted.

#### 201902140542

- Symptom: In an EVPN distributed relay environment, the IPL cannot work correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you configure VLAN-based VXLAN assignment and then configure EVPN distributed relay.

#### 201810300310

- Symptom: The management Ethernet port goes down in an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after a master/subordinate switchover is performed.

#### 201711070993

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, VMs in different network segments cannot communicate.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VXLAN gateway group is used as the gateway.

#### 201805020138/201805020139

- Symptom: An additional coldStart log is printed every time the switch sends a trap.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the switch reboots.

#### 201904020313

- Symptom: A user can join and leave the multicast group without passing authentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if both MLD and IPv6 portal authentication are configured on the VLAN interface.

#### 201903180860

- Symptom: A serial port hangs in a DRNI network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Enable and disable configuration consistency check repeatedly.
  - b. Execute the **display drni consistency type2 global** command.

#### 201810100474

- Symptom: ICMPv6 packets are counted into the **IP-other** protocol type.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch receives ICMPv6 packets.

#### 201811090192

- Symptom: The MAC address entry is not removed from the **display mac-address** command after a MAC authentication user goes offline.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the MAC authentication user comes online and then goes offline.

#### **201812110026**

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, an access port sends packets with VLAN tags.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two route reflectors are used and link switchover between them has occurred.

#### **201904030323**

- Symptom: The remote host has the TCP timestamps vulnerability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the host implements RFC 1323.

#### **201812061014**

- Symptom: HPE Comware 7 stored and reflected XSS Vulnerability
- Condition: An xss reflected in the web portal of the appliance HP Comware switch 7.1.045. Attackers can exploit this issue to open a web browser and log in to the application using valid or not credentials.

#### **201812050851**

- Symptom: Files in the flash might fail to be deleted at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if multiple consoles operate the device simultaneously.

#### **201903140269/201904020861**

- Symptom: After the operating mode of a device is switched from L3GW to L2GW, the L3VNI configuration remains.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the device to operate in L3GW mode, and configure L3VNIs.
  - b. Configure the device to operate in L2GW mode, save the configuration, and reboot the device.

#### **201903280399**

- Symptom: When EVPN and DRNI are used together on the switch, frequent tunnel interface flapping might cause traffic interruption.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if frequent tunnel interface flapping occurs.

#### **201812280633**

- Symptom: The startup configuration file on an IRF subordinate device is lost after a user logs out of the IRF fabric while the IRF fabric is saving the running configuration to the startup configuration file for the user.
- Conditions: This symptom occurs if the user logs out of the IRF fabric while the IRF fabric is saving the running configuration to the startup configuration file for the user.



## Resolved problems in F2701

None.

## Resolved problems in R2612P02

### 201809120302

- Symptom: Multiple copies of packets mirrored by Layer 2 remote port mirroring are received.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create multiple mirroring groups, and assign ports to mirroring groups.
  - b. Configure reflector ports for remote mirroring groups.

### 201809050657/201805120132

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, the VSI IPv6 gateway cannot be pinged.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you ping the VSI IPv6 gateway bound to a VXLAN through the AC link of the VXLAN.

### 201809050319/201808230872

- Symptom: After NETCONF is used to deploy the BFD-related configuration, the BFD process fails to start.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if NETCONF is used to deploy the BFD configuration.

### 201809050305

- Symptom: When an IPL fails, the corresponding Layer 3 interfaces cannot properly learn ARP entries. As a result, traffic is interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a DRNI network, configure the same MAC address for the VLAN interfaces of the VLANs to which the DR interfaces of the IPL belong.
  - b. Shut down the IPL.

### 201809040359/201809030027/201809030023

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the AC configuration on the device might be deleted and the VM traffic cannot be forwarded at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. On an IRF fabric, the controller automatically deploys the VXLAN function.
  - b. Reboot the master IRF member device.

### 201809250358/201809250374/201809250364

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded in a VPLS network.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregate interface, and configure the aggregate interface as an AC.
  - b. Remove member ports from the corresponding aggregation group and then assign these member ports to the aggregation group.

## Resolved problems in R2612P01

### 201807270157/201806210622

- Symptom: When you use Director to replace the master spine device, the leaf device configuration changes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the automated VCF fabric deployment function is used to enable the device to cooperate with Director and implement automated configurations.

### 201807270712/201807270721/201807270711

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover, an IRF fabric sends redundant RSCN packets to servers.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an FCoE network, enable hardware zoning and configure RSCN on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Reboot the master IRF member device.

### 201807170431/201807270554

- Symptom: The PCB version for an LSWM124XG2QL interface module is displayed incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device has an LSWM124XG2QL interface module installed and the **display device verbose** command is executed to view the PCB version information.

### 201807270202/201807070110/201807070109

- Symptom: The memory leaks after the device configured with a large number of MPLS TE tunnels runs for a period of time.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device is configured with a large number of MPLS TE tunnels and the RSVP summary refresh feature and the reliable RSVP message delivery feature are enabled.

### 201807270185/201807190739/201807190721

- Symptom: CRC error packets exist on an FC interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an FC interface on an LSWM124XG2QFC interface module has an HP 16Gb FC/10GbE 100m SFP+ XCVR transceiver module installed.



#### 201808060501/201808060502/201808060503

- Symptom: The controller might fail to deploy flow entries to the subordinate IRF member devices.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. An IRF fabric acts as an OpenFlow switch and establishes a secure channel with the controller.
  - b. The controller deploys flow entries to the subordinate IRF member devices.

#### 201808160237/201805220100

- Symptom: An IRF fabric might fail to forward Layer 2 packets on a multichassis Layer 2 aggregate interface. VRRP flapping occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the IRF fabric is configured with both VRRP and SPBM.

#### 201807270142/201806200386/201805300594

- Symptom: After the DR interface comes up, it will go down and then come up once.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you view the DR interface status after the IPL comes up.

#### 201807270145/201806250510/201803190222

- Symptom: A client cannot join a multicast group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the client comes online through portal and requests to join the multicast group in a multicast network.

#### 201807270155/201806250584/201806060558

- Symptom: An interface does not respond after receiving ARP requests.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an Ethernet service instance on an aggregate interface, and configure the **encapsulation default** command on the Ethernet service instance.
  - b. Configure the **undo encapsulation** command on the Ethernet service instance to restore the default.
  - c. The aggregate interface receives ARP requests.

#### 201807270161/201806120577/201806270423/201806120577

- Symptom: After the reload delay timer set for a DR device expires, the DR device role is still None.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **drni auto-recovery reload-delay delay-value** command to enable DR system auto-recovery and set the reload delay timer.
  - b. Configure both the IPP and keepalive link to be down.



- c. Save the configuration and reboot the DR device.

#### **201807270168/201806270402/201806070375/201806070389**

- Symptom: When the **display drni role** command is used to display DR role information on the secondary DR device, the **Effective role** field displays **Primary**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the IPP is repeatedly shut down and brought up in a DRNI network.

#### **201807270130/201807030034/201806290366/201806290360**

- Symptom: After the whole IRF fabric is rebooted, SNMP obtains an incorrect value for the snmpEngineBoots node.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the master member device of the IRF fabric changes after the IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### **201807270124/201806270357/201806040701**

- Symptom: The chip time is different on the master IRF member device and subordinate IRF member device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an IRF fabric is configured with PTP and the chip time on the master IRF member device and subordinate IRF member device is viewed.

#### **201806260327/201807270176/201807060219**

- Symptom: A DR system fails after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a tunnel interface as the IPP.
  - b. Configure dynamic tunnels on the DR member devices, and the dynamic tunnels share the destination IP address with the tunnel that acts as the IPL.
  - c. Delete the IPP tunnel interface and reconfigure it.

#### **201807270182/201807030632/201807310533**

- Symptom: On the secondary DR member device, a DR interface in DRNI DOWN state is removed from its DR group. After the DR interface is reassigned to the DR group, its state becomes DOWN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 2 aggregate interface as a DR interface and assign it to a DR group on the secondary DR member device.
  - b. Remove the DR interface from its DR group and then reassign it to the DR group when the IPL is down.



#### 201807270188/201806010178/201807030865

- Symptom: On a DR member device, member ports of a DR interface cannot become Selected after the device is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **lACP edge-port** command on the DR interface.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the DR member device.

#### 201807270193/201807070082/201807070098

- Symptom: RSVP has memory leaks if RSVP authentication fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if RSVP authentication fails.

#### 201807270196/201807100205/201807100209

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur if the switch repeatedly generates and deletes a large number of multicast entries.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch repeatedly generates and deletes a large number of multicast entries.

#### 201807060212/201807270199/201807060355

- Symptom: DR member devices might fail to forward Layer 3 traffic after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a VXLAN tunnel interface as the IPP of the DR system.
  - b. Configure the DR member devices to establish dynamic tunnels to external networks.
  - c. Delete the VXLAN tunnel interface.
  - d. Shut down and then bring up the interfaces connected to the external networks.
  - e. Create a VXLAN tunnel interface and configure it as the IPP.

#### 201807270206/201806290774/201807100295

- Symptom: Third-party services, service chain, and PBR are configured on an 5940 switch that acts as a leaf node in a VCF fabric. After the **reset arp all** command is executed, PBR configuration does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **reset arp all** command is executed on the 5940 switch.

#### 201807270207/201806280646/201806270600

- Symptom: Memory leaks for the OVSD module. About 50 bytes leak every 10 seconds. If the controller re-deploys the configuration, about 80 bytes leak.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device has the OVSDB service enabled, and the data in the OVSDB database are modified after the controller deploys a global table containing the master controller IP to the OVSDB database.

#### 201807170279/201807270285/201804100876

- Symptom: The device name configured for a device by using the **sysname** command does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure automated underlay network deployment on the device.
  - b. Use the **sysname** command to modify the device name, save the configuration, and reboot the device.

#### 201807270468/201805220131

- Symptom: After the device runs for a period of time, the MACsec data packets cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device acts as a MACsec client and establishes a device-oriented MACsec network with a Huawei or Cisco device.

#### 201807270215/201806260106/201806250611

- Symptom: The device might reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an aggregation group has more than 32 member ports and any member port leaves the aggregation group.

#### 201808210067

- Symptom: If the **undo irf mac-address persistent** command is executed on an IRF fabric configured with VXLAN, overlay traffic forwarding fails after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **undo irf mac-address persistent** command is executed on an IRF fabric configured with VXLAN, and an IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

## Resolved problems in R2612

#### 201804100157/201804100168/201804100163

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded between virtual machines.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. VTEPs and remote VTEPs are connected through HP flood proxy servers.
  - b. Enable flood proxy on multiple tunnels, and bind the tunnels to VSIs.
  - c. Enable ARP flood suppression on the device.



- d. The local proxy tunnel is different from the tunnel selected by HP servers.

#### 201805120143/201805120129

- Symptom: Auto-RP listening does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable Auto-RP listening on the device.
  - b. Configure a Layer 2 aggregate interface as a trunk port and assign it to a VLAN.
  - c. Enable PIM-SM on the VLAN interface.

#### 201805110585

- Symptom: On a DRNI+STP network, traffic interruption occurs after the IPL goes down and then comes up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an aggregate interface on each DR member device as the IPP.
  - b. Reboot a DR member device so that the DR member devices are assigned new roles.

#### 201805110581/201803270029

- Symptom: On a DRNI+STP network where the DR system operates correctly, it takes DR interfaces ten minutes to come up after they are set to DRNI MAD DOWN state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a DR member device reboots and then the IPP goes down.

#### 201805110456

- Symptom: The ovsdb-server process exits unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after a VTEP is enabled with the OVSDb server feature and establishes an OVSDb connection with the controller.

#### 201805090685

- Symptom: An IRF subordinate device reboots unexpectedly after the **display interface** command is executed on the IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces are created on the IRF fabric.

#### 201805070301

- Symptom: The OVSDb connection to the controller is disconnected after a length of time since a VTEP has been enabled with the OVSDb server feature and established an OVSDb connection to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after a length of time since a VTEP has been enabled with the OVSDb server feature and established an OVSDb connection to the controller.



#### 201805050184

- Symptom: The device fails to set the VXLAN hardware resource mode.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations:
  - a. Set the VXLAN hardware resource mode.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the device.
  - c. Use the **display hardware-resource** command to display the VXLAN hardware resource mode. The displayed hardware resource mode is not the specified one.

#### 201805100244

- Symptom: The remote fault signal detection feature, which is supported only on fiber ports, can be enabled on copper ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **link-fault-signal enable** command is executed on copper ports.

#### 201805090323

- Symptom: The system prompts unsupported operation if the speed of a 100-GE interface is repeatedly changed between 100000 Mbps and 10000 Mbps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the speed of a 100-GE interface is repeatedly changed between 100000 Mbps and 10000 Mbps by using the **speed 100000** and **speed 10000** commands.

#### 201805040458

- Symptom: The memory of the QACL module slowly leaks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if actions in traffic behaviors are dynamically modified repeatedly.

#### 201805020139

- Symptom: The device prints coldStart traps unexpectedly when printing port security traps.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the device is rebooted and prints port security traps.

#### 201805020133

- Symptom: When the device learns secure MAC address entries, it prints the same traps for twice.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device has port security enabled and is configured with secure MAC address entries.

#### 201804270553

- Symptom: The VRRP advertisement packets received by the switch match a PBR policy. As a result, the VRRP advertisement packets fail to be transparently transmitted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Configure a PBR policy on a VLAN interface of the device.
- b. The VLAN interface receives and sends VRRP advertisement packets.

#### 201804250026

- Symptom: The Connect Retry timer times out. As a result, BGP might flap.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. On an IRF fabric, configure BGP NSR.
  - b. Reboot the device after the device has run for a long period of time.

#### 201804170805

- Symptom: An interface fails to join an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **vtep access port** command to specify a site-facing interface as a VTEP access port.
  - b. Create an aggregation group, and assign the interface to the aggregation group.

#### 201804170540

- Symptom: Failed to read the necBgpEvpnPAtrRouteType node.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you read the necBgpEvpnPAtrRouteType node through MIB.

#### 201804160611

- Symptom: When the TTL in IPv6 BGP protocol packets is 1, the packets mistakenly match an ACL used for matching IPv6 packets with TTL as 1. As a result, the link flaps.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if IPv6 BGP protocol packets with TTL as 1 are received.

#### 201804120615

- Symptom: A user cannot log in to the device by using NETCONF after certain operations when password control is enabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable password control on the device.
  - b. Repeatedly establish and delete sessions, and perform active/standby process switchover.
  - c. Log in to the device by using NETCONF.

#### 201804120137

- Symptom: In a DRNI network, MAC address entries fail to be synchronized between the primary and secondary devices.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a DRNI, execute the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands on the IPP.



- b. The device receives a large number of Layer 2 packets with changing source MAC addresses.

#### 201803150880

- Symptom: VLAN-based VXLAN assignment configuration cannot be restored by using an .mdb binary file.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a large number of VSIs and enable VLAN-based VXLAN assignment.
  - b. Save the configuration, reboot the switch, and use an .mdb binary file to restore the configuration.

#### 201802280277

- Symptom: The controller cannot discover the site-facing interfaces configured by using **vtep access port** if the switch uses Chinese GB2312 characters as the sysname.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the sysname of the switch contains Chinese GB2312 characters.

#### 201805150032/201712060462/201712060449

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the debugging command is used to disable the linkscan for interfaces.

#### 201805100905/201805100908

- Symptom: The switch acts as a VXLAN VTEP, and an Ethernet service instance that uses the **encapsulation default** criterion is configured on an aggregate interface. After the aggregate interface is shut down and then brought up, traffic received on the Ethernet service instance cannot be forwarded correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an Ethernet service instance that uses the **encapsulation default** criterion is configured on an aggregate interface, and the aggregate interface is shut down and then brought up.

#### 201804240046/201802240168/201709010504

- Symptom: ACLs might remain at a low probability after certain operations.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a routing policy, and specify the next hop of the routing policy as a GRE tunnel interface.
  - b. Modify the source IP address of the GRE tunnel.



#### 201804200600/201804260132

- Symptom: MPLS is configured on the switch, and an aggregate interface can reach the remote peer through multiple ECMP routes. If the aggregate interface is configured to use the source IP address and source port for load sharing, traffic on the aggregate interface is not evenly distributed among the aggregation member ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aggregate interface that can reach the remote peer through multiple ECMP routes is configured to use the source IP address and source port for load sharing.

#### 201805290161/201805280462

- Symptom: Disabling MAC address learning does not take effect on a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Disable MAC address learning globally.
  - b. In the view of a Layer 2 aggregate interface, execute the **undo mac-address mac-learning enable** command to disable MAC address learning.

#### 201805290049/201805280775

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond after password control is disabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable Password Control on the device. A large number of invalid NETCONF users log in to the device.
  - b. Disable password control.

#### 201805250503/201805250377

- Symptom: Some ACL resources remain.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The switch operates in FCF mode and connects to multiple nodes.
  - b. Modify the bridge MAC address of the switch.

#### 201805240699/201805220499

- Symptom: The device prints deadlock logs when the **step** command is used to modify the rule numbering step for an ACL.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a PBR policy on the device, and configure rules for the ACL that the PBR policy uses.
  - b. Apply the PBR policy to packets that an interface forwards.
  - c. Enter the view of the ACL, and use the **step** command to set the rule numbering step.



#### 201805240599/201805150488

- Symptom: OpenFlow is disconnected from the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow on the device and establish a connection to the controller.
  - b. The interface corresponding to the AC is frequently shut down and brought up.

#### 201805310080/201805310084/201805310093

- Symptom: The broadcast packets received on a member port of an aggregation group might be broadcast out of other member ports of the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign local ports to an aggregation group. Delete the aggregation group. Restore the default settings for member ports, and then assign these ports to the aggregation group.
  - b. Execute the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** command sequence on the aggregation group member ports.
  - c. Switch the mode of the aggregation group to dynamic or static.
  - d. The local device is an STP root bridge. An interface on the peer device repeatedly flaps, and the peer device sends TCN BPDUs.

#### 201803150151

- Symptom: A VLAN interface is associated with a VPN instance, and an Ethernet subinterface that uses a subinterface number the same as the VLAN interface number is created. After the **traffic-statistic enable** command is configured on the Ethernet subinterface, the VLAN interface cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Associate a VLAN interface with a VPN instance.
  - b. Create an Ethernet subinterface. The subinterface number is the same as the VLAN interface number.
  - c. Execute **traffic-statistic enable** on the Ethernet subinterface.

#### 201804110841

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the connection to the OpenFlow controller is interrupted after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set up an IRF fabric.
  - b. Issue VXLAN flow entries through OpenFlow.
  - c. Perform an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
  - d. Deactivate the OpenFlow instance and reactivate it.



#### 201803130127

- Symptom: After the switch reboots, the value of the snmpEngineBoots node becomes incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch reboots.

#### 201804020574

- Symptom: When packet loss prevention is enabled for OpenFlow forwarding, the **apply qos remarking policy** command cannot be configured on interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **apply qos remarking policy** command is configured after packet loss prevention is enabled for OpenFlow forwarding.

#### 201803150342

- Symptom: When a Python script is used to issue configuration, the switch displays that the flash memory is not readable or writable.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a Python script is used to issue configuration.

#### 201802240291

- Symptom: Patch installation fails after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install the patch by specifying the lower-case file name.
  - b. Uninstall the path by specifying the upper-case file name.
  - c. Reinstall the patch by specifying the lower-case file name.

#### 201711140786/201804100468

- Symptom: The DSCP value of BGP protocol packets becomes 0 after the configuration is restored by using a .cfg configuration file or peer addresses are added to a peer group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the configuration is restored by using a .cfg configuration file or peer addresses are added to a peer group.

#### 201803020552

- Symptom: When loop detection is enabled and the loop protection action is set to block, the switch cannot block outgoing packets on a looped interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if loop detection is enabled and the loop protection action is set to block.

#### 201803020709

- Symptom: When the OpenFlow controller issues changes of the **vsi interface** or **tunnel interface** setting to the switch, error code OFPPMFC\_BAD\_PORT instead of OFPPMFC\_BAD\_CONFIG is returned.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OpenFlow controller issues changes of the **vsi interface** or **tunnel interface** setting to the switch.



#### 201803270454

- Symptom: On an LSWM18CQMSEC(JH957A) card, an interface is split into four breakout interfaces. When PFC is configured on the breakout interfaces, it takes effect only on the breakout interface numbered 1.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an interface on an LSWM18CQMSEC(JH957A) card is split into four breakout interfaces, and PFC is configured on the breakout interfaces.

#### 201803270319

- Symptom: Two switches are connected by ports on an LSWM18CQMSEC card and an 5930 24-port 10GBASE-T and 2-port QSFP+ with MACsec Module JH182A card. When MACsec is enabled on the switches, spanning tree packets and PFC packets are interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if two switches are connected by ports on an LSWM18CQMSEC card and an 5930 24-port 10GBASE-T and 2-port QSFP+ with MACsec Module JH182A
- card, and MACsec is enabled on the switches.

#### 201804030057

- Symptom: MKA cannot be enabled after it is repeatedly enabled and disabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if MKA is repeatedly enabled and disabled.

#### 201802050250

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when an FC interface connected to a server or storage device is repeatedly brought up and shut down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an FC interface connected to a server or storage device is repeatedly brought up and shut down.

#### 201803290757

- Symptom: The management Ethernet interface might not come up if the switch is rebooted after a transceiver module is installed in the interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a transceiver module is installed in the management Ethernet interface, and then the switch is rebooted.

#### 201804120752

- Symptom: After certain operations are performed, an IRF fabric splits, and IRF member devices reboot.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set up an IRF fabric.
  - b. Configure 64 voice VLANs and 128 voice VLAN OUI addresses.
  - c. Execute the **undo voice-vlan security enable** and **voice-vlan security enable** commands in sequence when Layer 2 traffic exists.



#### 201804090777/201804100669

- Symptom: IRF member devices might reboot unexpectedly if they send a large number of protocol packets that contain invalid fields to one another.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if IRF member devices send a large number of protocol packets that contain invalid fields to one another.

#### 201803050843/201803010118

- Symptom: If an 802.1X user migrates multiple times between ports, the switch does not have MAC address information for the user and cannot forward its traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an 802.1X user migrates multiple times between ports.

#### 201803300346

- Symptom: Incoming packet statistics of a VXLAN tunnel are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if one of the following situations exists:
  - The VXLAN of the VXLAN tunnel uses head-end replication, and the VXLAN tunnel receives multicast or broadcast packets encapsulated in VXLAN packets.
  - The VXLAN of the VXLAN tunnel uses tandem replication, and the VXLAN tunnel receives unicast packets encapsulated in VXLAN packets.

#### 201712150323/201803300529

- Symptom: The DR member devices in an EVPN distributed relay system have inconsistent ARP information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the DR member devices receive identical ARP packets on both DR interfaces and non-DR interfaces.

#### 201804120474

- Symptom: RSVP is enabled on a large number of subinterfaces on the switch. After the **placement reoptimize** command is executed, the rsvp process is abnormal.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if RSVP is enabled on a large number of subinterfaces, and the **placement reoptimize** command is executed.

#### 201804100591

- Symptom: RSVP is enabled on a large number of subinterfaces on the switch. When configuration rollback is performed, the console does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if RSVP is enabled on a large number of subinterfaces, and configuration rollback is performed.

#### 201802110557

- Symptom: An RRPP network contains an IRF fabric. After the IRF master is rebooted, it takes 6 to 10 seconds for RRPP to converge.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if an RRPP network contains an IRF fabric, and the IRF master is rebooted for a master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201804030613

- Symptom: The **display ip routing-table all-vpn-instance statistics** command does not display information for all VPN instances.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display ip routing-table all-vpn-instance statistics** command is executed.

#### 201804091123

- Symptom: Multicast VPN traffic fails to be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the multicast tunnel goes down and comes up repeatedly.

#### 201803190291

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, a Layer 3 VSI interface cannot forward the traffic received from the other end of the VXLAN tunnel.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after a MAC address is configured for the VSI interface and then deleted.

#### 201803260605

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, a member device in the IRF fabric reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a 40-GE interface on the member device is split into four 10-GE breakout interfaces by using the **using tengige** command.

#### 201803260912

- Symptom: MPLS settings do not take effect on the 10-GE breakout interfaces of a 40-GE interface.
- Condition: None.

#### 201803160523

- Symptom: The switch does not support BiDi transceiver modules TX1310/RX1490.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the transceiver modules are inserted in 10-GE interfaces.

#### 201711110094

- Symptom: Multiple configuration files with the same name exist, and some configurations are lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you configure the switch and save the configuration.



#### 201803270694

- Symptom: The **openflow shutdown** command does not take effect on ports of a subordinate device in an IRF fabric.
- Condition: None.

#### 201802110517

- Symptom: The message **Failed to obtain the current configuration** is displayed when the **display current-configuration diff** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **display current-configuration diff** command when a large amount of configuration exists on the switch.
  - b. Press CTRL\_C to interrupt the display.
  - c. Execute the **display current-configuration diff** command again.

#### 201803140514

- Symptom: 64-byte memory leaks occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the local forwarding capability of a PEX is enabled and disabled repeatedly.

#### 201804090914

- Symptom: The switch cannot learn routes imported from VPN 1
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The export route target of VPN 1 matches the import route target of only VPN 2.
  - b. The routes of VPN 1 are imported into VPN 2.

#### 201803130750

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **using tengige** command to split a 40-GE interface into four 10-GE breakout interfaces.
  - b. Execute the **priority-flow-control dot1p ingress-buffer dynamic** command on a 10-GE breakout interface to set the dynamic back pressure frame triggering threshold.

#### 201803130428

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward packets larger than 9000 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the cut-through forwarding feature is enabled and then disabled.



#### 201803071063/201803260738

- Symptom: The buffer usage values in the **display buffer usage** command output are incorrectly displayed as 0.
- Condition: None.

#### 201803260937

- Symptom: The TxRx-mode generic flow control function is no longer in effect on an Ethernet interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you forcibly enable PFC and then disable it on the Ethernet interface.

#### 201804030190

- Symptom: The **priority-flow-control dot1p ingress-buffer dynamic** command does not take effect after the switch reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute **priority-flow-control dot1p ingress-buffer dynamic** command.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201711150701

- Symptom: No alarm message is generated when QoS and ACL resources are exhausted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a large number of ACLs, which exhaust QoS and ACL resources.
  - b. Dynamically modify ACL rules.

#### 201804130368

- Symptom: The **dot1x handshake reply enable** command is stuck on a hybrid port, and the switch cannot learn MAC addresses.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure MAC-based access control, and configure an 802.1X guest VSI on the hybrid port. A large number of users come online through the hybrid port.
  - b. Execute the **dot1x handshake reply enable** command repeatedly on the hybrid port.

#### 201803290621

- Symptom: The **flow-interval** command does not take effect on a PEX in an IRF 3.1 system with the switch acting as the parent device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the parent device reboots with the .cfg configuration file.

#### 201803290600

- Symptom: The views of some interfaces on a PEX in an IRF 3.1 system cannot be entered from the parent device. The switch acts as the parent device.



- Condition: This symptom occurs after the parent device is rebooted.

#### 201801130260

- Symptom: The FCoE process exits unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you restart the FCoE process by using the **process restart name fcoed** command when there is a large number of registered nodes in a VSAN.

#### 201802260584

- Symptom: Layer 3 interfaces in an IRF fabric cannot be configured with IP addresses.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a master/subordinate switchover is performed repeatedly.

#### 201804200180

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, the traffic statistics for a VSI interface in the **display interface vsi-interface** command output are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VSI interface has incoming or outgoing traffic.

#### 201804080535

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, multicast traffic forwarding errors occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An aggregate interface acts as the outgoing interface of the multicast tunnel.
  - b. The member ports of the aggregate interface change.

#### 201804040585

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable PIM-DM on a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
  - b. Bring up and shut down the Layer 3 aggregate interface repeatedly.

#### 201803210461

- Symptom: Traffic might fail to be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed in a multicast VPN:
  - a. Remove a port from a service loopback group.
  - b. After the MTunnel interface goes down, assign the port to the service loopback group.

#### 201803200787

- Symptom: The 40-GE interfaces on the device cannot be configured.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable preprovisioning on the device. The device is preconfigured.
  - b. Disable preprovisioning on the device.



#### 201803200580

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, a VTEP mistakenly deletes the inner VLAN tag when forwarding ARP packets with double VLAN tags.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable ARP flood suppression for a VSI.
  - b. The AC receives ARP packets with double VLAN tags, and floods the ARP packets to remote VTEPs through VXLAN tunnels.

#### 201801020039

- Symptom: When NETCONF is used to delete the DRNI keepalive packet parameters, the UDP port-related configurations remain.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use NETCONF to configure the DRNI keepalive packet parameters. Execute the **drni keepalive ipv6 destination *ipv6-address* udp-port *udp-number*** command.
  - b. Use the **undo drni keepalive ipv6** command to restore the default configuration.
  - c. Execute the **drni keepalive ip destination *ipv4-address* udp-port *udp-number*** command again.

#### 201712290801

- Symptom: Failed to disable flooding for a VSI.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **flooding disable all** command in VSI view. A large number vPorts come online through this VSI.
  - b. Delete all vPorts of the VSI.
  - c. The vPorts come online again through the VSI.

#### 201712150602

- Symptom: The **drni auto-recovery reload-delay** command configuration does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a DRNI network, configure the **drni auto-recovery reload-delay *delay-value*** command.
  - b. Restart the DR system. Before the reload delay timer times out, display the DR role information.

#### 201712150295

- Symptom: Deleting aggregation group configuration from a device is very slow.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. In a VCF fabric network of the distributed VXLAN type, an 5940 switch acts as a leaf, and the automated overlay deployment is implemented by using Neutron.
- b. Create an aggregation group on the device. Repeatedly assign ports to and remove ports from the aggregation group.

#### 201712141008

- Symptom: The issued ACL rules are cleared.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an ACL, and configure ACL rules reaching the maximum number for the ACL.
  - b. Use this ACL for packet filtering on multiple ports.
  - c. Add a new rule 0 to this ACL.

#### 201712141002

- Symptom: A user fails to come online through a Layer 2 aggregate interface with MAC authentication enabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable MAC authentication on the Layer 2 aggregate interface. Execute the **mac-authentication carry user-ip** command on the Layer 2 aggregate interface to include user IP addresses in MAC authentication requests sent to an IMC server.
  - b. The user comes online through the Layer 2 aggregate interface.

#### 201712140553

- Symptom: IPv6 LSP statistics are incorrect.  
Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **interface tunnel tunnel-number mode mpls-te** command on the device to create an MPLS TE tunnel interface.
  - b. Configure an IP address for the tunnel interface.
  - c. View the IPv6 LSP statistics.

#### 201712130910

- Symptom: A user failed to log in to the device through SSH.  
Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable the SSH server on the device.
  - b. Execute the **authentication login** command in ISP domain view to specify the authentication method for login users.
  - c. The user logs in to the device by using SSH and sends accounting requests.



#### 201712140046

- Symptom: ND entries are not updated.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a link aggregation management VLAN, and assign an IPv6 address to the VLAN interface of the VLAN.
  - b. Configure a member port as the link aggregation management port.
  - c. Create ND entries for the link aggregation management VLAN.
  - d. Cancel the link aggregation management port configuration, and specify a new port as the link aggregation management port.

#### 201712110120/201711250135

- Symptom: When the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are configured on an aggregation group member port, the member port cannot leave and join the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the links between spine nodes and leaf nodes are automatically aggregated through automated underlay deployment in a VFC fabric network of the VLAN type.

#### 201712080634

- Symptom: The state of a USB flash drive is displayed as **Absent** incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a USB flash drive is inserted into the device and the **display device usb** command is executed after the USB flash drive is successfully mounted.

#### 201712070914

- Symptom: Unselected member ports of a static aggregation group do not drop packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **link-aggregation lacp traffic-redirect-notification enable** command in system view to enable link aggregation traffic redirection.
  - b. Create a static aggregation group, and execute the **link-aggregation selected-port maximum max-number** command to set the maximum number of Selected ports allowed for the aggregation group.
  - c. Assign member ports to the aggregation group to make the number of member ports exceed the maximum number of Selected ports allowed.
  - d. The aggregation group receives known unicast packets.

#### 201712070187

- Symptom: The AC's input and output traffic statistics that the switch reports to the controller are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. The controller deploys the VXLAN configuration to the switch.
- b. The AC receives and sends packets properly.
- c. The switch sends the AC traffic statistics to the controller.

#### **201712060054**

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, the physical transport-facing interface of a VXLAN tunnel fails to forward overlay packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an interface first acts as an IRF physical interface, then the interface is switched to a common service interface, and then the interface is configured as the VXLAN transport-facing interface.

#### **201711060761**

- Symptom: The flow entries deployed by the controller are different from the actual flow entries on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the connection between the controller and the switch is disconnected and then re-connected when the OpenFlow controller is deploying a large number of MAC flow entries to the device.

#### **201801170393**

- Symptom: When you use NETCONF to get the locally learned MAC addresses, the remote MAC addresses are displayed in the local MAC address learning information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VTEP learns the MAC addresses of VMs in the remote site and then NETCONF is used to get the MAC addresses of VMs in the local site.

#### **201712270280**

- Symptom: PFC configured on a 100-GE interface does not take effect. The switch still receives packets carrying the specified priority.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if PFC is enabled on 100-GE interfaces of the local switch and peer device.

#### **201801170403/201711130710**

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, when the flood traffic is forwarded in tandem replication mode, ARP packets are sent to the CPU and dropped.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if ARP packets are received in tandem replication mode.

#### **201801200013**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, core files might be generated during the software upgrade for PEXs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **boot-loader pex** command is executed on the parent device to upgrade software for PEXs and some PEXs go offline during the upgrade process.



#### 201801170429/201710200637

- Symptom: The ARP packets received from ACs cannot be sent to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller deploys a flow entry with the apply-actions instruction and ACs receive ARP packets.

#### 201801130350

- Symptom: Memory leaks for the BGP module.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if either of the following operations is performed:
  - In BGP IPv4 unicast address family view, repeatedly execute the **peer route-policy** and **undo peer route-policy** commands to apply a routing policy to routes incoming from or outgoing to a peer or peer group and remove the configuration.
  - Modify the applied routing policy.

#### 201801120755

- Symptom: The switch intermittently generates the level-1 memory threshold alarms, and BGP routes flap.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of IPsec SAs repeatedly flap in certain conditions.

#### 201801090902

- Symptom: When the original master IRF member switch is rebooted and upgraded, the BGP neighbor is disconnected.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if ISSU master/subordinate switchover is performed when the BGP routes are being withdrawn and updated in an IRF fabric.

#### 201712050263

- Symptom: An interface on the switch does not come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 1000-Mbps transceiver module is inserted into the interface and then replaced with a 10-Gbps transceiver module on the 5940 switch.

#### 201711170583

- Symptom: A VLAN interface on the switch cannot forward Layer 3 traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VLAN interface is configured with the **arp mode uni** command.

#### 201711140594

- Symptom: When 802.1X is configured on a Layer 2 aggregate interface on a VTEP, Ethernet service instances fail to be dynamically created. As a result, users cannot join the guest VSI.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 2 aggregate interface on the VTEP.



- b. On the Layer 2 aggregate interface, configure MAC-based access control for 802.1X, and enable MAC-based traffic match mode for dynamic Ethernet service instances.
- c. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201711130686

- Symptom: After the 5930 24-port 10GBASE-T and 2-port QSFP+ with MACsec Module JH182A interface card is rebooted, interfaces on it cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF 3.1 system, the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A/5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch has an 5930 24-port 10GBASE-T and 2-port QSFP+ with MACsec Module JH182A interface card installed. Configure the interface numbered 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, or 24 as an IRF physical interface.
  - b. Reboot the 5930 24-port 10GBASE-T and 2-port QSFP+ with MACsec Module JH182A interface card.

#### 201710210081

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, the multicast suppression bandwidth configuration does not take effect on a VSI.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. On a VSI, configure the **igmp-snooping drop-unknown** command.
  - b. On another VSI, configure the **restrain multicast** command.

#### 201709290520

- Symptom: The outbound packet statistics for a VSI interface are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VSI interface forwards Layer 3 packets.

#### 201803070942

- Symptom: Packets without VLAN tags cannot be forwarded at Layer 3.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch operates in border mode.
  - An interface on the switch is split into four breakout interfaces.
  - On a breakout interface, use the **port trunk permit vlan** command to assign the interface to multiple VLANs as a trunk port.

#### 201803050415

- Symptom: When both the input port and output port of an OpenFlow flow entry are an aggregate interface, the packets received on a member port of the aggregate interface are forwarded out of another member port.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group, and assign multiple ports to the aggregation group.
  - b. Enable the global mode for an OpenFlow instance.
  - c. Activate the OpenFlow instance.
  - d. The controller deploys a flow entry, with both the input port and output port as the aggregate interface.
  - e. A member port of the aggregate interface receives packets.

#### 201802280788

- Symptom: When a 40-GE interface on the switch is configured with cut-through forwarding, packets with CRC checksum errors are dropped.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if cut-through forwarding is enabled on a 40-GE interface of the switch.

#### 201802280161

- Symptom: The NTP service is enabled if the switch configuration is restored by using a .cfg configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the **ntp-service unicast-server** command to specify an NTP server for the switch. The **ntp-service enable** command is not configured.
  - b. Save the configuration. Restore the configuration by using the .cfg configuration file.

#### 201802110563

- Symptom: Reading the hh3cBgpEvpn node through MIB failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you read the hh3cBgpEvpn node through MIB.

#### 201802090624/201802030291

- Symptom: Deploying the VRF configuration through NETCONF failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if NETCONF is used to deploy the VRF configuration and configure the NextHopVrfIndex field.

#### 201802050047

- Symptom: After a local mirroring group is deleted, the related underlayer entries remain.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a local mirroring group.
  - b. Configure an aggregate interface as the source port of the local mirroring group.



- c. Delete the aggregate interface. Then, configure the aggregate interface as the source port of the local mirroring group.
- d. Delete the mirroring group.

#### 201801250361

- Symptom: When the loop protection action is set to shutdown and the switch detects loops, the **display loopback-detection** command cannot display the related information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if loop detection is enabled on the switch and the loop protection action is set to shutdown.

#### 201712210251

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, a VTEP improperly forwards ARP packets carrying double VLAN tags.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable ARP flood suppression in VSI view.
  - b. The VTEP receives ARP packets carrying double VLAN tags from the AC associated with the VSI.

#### 201711150718

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, a PEX forward two copies of BUM traffic incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 2 Ethernet interface as an AC and associate it with a VSI. Assign the interface to a Layer 2 aggregate interface. Then, configure the Layer 2 aggregate interface as an AC and associate it with the same VSI.
  - b. The PEX receives BUM traffic.

#### 201711150550

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits after the IRF fabric is configured with IGMP snooping and a master/subordinate switchover occurs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the IRF fabric with IGMP snooping and a large number of VSIs.
  - b. Perform a master/subordinate switchover for the IRF fabric.

#### 201801120435/201801120438

- Symptom: Failed to configure an aggregate interface or its member port as the source port of a local mirroring group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. On an IRF fabric, assign ports numbered the same on different member devices to the same aggregation group.
- b. Configure the aggregate interface as the source port of a local mirroring group.
- c. Configure a member port of the aggregate interface as the source port of a local mirroring group.

#### **201802240102/201802240096**

- Symptom: The VXLAN tunnels flap.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - d. An OVSDB connection is established between an IRF fabric and a controller.
  - e. A master/subordinate switchover occurs to the IRF fabric.

#### **201712070427**

- Symptom: The packets sent by the device carry incorrect secondary VLAN tags.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure private VLAN on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Configure the **port private-vlan** command on an aggregate interface.
  - c. The subordinate member device sends packets out of the aggregate interface.

#### **201801120195/201801220358/201801130288/201801220209**

- Symptom: Few ARP entries are lost on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if controllers deploy configuration by using OVSDB to the switch and active/standby switchover is performed for controllers.

#### **201712210968**

- Symptom: The BGP neighbors go down and come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a master/subordinate switchover is performed for an IRF fabric when BGP is withdrawing type-5 routes.

#### **201712210740**

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic might fail to be forwarded properly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a Layer 3 interface is quickly configured with an IP address and secondary IP addresses.

#### **201712180761/201712180727**

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, ARP entries are incorrectly synchronized, and residual MAC address entries exist.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Enable ARP flood suppression on a VTEP.
- b. The VTEP learns ARP information locally.
- c. The VTEP receives ARP information with the same IP address but a different MAC address.

#### **201801300617/201712110085/201801120501**

- Symptom: Directly-connected VPNs bound to subinterfaces with the same subinterface number cannot forward traffic between them.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - d. Create Layer 3 subinterfaces R1.2 and R2.2, and bind them to VPNs.
  - e. Remove the binding between subinterface R1.2 and its VPN.

#### **201801241004/201801241000**

- Symptom: The memory leaks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VCFC controller is used to deploy configuration to the switch.

#### **201802080387/201802080401**

- Symptom: After a VLAN interface is deleted, the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface or Layer 3 aggregate subinterface with the subinterface number as the VLAN interface number cannot ping a directly-connected device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a VLAN and configure a VLAN interface for the VLAN. Then, create a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface or Layer 3 aggregate subinterface with the subinterface number as the VLAN interface number.
  - b. Delete the VLAN interface.

#### **201802070573**

- Symptom: OSPF neighbor relationship cannot be established.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if OSPF is enabled on a VSI interface of the specific network segment.

#### **201802060048**

- Symptom: A Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface incorrectly collects the traffic statistics of the corresponding VLAN interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **traffic-statistic enable** command is not configured on the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.



#### 201802010317

- Symptom: The SNMP function fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the **snmp-agent port** command to specify a non-default UDP port for receiving SNMP packets.
  - b. A large number of Layer 3 packets are sent to the CPU.

#### 201801310870

- Symptom: The logs output by the resource monitoring module have errors.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the total number of MAC addresses on an IRF fabric exceeds the MAC address table size of a single member device, for example, because some traffic is received and sent out only on a certain member device.

#### 201801220376

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded when the IP address of a multiport ARP entry is the next hop of a route.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a multiport ARP entry.
  - b. Use the IP address of the multiport ARP entry as the next hop of a route.

#### 201801170954

- Symptom: The **default** command on an interface cannot clear the PFC-related commands on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure PFC-related commands on the interface.
  - b. Execute the **default** command on the interface.

#### 201801170905

- Symptom: After a 40-GE interface on an LSWM18QC interface card is split, the 10-GE breakout interfaces cannot be displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install a 40GE-to-10GE transceiver module in a 40-GE interface on an LSWM18QC interface card. Execute the **using tengige** command on the interface to split the 40-GE interface into 10-GE breakout interfaces.
  - b. Unplug and plug the interface card, or reboot the interface card.



## Resolved problems in R2610

### 201710310325/201711010685

- Symptom: When the **packet-filter vlan-interface** command is used to apply different types of ACLs to the same direction of two VLAN interfaces for packet filtering, packet filtering does not take effect on the VLAN interface configured later.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **packet-filter vlan-interface** command is used to apply different types of ACLs to the same direction of two VLAN interfaces for packet filtering.

### 201711010631/201710260063/201710260080

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, EVPN packets cannot be forwarded through an Ethernet service instance when MAC address learning is disabled for the Ethernet service instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if MAC address learning is disabled for the Ethernet service instance.

### 201711010692/201710300031

- Symptom: An ACL that matches the inner Ethernet header of VXLAN packets is used for packet filtering. After the rules of the ACL are deleted and reconfigured, packet filtering does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ACL that matches the inner Ethernet header of VXLAN packets is used for packet filtering, and the rules of the ACL are deleted and reconfigured.

### 201711060065/201711030386/201711060106

- Symptom: Fragmented UDP packets received from customer sites cannot be transmitted between two VXLAN VTEPs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if VXLAN VTEPs transmit fragmented UDP packets received from customer sites.

### 201710270312/201710270307/201711010677

- Symptom: On a distributed EVPN gateway, ARP entries cannot be deleted completely if the gateway receives Layer 3 VXLAN traffic from the local site and ARP requests with the same destination IP address from a remote device in sequence.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a distributed EVPN gateway receives Layer 3 VXLAN traffic from the local site and ARP requests with the same destination IP address from a remote device in sequence.

### 201711010633/201710250739

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, MAC address entries for a VSI cannot be learned after MAC address learning is re-enabled for the VSI.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Disable MAC address learning for a VSI.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the device.
  - c. Enable MAC address learning for the VSI.

#### **201711010669/201710240723**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN VTEP, port isolation configuration cannot be deleted from a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 2 aggregate interface is assigned to a port isolation group and then is removed from that group on a VXLAN VTEP.

#### **201711060574/201711060601**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when a VPN instance of MPLS L3VPN is disassociated from the VLAN interface of a primary VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Associate a VPN instance of MPLS L3VPN with VLAN interface A.
  - b. Configure VLAN A as a primary VLAN and configure VLAN B as a secondary VLAN of VLAN A.
  - c. Disassociate the VPN instance from VLAN A.

#### **201711010640/201710240669**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, learned MAC address entries for a VSI are not deleted after MAC address learning is disabled for the VSI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if MAC address learning is enabled and then disabled for the VSI.

#### **201711250125**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric acts as a VTEP in an EVPN network. During an ISSU from R2509P02, R2510P01, R2510P02, or E2603 to a later version for the IRF fabric, Layer 3 EVPN traffic loss occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ISSU is performed to upgrade an IRF fabric that acts as an EVPN VTEP from R2509P02, R2510P01, R2510P02, or E2603 to a later version.

#### **201711170089/201711170074**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, VMs cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch acts as a VTEP and more than six aggregate interfaces are outgoing interfaces of VXLAN tunnels.



#### 201711170122/201711130156/201711140528

- Symptom: Two connected VTEPs cannot ping each other after a VXLAN tunnel is established between them and the VXLAN tunnel interfaces are associated with a VPN instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Associate the VLAN interfaces on the VTEPs with a VPN instance, and assign an IP address to each VLAN interface.
  - b. Ping a VTEP from the other VTEP by using the **ping** command with the **vpn-instance** *vpn-instance-name* option specified. The peer VTEP is reachable.
  - c. Establish a VXLAN tunnel between the VTEPs.
  - d. Associate the VXLAN tunnel interfaces on both the VTEPs with the VPN instance, and assign an IP address to each VXLAN tunnel interface.
  - e. Ping a VTEP from the other VTEP by using the **ping** command with the **vpn-instance** *vpn-instance-name* option specified.

#### 201711010645/201710210020

- Symptom: Users can pass authentication and come online even though the status of the RADIUS server is set to blocked.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the RADIUS server load sharing feature is enabled.

#### 201711070428/201709250438/201709250432

- Symptom: On a leaf node of a VCF fabric, overlay configuration issued by the VCF controller is lost on a server-facing interface when the cable is re-installed or the interface is shut down and then brought up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VCF fabric is automatically deployed by a VCF controller and VCF Fabric Director.

#### 201711280253/201711290096

- Symptom: In an FCoE network, the switch discards FDISC packets with a sequence count (SEQ\_CNT) of 255.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a node logs in to the switch through a VFC interface and sends FDISC packets to the switch.

#### 201711070855

- Symptom: The **undo jumboframe enable** command does not take effect after an IRF fabric restores a .cfg configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the device to prevent jumbo frames from passing through by using the **undo jumboframe enable** command.



- b. Upgrade the software version of the IRF fabric from R2311P04 to R2422P01 or from R2422P01 to R2432 or later.
- c. Restore the configuration of the IRF fabric from a .cfg configuration file.

#### **201709280643**

- Symptom: The system prompts that memory resources are insufficient.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch is under Telnet attacks.

#### **201711010629/201710180603/201710200121**

- Symptom: The connection interfaces on the device and the peer device cannot come up after the interfaces are configured to operate in 1000 Mbps and full duplex mode.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if both interfaces are configured to operate in 1000 Mbps and full duplex mode.

#### **201711170138/201711110207**

- Symptom: After an applied QoS policy is removed, the ACL resources used by the QoS policy are not released.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group. No member ports are added to the aggregation group.
  - b. Apply a QoS policy to the aggregation interface.
  - c. Create an ACL and configure rules in the ACL.
  - d. Create a traffic classifier and define a match criterion for the traffic class to match the ACL.
  - e. Modify rules in the ACL.
  - f. Remove the QoS policy applied to the aggregate interface.

#### **201711060893/201711060892**

- Symptom: In an EVPN distributed relay system, when a DR interface is shutdown, the VXLAN tunnel that acts as the IPL does not forward data traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple VSIs are configured on the shutdown DR interface.

#### **201710270263**

- Symptom: OpenFlow ARP entries cannot be issued when packet loss prevention is enabled for OpenFlow forwarding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if packet loss prevention is enabled for OpenFlow forwarding.

#### **201710300379**

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, a Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group cannot forward Layer 2 unicast traffic when the aggregation member ports on a PEX are shut down.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group contains member ports on multiple PEXs.

#### 201711290143

- Symptom: The switch is operating in FCF mode. When an FC interface that is an access port in a VSAN is repeatedly shut down and brought up, FC protocol packets are dropped and users cannot come online on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is operating in FCF mode, and the FC interface is an access port in a VSAN.

#### 201710100413/201709220727

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, high CPU usage of the parent fabric causes LLDP neighbor aging and re-establishment of LLDP neighbor relationships.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of LLDP neighbors exist.

#### 201710100491/201709250899

- Symptom: If IRF master/subordinate switchovers are performed frequently, the DBM module cannot synchronize data correctly, and the view of interfaces on an IRF member switch cannot be accessed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IRF master/subordinate switchovers are performed frequently.

#### 201709010601/201709010596

- Symptom: When the default user role feature is enabled for remote AAA users, the **boot-loader pex file** command fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the default user role feature is enabled for remote AAA users by using **role default-role enable**.

#### 201709040792/201705240732

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the console does not respond when configuration is made in interface range view.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if configuration is made in interface range view on an IRF fabric.

#### 201709290115/201709290118

- Symptom: The SNMP process stops working unexpectedly when the **snmp-agent port** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **snmp-agent port** command is executed.



## Resolved problems in R2609

### 201711070428/201709250438/201709250432

- Symptom: On a leaf node of a VCF fabric, overlay configuration issued by the VCF controller is lost on a server-facing interface when the cable is re-installed or the interface is shut down and then brought up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VCF fabric is automatically deployed by a VCF controller and VCF Fabric Director.

### 201711060574

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when a VPN instance of MPLS L3VPN is disassociated from the VLAN interface of a primary VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Associate a VPN instance of MPLS L3VPN with VLAN interface A.
  - b. Configure VLAN A as a primary VLAN and configure VLAN B as a secondary VLAN of VLAN A.
  - c. Disassociate the VPN instance from VLAN A.

### 201711030582

- Symptom: On a distributed-relay member device, the IPL cannot transmit BGP protocol packets if the MTU of the IPP is larger than 2000 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the MTU of the IPP is set to a value larger than 2000 bytes on a distributed-relay member device.

### 201711030386/201711060106

- Symptom: Fragmented UDP packets received from customer sites cannot be transmitted between two VXLAN VTEPs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if VXLAN VTEPs transmit fragmented UDP packets received from customer sites.

### 201711020176/201711010332

- Symptom: BGP sessions cannot be established to IPv6 IBGP peers after the **peer ignore** and **undo peer ignore** commands are executed in sequence.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IPv6 IBGP peers are configured, and the **peer ignore** and **undo peer ignore** commands are executed in sequence.

### 201711020121

- Symptom: In the output from the **display power** command, the mode of a DC power supply is displayed as HVDC.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display power** command is executed to view information of a DC power module.

#### 201711010881/201710130153

- Symptom: After the **issu one-step** command is executed, the "Do you want to delete flash:/xxx.ipe" message is displayed twice during the ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **issu one-step** command is executed.

#### 201711010734

- Symptom: A Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group with member ports on multiple PEXs is configured on an IRF 3.1 system. After all member ports of the aggregation group are removed and then a member port is re-assigned to the aggregation group, that member port floods received unicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if all member ports of a Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group are removed and then a member port is re-assigned to the aggregation group.

#### 201711010700

- Symptom: A VXLAN VTEP broadcasts received remote ARP requests twice to the local site.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VXLAN VTEP receives ARP requests on VXLAN tunnel interfaces.

#### 201711010692/201710300031

- Symptom: An ACL that matches the inner Ethernet header of VXLAN packets is used for packet filtering. After the rules of the ACL are deleted and reconfigured, packet filtering does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ACL that matches the inner Ethernet header of VXLAN packets is used for packet filtering, and the rules of the ACL are deleted and reconfigured.

#### 201711010689

- Symptom: In an EVPN distributed-relay system, one distributed-relay member device has two VXLAN tunnels with the same destination address to the other distributed-relay member device. After the **reset bgp** command is executed on the devices, the IPL cannot recover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if one distributed-relay member device has two VXLAN tunnels with the same destination address to the other distributed-relay member device in an EVPN distributed-relay system.

#### 201711010685

- Symptom: When the **packet-filter vlan-interface** command is used to apply different types of ACLs to the same direction of two VLAN interfaces for packet filtering, packet filtering does not take effect on the VLAN interface configured later.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **packet-filter vlan-interface** command is used to apply different types of ACLs to the same direction of two VLAN interfaces for packet filtering.

#### **201711010677**

- Symptom: On a distributed EVPN gateway, ARP entries cannot be deleted completely if the gateway receives Layer 3 VXLAN traffic from the local site and ARP requests with the same destination IP address from a remote device in sequence.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a distributed EVPN gateway receives Layer 3 VXLAN traffic from the local site and ARP requests with the same destination IP address from a remote device in sequence.

#### **201711010669**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN VTEP, port isolation configuration cannot be deleted from a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 2 aggregate interface is assigned to a port isolation group and then is removed from that group on a VXLAN VTEP.

#### **201711010667/201710200410**

- Symptom: The site connected to an EVPN distributed-relay system receives two identical ARP packets if ACs are deleted and reconfigured on the Layer 2 aggregate interfaces that act as distributed-relay interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the EVPN distributed-relay system uses a VXLAN tunnel as the IPL, and ACs are deleted and reconfigured on the Layer 2 aggregate interfaces that act as distributed-relay interfaces.

#### **201711010664/201710200476**

- Symptom: 802.1X authenticated users on a Layer 2 aggregate interface cannot obtain IP addresses through DHCP.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the Layer 2 aggregate interface is configured with an AC, and the users are assigned the VSI associated with the AC.

#### **201711010663/201710240009**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN VTEP, an aggregate interface configured with ACs drops a packet received from an AC when it is both the incoming and outgoing interfaces of that packet.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if bridging is enabled and then disabled on the aggregate interface.

#### **201711010657**

- Symptom: On a VPLS network, packets get lost when the packets are forwarded from a PE to a CE.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:



- The PE is a multi-chassis IRF fabric.
- The PE receives packets from a peer PE and then a member device in the IRF fabric forwards the packets to a CE.

#### **201711010656/201709160042**

- Symptom: A VXLAN tunnel interface goes down if the destination address of the tunnel interface is repeatedly changed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the destination address of the tunnel interface is repeatedly changed.

#### **201711010645/201710210020**

- Symptom: Users can pass authentication and come online even though the status of the RADIUS server is set to blocked.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the RADIUS server load sharing feature is enabled.

#### **201711010643/201709130191/201709130181**

- Symptom: After an Ethernet service instance is remapped to a VSI, a static MAC address entry for the VSI cannot be recreated because the entry already exists. However, no MAC address entry for the VSI is displayed by using the **display l2vpn mac-address** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on a VXLAN network:
  - a. Map an Ethernet service instance to a VSI.
  - b. Configure a static MAC address entry for the VSI.
  - c. Remove the mapping between the Ethernet service instance and the VSI.
  - d. Map the Ethernet service instance to the VSI.
  - e. Recreate the static MAC address entry for the VSI.
  - f. Display MAC address entries for the VSI.

#### **201711010642/201709290465**

- Symptom: A controller fails to apply a QoS policy to an Ethernet service instance configured to match any frames that do not have an 802.1Q VLAN tag.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller repeatedly applies a QoS policy to an Ethernet service instance configured to match any frames that do not have an 802.1Q VLAN tag.

#### **201711010641/201710180533**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network with a centralized IP gateway, the device acts as the IP gateway. VXLAN packets cannot be forwarded after a primary VXLAN tunnel and a backup VXLAN tunnel are assigned to a VXLAN and the device is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the following operations are performed:



- a. Assign a primary VXLAN tunnel and a backup VXLAN tunnel are assigned to a VXLAN in VXLAN view.
- b. Save the running configuration and reboot the device.

#### 201711010640

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, learned MAC address entries for a VSI are not deleted after MAC address learning is disabled for the VSI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if MAC address learning is enabled and then disabled for the VSI.

#### 201711010637/201709190854

- Symptom: On a multicast network, the mcsd process on a device configured with PIM snooping might exit unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The PIM snooping-configured device forwards multicast packets.
  - b. On a device configured with PIM, clear all multicast forwarding entries and configure OSPF and OSPFv3.
  - c. The PIM snooping-configured device forwards multicast packets for a time.

#### 201711010633/201710250739

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, MAC address entries for a VSI cannot be learned after MAC address learning is re-enabled for the VSI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Disable MAC address learning for a VSI.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the device.
  - c. Enable MAC address learning for the VSI.

#### 201711010632/201709110803/201708090648/201710130117

- Symptom: Users fail to pass RADIUS authentication and the access process exits unexpectedly when the RADIUS server load sharing feature is enabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The RADIUS server load sharing feature is enabled by using the **server-load-sharing enable** command.
  - The system fails to find the IP address of the RADIUS server based on the host name and VPN instance of the server.

#### 201711010631/201710260063/201710260080

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, EVPN packets cannot be forwarded through an Ethernet service instance when MAC address learning is disabled for the Ethernet service instance.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if MAC address learning is disabled for the Ethernet service instance.

#### **201711010629/201710180603/201710200121**

- Symptom: The connection interfaces on the device and the peer device cannot come up after the interfaces are configured to operate in 1000 Mbps and full duplex mode.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if both interfaces are configured to operate in 1000 Mbps and full duplex mode.

#### **201711010628/201710100436/201709230345**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, the device fails to assign user profiles to 802.1X users after 802.1X is re-enabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure user profiles.
  - b. Enable 802.1X.
  - c. The device assigns VSIs to online users.
  - d. Disabled 802.1X and re-enable 802.1X.

#### **201711010626/201710200392/201710200404**

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, the automatic VCF fabric configuration on an uplink interface of a leaf node is not deleted after the uplink interface is shut down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Change the device name of the spine node.
  - b. Configure the leaf node to use a template file to perform automatic underlay network configuration.
  - c. Reboot the spine node.
  - d. Shut down the uplink interface on the leaf node.

#### **201711010620/201710200432**

- Symptom: In a VCF fabric, BGP configuration cannot be automatically issued to uplink interfaces on a leaf node after the uplink interfaces are shut down and then brought up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the device uses a template file to perform automatic underlay network configuration and uplink interfaces on the leaf node are shut down and then brought up.

#### **201711010431/201709220200**

- Symptom: The device runs out of memory if multiple VLAN interfaces are configured to use DHCP or DHCPv6 for address acquisition and then cancel the configuration on the VLAN interfaces repeatedly.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple VLAN interfaces are configured to use DHCP or DHCPv6 for address acquisition and then cancel the configuration on the VLAN interfaces repeatedly.

#### **201711200237/201711170639**

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, an IRF fabric acts as a leaf node. When the master device reboots, VXLAN tunnel interfaces on the IRF fabric go down and come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF fabric establishes VXLAN tunnels with other leaf nodes.

#### **201711180092/201711150354**

- Symptom: The console does not respond to user input after the configuration is rolled back.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure VPLS and QinQ on the switch.
  - b. Save the running configuration.
  - c. Roll back the configuration.

#### **201711170138**

- Symptom: After an applied QoS policy is removed, the ACL resources used by the QoS policy are not released.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group. No member ports are added to the aggregation group.
  - b. Apply a QoS policy to the aggregation interface.
  - c. Create an ACL and configure rules in the ACL.
  - d. Create a traffic classifier and define a match criterion for the traffic class to match the ACL.
  - e. Modify rules in the ACL.
  - f. Remove the QoS policy applied to the aggregate interface.

#### **201711170122/201711130156**

- Symptom: Two connected VTEPs cannot ping each other after a VXLAN tunnel is established between them and the VXLAN tunnel interfaces are associated with a VPN instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Associate the VLAN interfaces on the VTEPs with a VPN instance, and assign an IP address to each VLAN interface.
  - b. Ping a VTEP from the other VTEP by using the **ping** command with the **vpn-instance** *vpn-instance-name* option specified. The peer VTEP is reachable.
  - c. Establish a VXLAN tunnel between the VTEPs.



- d. Associate the VXLAN tunnel interfaces on both the VTEPs with the VPN instance, and assign an IP address to each VXLAN tunnel interface.
- e. Ping a VTEP from the other VTEP by using the **ping** command with the **vpn-instance** *vpn-instance-name* option specified.

#### **201711170114/201711160573**

- Symptom: The configuration of disabling the device from advertising a prefix does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **ipv6 nd ra prefix default no-advertise** command is executed to disable the switch from advertising a prefix.

#### **201711170089/201711170074**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, VMs cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch acts as a VTEP and more than six aggregate interfaces are outgoing interfaces of VXLAN tunnels.

#### **201711170076**

- Symptom: After a storage device registers with an FC switch, the Target information of the storage device in the name service database is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The FC interface through which the FC switch directly connects to a storage device is shut down and then brought up.
  - b. The storage device sends only one FLOGI request after the interface through which the storage device connects to the FC switch comes up.

#### **201711170075**

- Symptom: On a multicast VPN network, deleted multicast forwarding entries remain, and multicast packets cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple aggregate interfaces are used as public network interfaces and multiple outgoing interfaces are added to and deleted from multicast forwarding entries in VPN instances.

#### **201711170066**

- Symptom: The usage of CPU 0 is nearly 100% when the bC.0 process consumes a large number of CPU resources.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the bC.0 process consumes a large number of CPU resources.

#### **201711010610/201708180757/201708090760**

- Symptom: The BFD configuration cannot be issued to interfaces on an IRF fabric when the IRF fabric performs automatic underlay network deployment.



- Condition: This symptom might occur when the IRF fabric performs automatic underlay network deployment.

#### **201709300398**

- Symptom: Packets cannot be forwarded because the next hop in OSPF routes are mistakenly calculated when OSPF neighbors change.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple OSPF neighbors exist in the broadcast domain and the neighbors change.

#### **201711210459**

- Symptom: Only the number of packets or the number of bytes is displayed when the traffic statistics for a QoS policy is obtained by using a command or by reading a MIB node.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a traffic behavior in the QoS policy contains both accounting actions (counting traffic in bytes and packets) and a CAR action.

#### **201711230732**

- Symptom: VXLAN traffic fails to be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the link type is configured as trunk for the outgoing interface of a VXLAN tunnel.

#### **201711250125**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric acts as a VTEP in an EVPN network. During an ISSU from R2509P02, R2510P01, R2510P02, or F2603 to a later version for the IRF fabric, Layer 3 EVPN traffic loss occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ISSU is performed to upgrade an IRF fabric that acts as an EVPN VTEP from R2509P02, R2510P01, R2510P02, or F2603 to a later version.

## **Resolved problems in R2608P02**

#### **201707100377**

- Symptom: The console hangs up if the switch rolls back the configuration to a configuration file containing VXLAN and MPLS configuration multiple times.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch rolls back the configuration to a configuration file containing VXLAN and MPLS configuration multiple times.

#### **201706090622**

- Symptom: The 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A switch mistakenly generates alarm messages when a 40-GE interface is split into four 10-GE breakout interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 40-GE interface on the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A switch is split into four 10-GE breakout interfaces.



#### **201707040349**

- Symptom: The spanning tree feature fails to discard user traffic on blocked ports, which causes a broadcast storm.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the blocked ports receive Layer 2 multicast packets.

#### **201706160714**

- Symptom: Dynamic MAC-based VLAN assignment does not take effect on a port of the 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 JH391A switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the spanning tree protocol operates in PVST mode on the switch.

#### **201704220100**

- Symptom: A port cannot be assigned to the PVID and the link mode of the port cannot be changed from Layer 2 to Layer 3.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Change the link mode of the port between Layer 2 to Layer 3.
  - b. Shut down and then bring up the port.
  - c. Reboot the subcard where the port resides.
  - d. Repeat steps a to c.

#### **201708100372**

- Symptom: A 40-GE interface on the 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 JH390A switch cannot come up after the transceiver module on the peer interface is removed and reinserted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Insert a 40-GE transceiver module into the interface. The interface comes up.
  - b. Remove and reinsert the transceiver module on the peer interface.

#### **201708230458**

- Symptom: The speed of a 100-GE interface cannot be set to 100000 Mbps or the interface cannot be configured to autonegotiate the speed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set the speed of the 100-GE interface to 40000 Mbps.
  - b. Insert a 100-GE transceiver module into the interface.

#### **201709050861**

- Symptom: MKA sessions cannot be restored after a broadcast storm.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple ports are enabled with MACsec.



- A broadcast storm occurs on the switch and the MACsec-enabled ports go down and come up repeatedly.

#### 201708190347

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, when a member port in an aggregation group receives VXLAN packets, the packets are also forwarded out of another member port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the aggregate interface is firstly assigned to a port isolation group and then configured with an Ethernet service instance.

#### 201708180643

- Symptom: A 100-GE interface on the 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 JH390A switch cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the interface is connected to a device from a specific vendor and the interface is configured to operate at a specific speed rather than to autonegotiate the speed.

#### 201709010520

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, traffic cannot be forwarded between PEXs connected to a parent device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the cascade port on the parent device is repeatedly shut down and brought up.

#### 201708180556

- Symptom: The system returns error message "Operation failed." after the **loopback external** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **loopback external** command is executed on an interface to enable external loopback testing.

#### 201709050444

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, the physical interfaces corresponding to the upstream port on a PEX are mistakenly shut down if the cascade port on the parent device is repeatedly shut down and brought up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the cascade port on the parent device is repeatedly shut down and brought up.

#### 201709010116

- Symptom: A port configured with Smart Link cannot send flush messages after MACsec is enabled on it.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the port is enabled with MACsec.



#### 201708210157

- Symptom: The negotiated rate of an FC interface in down state is displayed as 10G in the output from the **display interface fc [ interface-number ] brief** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the FC interface is in down state.

#### 201710160757

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, traffic arriving at the IPP of the peer DR member device is also forwarded out of a DR interface of the DR member device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the DR member device is rebooted after an Ethernet service instance is configured on the DR interface.

#### 201708280833

- Symptom: After an IRF split, no remote-MAC address entries are displayed in the output from the **display l2vpn mac-address** command though the remote-MAC address entries exist in the driver.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric acts as a VTEP and learns MAC addresses of remote devices.
  - An IRF physical interface is shut down and the IRF fabric splits.
  - The **display system internal overlay mac-address** command is executed in probe view to display remote-MAC address entries in the driver.
  - The **display l2vpn mac-address** command is executed to display MAC address entries for VSIs on the IRF fabric.

#### 201709140924

- Symptom: An IRF fabric cannot restart up if it attempts to load a configuration file containing VPLS configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF fabric attempts to load a configuration file containing VPLS configuration at startup.

#### 201709110491

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric reboots, IRF physical interfaces come up and then go down and subordinate devices can start up after two reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF link down report delay is set to 0 milliseconds by using the **irf link-delay 0** command.

#### 201708300506

- Symptom: On a MAN-Core network, the switch acts as a CSR. A memory leakage occurs if a port on an ECMP link is repeatedly shut down and brought up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a port on an ECMP link is repeatedly shut down and brought up.



#### 201709010738

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, an exception occurs in LIPC memory processing, which causes the master and subordinate IRF devices to work improperly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A process switchover occurs on the IRF fabric.
  - BGP per-prefix label allocation is enabled.

#### 201709300300

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network with distributed IP gateways, a memory leakage occurs on the f6a08ec module.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple aggregate interfaces are used as the traffic outgoing interfaces of a VXLAN tunnel.
  - Member ports of the aggregation groups are shut down and brought up successively.

#### 201609270719

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, a service port can forward a packet with a length of 10000 bytes but the IRF physical interface cannot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a service port receives a packet with a length of 10000 bytes.

#### 201706200741

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, packet filtering does not take effect on Ethernet service instances.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if packet filtering is configured on Ethernet service instances.

#### 201706290530

- Symptom: URL redirection in portal authentication does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure portal authentication.
  - b. Configure the portal Web server to redirect users that request to access URL A to the URL of the portal Web server by using the **if-match** command.
  - c. Configure a portal-free rule to allow HTTP or HTTPS requests destined for the portal Web server to pass through without triggering portal authentication by using the **portal free-rule** command. The portal-free rule takes effect.
  - d. Enter URL A in the address bar of a browser. The Web page is supposed to be redirected to the URL of the portal Web server.



#### 201706170249

- Symptom: An IRF 3.1 system prompts "Operation failed." after the **undo storm-constrain all** command is executed on **a port of a PEX**, but the storm control configuration is removed successfully.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if storm control is configured on the port by using the **storm-constrain command** and then the configuration is removed by using the **undo storm-constrain all** command.

#### 201706160638

- Symptom: The sysname obtained through a RESTCONF API is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a RESTCONF API is used to obtain the sysname.

#### 201707270940

- Symptom: The SecBlade IV ADE card keeps rebooting until the switch hangs up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the CPU temperature is too high.

#### 201708170295

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly after a VSI interface is applied with a QoS policy that contains a traffic accounting action.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VSI interface is applied with a QoS policy that contains a traffic accounting action.

#### 201709140947

- Symptom: The filed ip\_ecn OpenFlow action set that the controller issues to the switch does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller issues the filed ip\_ecn OpenFlow action set to the switch.

#### 201708170635

- Symptom: The available outbound traffic policing resources (**EFP meter**) is less than the number of resources supported by the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a traffic class that uses an ACL as a packet match criterion.
  - b. Configure a traffic behavior that uses a CAR action as a traffic policing action.
  - c. Create a QoS policy and associate the traffic class with the traffic behavior in the QoS policy.
  - d. Apply the QoS policy to outgoing traffic of an interface.
  - e. Configure 129 rules in the ACL. The system prompts insufficient resources.
  - f. Display QoS and ACL resource usage. The output shows that the number of EFP meter resources that has been applied is 128 but the total number of the resources is 512.



#### 201709010769/201709010765

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, traffic permitted by a QoS policy is duplicated.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a port of a PEX is applied with a QoS policy that contains the **filter permit** action.

#### 201709040268

- Symptom: An IRF 3.1 system successfully applies an ACL to an interface to filter packets and enables counting ACL rule matches performed in hardware but it prompts the operation fails.
- This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply an ACL to a port on a PEX to filter incoming packets without enabling counting ACL rule matches performed in hardware by using the **packet-filter default inbound** command.
  - b. Apply the same ACL to the same port to filter incoming packets and enable counting ACL rule matches performed in hardware by using **packet-filter default inbound hardware-count** command.

#### 201709070053

- Symptom: An Ethernet interface is applied with a queue scheduling profile that has a queue uses SP, but SP queuing cannot correctly schedule packets on the interface.
- This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a queue scheduling profile by using the **qos qmprofile profile-name** command.
  - b. Configure a queue to use SP by using the **queue queue-id sp** command.
  - c. Repeatedly apply the queue scheduling profile to an Ethernet interface by using the **qos apply qmprofile profile-name** command.

#### 201709080018

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly after a QoS policy is applied.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the number of class-behavior associations in the QoS policy exceeds the specification.

#### 201709130740

- Symptom: Layer 2 multicast traffic is flooded in a VLAN even though dropping unknown multicast data is enabled for the VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if dropping unknown multicast data is enabled in a VLAN and the switch receives Layer 2 multicast traffic for the VLAN.

#### 201708190026

- Symptom: OpenFlow entries are inconsistent with ARP entries and routing entries on a multichassis IRF fabric.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF fabric is configured with OpenFlow and a master/subordinate is initiated when the controller is issuing or deleting entries.

#### 201708310475

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover, the number of static routing entries in the **display route-static routing-table** command output is inconsistent with the actual number of static routing entries and the excessive entries cannot be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure MAC-IP flow entries on an aggregate interface.
  - b. Change the outgoing interfaces and destination MAC addresses in all the MAC-IP flow entries.
  - c. Initiate a master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201709050186

- Symptom: Error messages are displayed on the NETCONF client after the client disconnects from the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the NETCONF client disconnects from the switch.

#### 201708110619

- Symptom: The interface management process on the IRF master device reboots unexpectedly after a master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF fabric initiates a master/subordinate switchover when receiving IPsec traffic.

#### 201704240287

- Symptom: The snmp process hangs up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the ifmgr process reboots unexpectedly during a MIB walk.

#### 201709150282

- Symptom: The number of VXLAN tunnels obtained through NETCONF is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the number of VXLAN tunnels is obtained through NETCONF.

#### 201706160122

- Symptom: When the whole IRF fabric is rebooted, the network management interface of the subordinate IRF member device is up, but cannot be pinged.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the cable is not well connected to the network management interface of the master IRF member device when the whole IRF fabric is rebooted.



#### 201709060253

- Symptom: The service on the physical outgoing interface of a VXLAN tunnel is interrupted, and the south-to-north VXLAN traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure VXLAN and enable DHCP snooping.
  - b. The DHCP client sends unicast traffic to the DHCP server.
  - c. Shut down the aggregate interface, which is the physical outgoing interface of the VXLAN tunnel.

#### 201709200620

- Symptom: The fiber network management interface cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the device is started.

#### 201708190030

- Symptom: The system prompts that it fails to read information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display transceiver** command is executed to display transceiver module information about the network management interface.

#### 201709120557

- Symptom: The device is rebooted unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an aggregate interface acting as the cascade port is deleted from an IRF 3.1 system.

#### 201709260023

- Symptom: The configuration of an aggregate interface on an IRF fabric is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Deploy a centralized VXLAN IP gateway network. The IRF fabric acts as a VXLAN IP gateway in the network.
  - b. Perform a master/subordinate switchover on the IRF fabric.

#### 201706290697

- Symptom: The switch is rebooted because the memory is exhausted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if 100,000 routes exist on the PE and the operations of disabling BGP and rolling back the configuration are repeatedly performed.

#### 201709090216

- Symptom: The switch responds to one ICMP packet with two echo reply packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The VXLAN hardware resource mode is set to non-l2gw for the switch.



- A PBR policy that can redirect ICMP packets to the firewall is issued.

#### 201709040306

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set the VXLAN hardware resource mode to border.
  - b. Configure an interface as an access port, assign it to a VLAN, and configure a MAC address for the VLAN interface of the VLAN.

#### 201708180832

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded in the underlay network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of VSI interfaces are repeatedly created and deleted.

#### 201709020270

- Symptom: A policy might not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the policy uses an ACL.

#### 201709220231

- Symptom: The **shutdown** command might fail to shut down a port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **shutdown** command is executed to shut down a port when the port is receiving a large number of packets.

#### 201708180844

- Symptom: When SNMP reads information about transceiver modules, the operation times out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if SNMP is used to read information about transceiver modules of all interfaces of a device with copper ports.

#### 201708170314

- Symptom: In a DRNI network, a multicast packet has two copies.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if DR interfaces are repeatedly assigned to DR groups and removed from DR groups in the DRNI network.

#### 201709250432

- Symptom: The overlay configuration deployed to a port through the VCFC controller is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a VCFC+Director environment, perform auto deployment for the device.
  - b. Unplug and plug the network cable or execute the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands for the interface connecting the leaf switch to the server.



#### 201709040711/201708180749

- Symptom: IRF MAD takes a long time to shut down the upstream port. As a result, OSPF advertises incorrect LSAs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure static routes, enable LACP MAD, and redistribute OSPF routes on the IRF fabric.
  - b. Perform a master/subordinate switchover.
  - c. The IRF splits.

#### 201708290599

- Symptom: Executing the **undo speed** or **speed 100000** command on a port fails after you install a 40G transceiver module or cable into a 100G port, execute the **speed 40000** command on the port, and remove the transceiver module or cable.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install a 40G transceiver module or cable into a 100G port.
  - b. Execute the **speed 40000** command on the port.
  - c. Remove the transceiver module or cable, and execute the **undo speed** or **speed 100000** command on the port.

#### 201709120655

- Symptom: The minimum guaranteed bandwidth configuration for a queue does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if one of the following operations is performed:
  - Configure a QoS queue scheduling profile with the minimum guaranteed bandwidth configuration for a queue and apply it to an outgoing interface.
  - Configure the minimum guaranteed bandwidth for a queue on an interface.

#### 201708280743/201708180717

- Symptom: In an EVPN DRNI network, the AC on one end is configured with static MAC address entries, and the other end correctly issues the synchronized static MAC address entries. However, the state of these synchronized MAC address entries are displayed as dynamic on the other end.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an EVPN DRNI network, static MAC address entries are configured on the AC at one end.
  - b. Use the **display evpn route mac** command on the other end to display EVPN MAC address entries.



#### 201709060486

- Symptom: When a VXLAN AC receives traffic, the dynamic MAC address entries of the AC are reported as EVPN local MAC address entries. When the dynamic MAC address entries of the AC age out, EVPN local MAC address entries do not age out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The AC receives traffic. The dynamic MAC address entries of the AC are reported as EVPN local MAC address entries.
  - b. Use the **display l2vpn mac-address** command to display MAC address entries.
  - c. Use the **display evpn route mac** command to display EVPN MAC address entries.

#### 201709090106

- Symptom: When a DRNI device shuts down DR interfaces, multiple confirmation messages appear. You need to confirm the operation multiple times.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the DRNI device shuts down DR interfaces in batches in interface range view.

#### 201708230439

- Symptom: The state of MAC address entries of an aggregate interface on the subordinate IRF member device is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The aggregate interface on the subordinate IRF member device uses the default access control mode, and it receives Layer 2 traffic.
  - b. Switch the port access control mode of the interface to port-based.
  - c. Use the **display mac-address** command to display the state of MAC address entries.

#### 201704140651

- Symptom: ARP cannot learn entries after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In MSTP mode, add a Layer 2 Ethernet interface to a Layer 2 aggregation group. The Ethernet interface become Selected.
  - b. After the state of the interface becomes Forwarding, switch the interface to a Layer 3 Ethernet interface and create a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface on it.
  - c. Switch the spanning tree protocol mode from MSTP to PVST.
  - d. The VLAN to which the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface belongs is blocked by PVST.

#### 201706220237

- Symptom: Residual routes exist after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Reboot the whole IRF fabric. Deploy 1k flow entries after the IRF fabric becomes stable.



- b. Modify the outgoing interfaces and destination MAC addresses of flow entries. Modify the outgoing interfaces to physical interfaces on the master IRF member device.
- c. Perform a master/subordinate switchover.
- d. After the IRF fabric is re-formed, view the routing table.

#### 201706120239

- Symptom: The NAS-ID displayed on the device is incorrect after an 802.1X user comes online on a port with port security enabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable port security on an interface, and set the port security mode to **userLoginSecureExt**.
  - b. Execute the **port-security nas-id-profile** command in interface view to specify the NAS-ID profile for the interface.
  - c. In NAS-ID profile view, execute the **nas-id bind vlan** command to bind a NAS-ID to a VLAN.
  - d. A 802.1X user passes authentication and comes online.

#### 201706170332

- Symptom: After an MPLS TE tunnel is deleted through configuration rollback, the subordinate IRF member device reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the configuration with MPLS TE tunnel configuration is rolled back to the configuration without MPLS TE tunnel configuration.

#### 201707140289

- Symptom: With CRLSP hot backup configured, traffic is not switched back to the primary CRLSP after the primary CRLSP recovers from a failure.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure CRLSP hot backup.
  - b. The primary CRLSP fails. Traffic is switched to the backup CRLSP.
  - c. The primary CRLSP recovers.

#### 201706230542

- Symptom: Traffic is incorrectly forwarded between ACs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF3.1 system, two PEXs are configured with ACs.
  - b. Save the configuration, and perform a master/subordinate switchover or reboot the whole system.



#### 201706260779

- Symptom: The **arp sender-ip-range** configuration still exists after the configuration is rolled back.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the **arp sender-ip-range** command for VLAN 1 in the running configuration.
  - b. Roll back the running configuration to the configuration file that does not contain the **arp sender-ip-range** configuration.

#### 201707240706

- Symptom: The system prompts that resources are insufficient when 16K multicast groups are created on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if 16K multicast groups are created on the device.

#### 201705110807

- Symptom: uRPF configuration is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Globally enable uRPF on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Perform a master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201708190345

- Symptom: The device might reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the subcards of the device are rebooted.

#### 201709220383

- Symptom: ACL resources are not released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure PBR for a VXLAN tunnel.
  - b. Reset the OSPF process used for setting up the VXLAN tunnel.

#### 201708250394

- Symptom: SP queuing on an outgoing interface does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the incoming interface to trust the packet priority.
  - b. Congestion occurs on the outgoing interface.
  - c. Configure the **qos sp** command on the outgoing interface.

#### 201708220134

- Symptom: Residual silent MAC address entries exist.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. ADCampus is deployed.
- b. A user fails MAC authentication.
- c. A user passes 802.1X authentication by using the same MAC address.

#### 201708250117

- Symptom: A ping operation cannot trigger MAC authentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable MAC authentication, and execute the **mac-authentication carry user-ip** command on an interface to include user IP addresses in MAC authentication requests.
  - b. Ping the device from a client.

#### 201709220501

- Symptom: The device might not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device has been running for a long period of time.

#### 201709200092

- Symptom: A PEX repeatedly comes online and goes offline.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the member ports of the upstream port (an aggregate interface) on the PEX go down and come up repeatedly.

#### 201709160042

- Symptom: The state of a VXLAN tunnel becomes down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the destination of the VXLAN tunnel is repeatedly modified.

#### 201709080171

- Symptom: A QoS policy cannot be correctly applied.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Specify the next startup configuration file for the device, and reboot the device.
  - b. The configuration file contains a lot of traffic accounting and rate limiting configurations. As a result, the QoS and ACL resources are insufficient.

#### 201709150444

- Symptom: MACsec is interrupted after running for a period of time.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if MACsec is enabled on the device and the device forwards a large amount of traffic.

#### 201706100430

- Symptom: Mirroring configuration does not take effect. The destination port cannot receive mirrored packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Configure Layer 2 remote port mirroring (in configurable reflector port method) in the inbound direction.
- b. The source ports of port mirroring receive packets that need Layer 3 forwarding.

#### 201708190082

- Symptom: A Layer 2 ACL configured with source or destination MAC address rules cannot match unknown unicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a Layer 2 ACL is configured to match unknown unicast traffic.

#### 201709070674

- Symptom: DSCP-based PFC does not take effect on underlay packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Unicast packets with DSCP 63 and 802.1p 5 are forwarded.
  - b. PFC is enabled for 802.1p values 5 and 7 on the local interface and remote interface.
  - c. Both the local interface and remote interface are configured to trust the DSCP values.

#### 201708280032

- Symptom: Configuration fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **import** command is used to configure the 802.1p-local priority map.

#### 201708310071

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly after ACL rules are dynamically modified.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the controller to deploy the packet-filter configuration to a device interface.
  - b. Dynamically modify the ACLs used in the packet-filter.

#### 201708300421

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the priority of packets is modified to 0 on the cascade ports. As a result, interface queuing does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if packets are received on a parent device and forwarded out of an interface on a PEX.

#### 201708220120

- Symptom: A port does not forward traffic, and the port restores forwarding traffic after the device is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **cut-through enable** command and then the **undo cut-through enable** command are executed on the device.

#### 201709300037

- Symptom: The PFC feature does not take effect on 5940 devices.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if a port is properly configured and enabled with PFC, and the port receives Layer 3 traffic.

#### 201706210648

- Symptom: An error is returned when you configure a storm suppression threshold higher than the actual bandwidth (negotiated speed) of an interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The speed of a 100-GE interface is autonegotiated as 40 Gbps or the speed of a 10-GE interface is autonegotiated as 1000 Mbps or 100 Mbps.
  - b. Configure a storm suppression threshold higher than the actual bandwidth (negotiated speed).

#### 201706260671

- Symptom: A Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface cannot ping a directly connected device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the directly connected interface of the device is a Layer 3 Ethernet interface, a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface is created on the interface, and the subinterface is configured with an IP address.

#### 201707030082

- Symptom: After a WRED table configured with ECN is applied to an interface, the ECN function does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a WRED table is created and configured with the ECN function.

#### 201706300189

- Symptom: When an AC configured with the **encapsulation untagged** command and an ACL rule configured with the **permit ip** command are configured on an aggregate interface, the aggregate interface does not forward packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The controller deploys untagged AC configuration (AC configured with the **encapsulation untagged** command) to the aggregate interface.
  - b. Display the ACL and packet-filter bindings on the aggregate interface.

#### 201709110907

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, packet loss might occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a VXLAN tunnel on the device.
  - b. The next hop of the tunnel is two aggregation groups.
  - c. Delete one of the aggregation groups.



#### 201709070830

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond when the **follow** command is executed in probe view.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a process on the device exits exceptionally and the state of process becomes stopped.

#### 201709040776/201705230651

- Symptom: A user fails MAC authentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable port security and set the port security mode to **userlogin-secure-or-mac-ext** on an interface.
  - b. The user fails 802.1X authentication and passes MAC authentication.
  - c. Execute the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands on the interface.

#### 201708280714

- Symptom: After the device is rebooted, part of the mirroring configuration might be lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if local port mirroring is configured on an interface, the configuration is saved, and the device is rebooted.

#### 201708250259/201707140139/201708240581

- Symptom: Broadcast storm might appear on the IRF physical interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if multiple devices form a ring-topology IRF fabric.

#### 201708230635

- Symptom: After the remote MAC address learning function is disabled, MAC address entries will be deleted in the underlayer and MAC address entry information will not be synchronized from the remote end.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The MAC address entries are configured not to age out on the device. Packets are normally forwarded.
  - b. Execute the **vxlan tunnel mac-learning disable** command to disable remote MAC address learning.
  - c. Use the **display l2vpn mac-address vsi vsi-name count** command to display MAC address entries for VSIs.

#### 201708180760

- Symptom: In a VXLAN DRNI network, two copies of one broadcast packet are forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. A distributed aggregate interface acts as the IPP. Configure an Ethernet service instance with the **encapsulation default** command on the DR interface.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the device.



#### 201706260385

- Symptom: When the **undo jumboframe enable size** command is executed on an interface, the system prompts "Operation failed."
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the interface is not configured with jumbo frame support.

#### 201706120372

- Symptom: The memory leaks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed on the IPP in a DRNI network when packets are being properly forwarded.

#### 201706200784

- Symptom: When the flow entries are repeatedly deployed and deleted, the memory usage reaches the threshold (the memory is released when the free memory reaches 7%).
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the flow entries are repeatedly deployed and deleted.

#### 201708010803

- Symptom: The console port exits and the core file of comsh is generated.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of commands are frequently issued to the console port.

#### 201708190020

- Symptom: In a DRNI system, EVPN traffic cannot be switched to the new outgoing interface of the IPL after the IPL changes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the downlink aggregate interface of the DRNI goes down and the outgoing interface of the IPL changes.

#### 201708300423

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, the 802.1p priority of packets that a parent device forwards to the connected PEXs is modified to 0.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the cascade port on the parent device is configured to trust the 802.1p priority.

#### 201708170250

- Symptom: The FCoE process on the switch cannot operate correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch connects to a peer switch through a VFC interface, an FCoE mode is configured on the peer switch, and then the FCoE mode configuration is removed.

#### 201709270412

- Symptom: In a multichassis IRF fabric, ND entries issued by the controller cannot be used to guide packet forwarding after a master/subordinate switchover.



- Condition: This symptom might occur after a master/subordinate switchover.

#### **201708240233**

- Symptom: No prompt of IPv6 address conflict is generated when two interfaces are configured to use the same IPv6 prefix to generate the same IPv6 address, and the IPv6 address configured for the second interface does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a static IPv6 prefix by using the **ipv6 prefix** command.
  - b. Configure both interfaces A and B to use the prefix to generate the same IPv6 address by using the **ipv6 address prefix-number** command.

#### **201708210513**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an attack defense policy on the switch.
  - b. Launch an ACK flood attack and an ICMP flood attack on the switch.
  - c. Delete the attack defense policy on the switch and clear attack detection and prevention statistics for the switch during the ACK flood attack and ICMP flood attack.

#### **201707110147**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, when a PEX is rebooted and comes online, the PEX will go offline and then come online.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a PEX in an IRF3.1 system is rebooted.

#### **201706240115**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, the configuration of splitting a 40-GE interface into four 10-GE breakout interfaces on a PEX gets lost after the PEX reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the PEX reboots.

#### **201706120175**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, the vrdb process exits unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if PEX local forwarding is repeatedly enabled and disabled for a PEX when the PEX keeps receiving known unicast traffic.

#### **201707270657**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, some member ports of a Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface on a PEX cannot correctly forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface has more than one member port.



#### 201709140391

- Symptom: It takes a long for SNMP to return the value of MIB node hh3cTransceiverInfoEntr.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if SNMP is used to read the value of MIB node hh3cTransceiverInfoEntr.

#### 201706220753

- Symptom: Some interfaces on a PEX do not forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if VXLAN AC-related operations are repeatedly performed for interfaces on the PEX.

#### 201708020461

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Establish OSPF neighbor between devices.
  - b. Enable MPLS on devices and establish LDP neighbors between devices.
  - c. Configure interfaces connecting these devices to other devices as ACs and an AC receives broadcast traffic.

#### 201706300271

- Symptom: Interfaces flap constantly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if L3VPN traffic with TTL 1 in the IP header is received.

#### 201704210122

- Symptom: The link mode of an interface cannot be changed between Layer 2 and Layer 3 after MACsec is enabled on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after MACsec is enabled on the interface.

#### 201706070787

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed on the aggregate interfaces where the AC and PW reside.

#### 201706140111

- Symptom: Traffic from part of the VLANs cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device is configured with 4094 VLANs.

#### 201706300173

- Symptom: Loops appear on the parent device in an IRF 3.1 system, and packets are broadcast.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if IGMP is enabled for the same VLAN on the IRF 3.1 system and its neighbor device.



#### 201706300288

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded by an AC.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - Enable PVST on the device.
  - The access VLAN of the AC is the same as the S-VLAN ID to be matched by the AC.

#### 201708230476

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, remote MAC address entries cannot be synchronized to the local end by using EVPN routes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - Remote MAC address entries are learned through tunnels.
  - Configure MAC address entries not to age out, and disable remote MAC address learning.

#### 201708190318

- Symptom: The PVID of the public network outgoing interface is different from the VLAN ID carried in the packets forwarded. As a result, the peer PE will drop the received packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the public network outgoing interface is configured as a trunk port in a VPLS network.

#### 201707030578

- Symptom: In a VCF fabric network, a newly added node cannot get the related configurations of an existing router in OpenStack. AS a result, the overlay configuration of the node is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a VCF fabric network, the device acts as a leaf node and performs automated overlay configuration.
  - b. After the network topology is stable, create a router in OpenStack, and deploy the configuration to nodes with L3 agent enabled in the network.
  - c. Newly add a node, and enable L3 agent on the node.

#### 201708010585

- Symptom: A PEX does not support assigning the MAC learning priority on an interface. However, the corresponding command (**mac-address mac-learning priority high**) can be configured after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign an interface on a PEX to an aggregation group.
  - b. Execute the **mac-address mac-learning priority high** command on the interface assigned to the aggregation group.
  - c. Remove the interface from the aggregation group.



#### 201708190372

- Symptom: The **boot-loader pex** command fails to upgrade the software for PEXs in an IRF 3.1 system.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **boot-loader pex** command is executed on a parent device in an IRF 3.1 system to upgrade the software for PEXs.

#### 201709060699

- Symptom: An MPLS TE tunnel cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Establish an MPLS TE tunnel between two devices by using RSVP-TE, enable the RSVP hello extension function, and configure GR.
  - b. The device receives a large number of L3VPN packets of the specific type, and the routes between the two devices are interrupted.

#### 201708230449

- Symptom: An FC aggregation group member port cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the FC interface is removed from an FC aggregation group and then assigned to the FC aggregation group.

#### 201708180758

- Symptom: The MAC address entries displayed by using the **display mac-address** command are inconsistent with those saved in the device chip.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device has learned a large number of MAC address entries and then the **undo mac-address** command is executed to delete MAC address entries.

#### 201708310784

- Symptom: A Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface is blocked unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable MSTP. Assign a Layer 2 Ethernet interface to a Layer 2 aggregation group. The Ethernet interface becomes Selected.
  - b. After the interface state becomes Forwarding, switch the interface to a Layer 3 Ethernet interface, and create a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface on it.
  - c. Switch the spanning tree protocol mode from MSTP to PVST.

#### 201709080278

- Symptom: When a DR member device in a DRNI network is rebooted, the service attached to only the other DR member device is interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a DRNI network, the service is attached to only one DR member device.



- b. Reboot the other DR member device.

#### 201708300664/201706150387

- Symptom: In an EVPN DRNI network, a VM receives two ARP replies after initiating one ARP request.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VM sends an ARP requests to request the address of a silent host attached to two DR member devices.

#### 201706050212

- Symptom: After a PEX comes online, a 40-GE interface on the PEX is split unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF 3.1 system, a PEX uses a non-40-GE interface as the physical interface of the upstream port. The parent device deploys the interface splitting configuration to the 40-GE interfaces on the PEX.
  - b. Change the physical interface of the upstream port on the PEX to a 40-GE interface. The PEX comes online again.

#### 201706300195

- Symptom: The **port up-mode** command configuration is lost on an interface of a PEX.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF 3.1 system, an interface on a PEX is configured with the **port up-mode** command.
  - b. Reboot the PEX.

#### 201708070552/201707100654

- Symptom: The console port of a parent device in an IRF 3.1 system hangs up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - In an IRF 3.1 system, a tier-2 PEX connected to a tier-1 PEX is not correctly connected to the IRF 3.1 system because of cable connection errors.
  - The tier-1 PEX receives traffic from the tier-2 PEX.

#### 201707110565

- Symptom: When a Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface on a PEX acts as an AC, traffic cannot be matched and forwarded by VXLAN.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure VXLAN for an IRF 3.1 system.
  - b. Configure a Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface of a PEX as an AC.

#### 201707310421

- Symptom: Interfaces on a PEX do not forward traffic.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the PEX in an IRF 3.1 system is configured with local forwarding.

#### 201708020398

- Symptom: When a standalone interface (non-aggregate interface) on a PEX acts as an AC, MAC address learning operates incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF 3.1 system, an interface on a PEX is configured with VXLAN, bound to a VSI, and receives traffic.
  - b. Execute the **display l2vpn mac-address** command.

#### 201708280516

- Symptom: When certain port security modes are used, MAC authentication does not work after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable port security and configure one of the following modes on a port:  
macAddressWithRadius、  
macAddressOrUserLoginSecure、  
macAddressElseUserLoginSecure、  
macAddressOrUserLoginSecureExt or  
macAddressElseUserLoginSecureExt;
  - b. Save the running configuration, and delete the binary (.mdb) configuration file;
  - c. Reboot the switch.

#### 201709140917/201709020430

- Symptom: After certain operations, the SSH session stays occupied and is not released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - After you perform authentication through the SSH client, the client does not continue to request services.
  - No operation is performed when you are prompted to modify the password.

#### 201709110550

- Symptom: A server fails to forward storage traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after an IRF fabric connected to the server performs an master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201709050350/201706070058

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, the MAC address of interface A is incorrectly moved to interface B in the same VLAN.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Move the AC on interface A.
  - b. Change the IP address of interface A.
  - c. Assign the original IP address of interface A to interface B.

#### **201709050336/201707040659**

- Symptom: In an environment outlined in Appendix E in RFC 2328, OSPF performs incorrect route calculation.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a static network route.
  - b. Configure the **import-route static** command.
  - c. Configure another static network route.

#### **201709040825/201706120440/201706220025**

- Symptom: Port-based 802.1X authentication might fail if the username request timeout timer is set.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable 802.1X authentication and configure port-based access control on an interface.
  - b. Execute the **dot1x timer tx-period tx-period-value** command in system view.

#### **201708310802**

- Symptom: The switch cannot communicate with some devices by sending packets shorter than 64 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch sends packets shorter than 64 bytes.

#### **201708220184/201708090740**

- Symptom: The memory usage is high when multiple Layer 2 aggregation groups receive heavy multicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple Layer 2 aggregation groups receive heavy multicast traffic.

#### **201708220161**

- Symptom: LACP flaps when the management VLAN setting is configured and then removed on a member port of a dynamic link aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the management VLAN setting is configured and then removed on a member port of a dynamic link aggregation group.



#### 201707240534

- Symptom: Multiple Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces are assigned to the same VLAN. After one of the Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces is deleted, the other Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after one of the Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces is deleted.

#### 201706270107/201708190354

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, traffic cannot be forwarded out of a Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The spanning tree feature is enabled on the IRF 3.1 system.
  - The member ports of the Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group reside on different PEXs.
  - A master/subordinate switchover occurs in the parent fabric.

#### 201707120425

- Symptom: A VM cannot be pinged from an IRF fabric that acts as a VTEP on a VXLAN network by using the **emulate-ping vxlan** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the AC that matches the VM's VLAN and the source interface of the VXLAN tunnel reside on different member devices of the IRF fabric.

#### 201707050237

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, the status of a PEX extended port displayed on the parent device is different from the status of the corresponding physical interface displayed on the PEX.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the parent device and the PEX are rebooted at the same time.

#### 201707040465/201706280269/201709070779

- Symptom: A NETCONF response returned by the switch contains garbled characters.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if a NETCONF get operation is performed on the switch.

#### 201707030686

- Symptom: The switch cannot send ICMP error messages.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if tracer is used for a long time to test the connectivity of the network where the switch resides.

#### 201706290654

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, a subordinate device in an IRF fabric that acts as a VTEP cannot start up after a reboot.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure L2VPN on the IRF fabric.
  - b. Disable L2VPN on the IRF master device and restart the IRF subordinate device at the same time.

#### 201706290591

- Symptom: Two interfaces on the switch both learn the MAC address of the peer device on a TRILL link.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a TRILL link is established between the switch and the peer device.

#### 201706280553

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, a PEX fails to forward packets after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF 3.1 system is configured with the spanning tree feature.
  - A Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group is created and extended ports on multiple PEXs are added to the aggregation group.
  - One of the PEXs is rebooted.

#### 201706220817

- Symptom: On an MPLS network, the switch displays IPv6 LSP statistics but no IPv6 LSPs exist on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 3 interface is bound to a cross-connect and then the Layer 3 interface is shut down and then brought up.

#### 201706220025

- Symptom: Users fail 802.1X authentication on an interface unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the 802.1X authentication interface is configured with port-based access control and the username request timeout timer is set by using the **dot1x timer tx-period** command.

#### 201706210717

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, the switch fails to ping a VM by using the **emulate-ping vxlan** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the length of ICMP echo quests is specified in the **emulate-ping vxlan** command.

#### 201706210696

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, a member port in a Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group cannot forward packets.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if member ports of the Layer 2 extended-link aggregation group reside on different PEXs and the member port mentioned above is removed from and then added to the aggregation group.

#### **201706200573**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded between a PEX and a parent device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the PEX physical interface on the PEX and the connected PEX physical interface on the parent device are assigned to the same VLAN.

#### **201706190568**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, VXLAN traffic cannot be correctly forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a parent device connects to two PEXs and the PEXs are assigned to different PEX groups.

#### **201706160068**

- Symptom: Port isolation does not take effect on multiple ports of a multiport unicast MAC address entry.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the incoming interface and the multiple ports associated with the destination MAC address of frames are assigned to the same port isolation group.

#### **201706140703/201706130226**

- Symptom: Broadcast packets get lost when being forwarded through a VXLAN tunnel.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two VTEPs establish a VXLAN tunnel between two Layer 3 aggregate interfaces and member ports in the aggregation group are repeatedly shut down and then brought up.

#### **201706140490**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, known Layer 2 unicast traffic cannot be forwarded by a PEX after the PEX goes offline even though persistent forwarding is enabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if PEX local forwarding and PEX persistent forwarding are enabled on the PEX and the cascade port for the PEX is shut down to log off the PEX.

#### **201706100377**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network with a centralized IP gateway, packets get lost when being forwarded between VXLAN tunnels on different subnets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if packets are forwarded between VXLAN tunnels on different subnets.



#### 201706160376

- Symptom: After certain operations, the **display igmp-snooping** command displays information for a non-existent VSI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure IGMP snooping on VSI A.
  - b. Remove IGMP snooping configuration from VSI A.
  - c. Create VSI B and then delete it.
  - d. Reconfigure IGMP snooping on VSI A.

#### 201702080285

- Symptom: An ACL is applied to both the inbound and outbound directions of an object for packet filtering. When the ACL rule is changed to one that is not supported by one direction, ACL application for the other direction fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply an ACL to both the inbound and outbound directions of an object for packet filtering.
  - b. Modify the ACL rule.

#### 201706270499

- Symptom: The **display qos-acl resource** command displays incorrect information when an ACL is applied to the outbound direction of an interface for packet filtering.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ACL is applied to the outbound direction of an interface for packet filtering.

#### 201706200605

- Symptom: No prompt is displayed when ACL rule configuration fails for ACL resource exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ACLs are configured when ACL resources are exhausted.

#### 201707250556

- Symptom: WRED still takes effect on an interface after the WRED table is deleted from the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a WRED table is applied to an interface, and ECN is enabled for queues.

#### 201707120598

- Symptom: WRR or WFQ queuing configuration fails on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if WRR or WFQ queuing is configured on an interface.



#### **201707140117**

- Symptom: The switch does not support redirecting traffic to a tunnel interface by using a QoS policy.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a QoS policy is configured to redirect traffic to a tunnel interface.

#### **201706150799**

- Symptom: TRILL packets cannot be forwarded transparently when TRILL is globally disabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable TRILL globally and on interfaces.
  - b. Disable TRILL globally.

#### **201706260765/201707120724**

- Symptom: When an ACL that does not contain rules is configured for a portal preauthentication domain, service packets are falsely permitted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ACL that does not contain rules is configured for a portal preauthentication domain.

#### **201707080345**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric fails to forward traffic of a VXLAN AC to a VXLAN tunnel.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the virtual nexthops of a VXLAN tunnel are on multiple IRF member devices, and the virtual nexthops change.

#### **201706270792**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly if ARP entries are added or deleted when the memory usage reaches the upper limit.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ARP entries are added or deleted when the memory usage reaches the upper limit.

#### **201706200856**

- Symptom: ARP entries cannot be issued to an IRF fabric through OpenFlow.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Issue MAC-IP flow entries to an aggregate interface on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Delete the aggregate interface.
  - c. Perform a master/subordinate switchover.
  - d. Re-create the aggregate interface.



#### 201706140655

- Symptom: Configuration of PEX local forwarding and PEX persistent forwarding might fail on an IRF 3.1 system.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A PEX goes offline after PEX local forwarding is enabled for it.
  - b. PEX persistent forwarding is enabled when the PEX is getting online.

#### 201706120174

- Symptom: The resources occupied by table-miss flow entries of an OpenFlow instance are not released after the OpenFlow instance is deactivated.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the default action of table-miss flow entries to forward packets to the normal pipeline for an OpenFlow instance.
  - b. Issue table-miss flow entries.
  - c. Execute **undo active instance** to deactivate the OpenFlow instance.

#### 201706270180

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The controller is enabled to receive ARP packets from the switch.
  - L2VPN is enabled.
  - No VSI interfaces exist.

#### 201706150748

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, a TRILL access port on a PEX cannot establish neighbor relationships.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if TRILL is configured on an IRF 3.1 system, and a TRILL access port is configured on a PEX.

#### 201705260524

- Symptom: Portal users who have gone offline cannot come online again.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Portal roaming is enabled.
  - When portal users are online, the Rule ARP or ND entry feature is disabled for portal clients.
  - Rule ARP entries are not deleted completely after the portal users go offline.



#### 201706120496

- Symptom: When port security is enabled, some users who fail authorization cannot go offline on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable port security and set the port security mode to **userlogin-secure-ext** on an interface.
  - b. Execute **port-security authorization-fail offline** in system view.
  - c. Execute **dot1x re-authenticate manual** on the interface in step a.

#### 201706190108

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur if NQA has been running for a period of time.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if NQA has been running for a period of time.

#### 201706130641

- Symptom: An interface that hosts ACs cannot forward traffic after IRF port binding is configured and then removed for it.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IRF port binding is configured and then removed for an interface that hosts ACs.

#### 201707190413

- Symptom: One DR member device of a distributed-relay system cannot ping a directly connected device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a distributed-relay system is configured.

#### 201706230111

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, multicast traffic cannot be forwarded to the interfaces that host ACs on PEXs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IGMP snooping is enabled on VSIs, and outgoing interfaces of multicast traffic are on PEXs.

#### 201706060803

- Symptom: In a VPLS network, the switch adds incorrect VLAN tags to traffic forwarded out of ACs on an interface, which causes forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two or all of the following criteria are configured for ACs on an interface, and then one of the configured criteria is removed:
  - **default**
  - **untagged**
  - **svid** (the matching outer VLAN ID is same as the PVID.)



#### **201706120355**

- Symptom: In a VPLS network, when the switch prompts for insufficiency of L2VPN hardware resources, VPLS can work on the control plane, but traffic forwarding fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the control word feature is enabled, and PWs are repeatedly created and deleted.

#### **201707030662**

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, interfaces on a PEX cannot be selected in an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the parent IRF fabric splits and then reunites.

#### **201706050232**

- Symptom: On a leaf node of the VCF fabric 2.5 solution, a security policy does not take effect on an interface not configured with an AC after a VM migrates to the interface from an AC that uses the untagged criterion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the leaf node is a 5940 switch, and a VM migrates from an AC that uses the untagged criterion to an interface not configured with an AC.

#### **201706240414**

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, IGMP snooping forwarding entries cannot be deleted completely.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. IGMP snooping is configured for a VSI on an IRF fabric, and the ACs of the VSI are on two interfaces of different IRF member devices.
  - b. The interfaces in step a receive IGMP reports.
  - c. The VSI is shut down.

#### **201706130453**

- Symptom: Forwarding fails for traffic of a MAC-based VLAN. After MAC-based VLAN is disabled and all MAC-to-VLAN entries are deleted, traffic forwarding still fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable dynamic MAC-based VLAN assignment on ports.
  - b. Create MAC-to-VLAN entries with an all-F mask.
  - c. Create MAC-to-VLAN entries with a non-all-F mask and then re-enabled.

#### **201706300324**

- Symptom: Installation or reboot of an interface card causes BFD session flapping.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an interface card is installed or rebooted.



#### 201706100298

- Symptom: An IRF fabric that acts as a centralized VXLAN IP gateway cannot forward Layer 3 traffic after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF fabric that acts as a centralized VXLAN IP gateway is rebooted.

#### 201706290280

- Symptom: A distributed-relay system has traffic loss when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if one of the following conditions exists:
  - Member ports of a DR interface go down and come up.
  - A DR member device reboots.

#### 201706240074

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, when static IPv4SG or IPv6SG bindings are configured on a Layer 3 aggregate interface, the master displays the "Failed to add a static binding entry on slot 2. Reason: Not support." message, and subordinates display the "Failed to add a static binding entry on slot 1. Reason: Unknown error." message.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if static IPv4SG or IPv6SG bindings are configured on a Layer 3 aggregate interface.

#### 201707110286

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, not all VLAN port assignment settings configured on the parent IRF fabric are issued to ports of PEXs. As a result, the parent IRF fabric and PEXs have inconsistent VLAN configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if VLAN port assignment settings are configured on an IRF 3.1 system.

#### 201706200624

- Symptom: An unauthenticated 802.1X user cannot join the guest VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A guest VLAN is configured for 802.1X authentication.
  - b. The **dot1x max-user** command is executed on an interface, and the number of users on the interface reaches the set limit.
  - c. 802.1X users access webpages on network segments that do not require authentication.

#### 201707010176

- Symptom: Configured ACLs are falsely deleted after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a PBR policy and reference ACL 3000.



- b. Apply the PBR policy to an interface.
- c. Configure the **rule 1 deny ip** and **rule 2 permit ip** rules in sequence for ACL 3000.

#### 201707180492

- Symptom: A PBR policy does not take effect on a super VLAN interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a PBR policy is applied to a super VLAN interface.

#### 201704240579

- Symptom: The CLI responds slowly when certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Establish a VPLS connection to another device.
  - b. Configure 8 K PWs.
  - c. Use an aggregate interface as the transport-facing interface, and shut down and bring up the aggregate interface.

## Resolved problems in F2608

#### 201706090491

- Symptom: Configuration of the secure MAC address limits fails if more than 126 secure MAC address limits are configured on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **port-security max-mac-count max-count [ vlan [ vlan-id-list ] ]** command sets more than 126 secure MAC address limits on an interface.

#### 201706140365/201706140156

- Symptom: A 5940 switch cannot learn the ARP information for a server connected to the switch through an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The 5940 switch is one of the following modules:
    - 5940 32QSFP+ JH396A.
    - 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A.
    - 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A.
    - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP+ JH394A.
    - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP+ JH395A.
    - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 JH391A.
    - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 JH390A.
  - The server and the switch are connected by an aggregate link.
  - The server sends ARP packets tagged with VLAN ID 0.



#### 201705270697

- Symptom: Member ports in an aggregation group on a CE cannot become Selected.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a VPLS network, transparent transmission of LACP packets is enabled on PEs to implement link aggregation for CEs cross PEs.
  - b. On PEs, execute the **control-word enable** command in PW class view.
  - c. Execute the **shutdown** command to shut down any aggregation group member port on a CE, or shut down an interface between a P device and PE device without interrupting the network connectivity.
  - d. Execute the **undo shutdown** command to bring up the interface shut down in step c.

#### 201705250545/201705240318

- Symptom: Loops occur when VMs migrate in an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. 300 K VMs send ARP requests to the connected leaf node and the border device.
  - b. The VMs migrate from the leaf node to the border device.

#### 201703070287

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, the Telnet connection to the switch is interrupted for tens of seconds.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The switch is managed through Telnet.
  - b. An interface that hosts ACs receives a large amount of ARP traffic.
  - c. The **reset arp interface vsi** command is executed in user view.

#### 201705310087

- Symptom: A dynamically learned local ARP entry cannot overwrite a remote ARP entry issued through OVSDB.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has a remote ARP entry issued through OVSDB and a dynamically learned local ARP entry for the same MAC address.

#### 201703270703

- Symptom: The switch is in an EVPN network that contains two route reflectors. When the switch receives a MAC advertisement route with the label 2 attribute, assertions are output.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is in an EVPN network that contains two route reflectors, and it receives a MAC advertisement route with the label 2 attribute.



#### **201705230358**

- Symptom: The switch fails to forward multicast traffic if the egress interface is an aggregate interface, and the member ports of the aggregate interface change.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the egress interface of multicast traffic is an aggregate interface, and the member ports of the aggregate interface change.

#### **201705160799**

- Symptom: A DR system cannot forward upstream traffic when the number of ECMP route next hops changes from two to one.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the number of ECMP route next hops changes from two to one.

#### **201705250318**

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, an FC aggregate interface cannot come up when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The subordinate switch in the IRF fabric is installed with FC interface modules.
  - The member interfaces of the FC aggregate interface are on the subordinate switch.

#### **201705240650**

- Symptom: An FC interface module reboots slowly if all its FC interfaces are switched from Ethernet interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if all FC interfaces of an FC interface module are switched from Ethernet interfaces.

#### **201705170267**

- Symptom: An HPE device cannot capture packets after the packet capture package is installed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the packet capture package is installed on an HPE device.

#### **201705110698**

- Symptom: When link-aggregation traffic redirection is enabled on a DR system, slight traffic loss occurs when traffic is switched from one DR interface to another DR interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Link-aggregation traffic redirection is enabled on a DR system.
  - b. The DR system receives unicast traffic on DR interfaces.
  - c. A DR member device is rebooted, or a DR interface is shut down and brought up.



#### **201703280313**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric enabled with EVPN distributed relay fails to forward traffic when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The EVPN network has two border devices.
  - Two spine nodes provide access to the external network.
  - The EVPN network contains an IRF fabric that is formed by two leaf nodes, and EVPN distributed relay is enabled on the IRF fabric.
  - Four ECMP routes exist between the IRF fabric and the spine nodes. When some of routes are being used for traffic forwarding, the traffic egress ports on the IRF fabric are shut down.

#### **201704250437**

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, some static ARP entries are lost after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF fabric acts as a VTEP.
  - Each IRF member switch has an interface that hosts Ethernet service instances and 512 static ARP entries for the Ethernet service instances.
  - The .mdb file is deleted after the running configuration is saved.
  - An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### **201705030056**

- Symptom: The switch cannot correctly forward Layer 2 VXLAN traffic when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The controller issues an AC that matches untagged frames to the switch.
  - b. The AC receives untagged frames.

#### **201705260052**

- Symptom: A controller fails to issue Ethernet service instance configurations to the interface that VMs migrate to.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is a leaf node, and VMs are connected to the switch through an interface that hosts an Ethernet service instance that matches untagged frames.
  - VMs migrate to an interface where no Ethernet service instance exists.



#### **201701160321**

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, the link aggregation process becomes abnormal when a certain operation is performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if one of the following operations is performed on the IRF 3.1 system:
  - Remove a Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface from tier-2 PEXs.
  - Reboot an IRF member switch that hosts member ports of a multidevice aggregation group.

#### **201706150750**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric that acts as a VXLAN VTEP has a large number of ARP entries. When the master switch is rebooted, traffic is interrupted for several minutes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF fabric that acts as a VXLAN VTEP has a large number of ARP entries, and the master switch is rebooted.

#### **201705240040**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric fails to forward multicast traffic that is received on multiple IRF members when the number of IGMP forwarding entries exceeds 8 K.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the number of IGMP forwarding entries exceeds 8 K on an IRF fabric.

#### **201705160193**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric configured with EVPN fails to forward Layer 3 traffic when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF fabric is at the leaf layer, and it has a large number of ARP flood suppression entries.
  - A VCF controller performs configuration synchronization for the IRF fabric when a master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### **201612210596**

- Symptom: After certain operations are performed, AC creation fails on an Ethernet interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 2 aggregate interface and create about 4 K ACs on the interface.
  - b. Delete the aggregate interface.
  - c. Configure ACs on a former member port of the deleted aggregate interface.

#### **201705220641**

- Symptom: Two VTEPs enabled with EVPN distributed relay fail to forward traffic sent from a remote site to the local site when the site-facing interface on a VTEP goes down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:



- EVPN distributed relay is enabled on two VTEPs.
- The site-facing interface on a VTEP goes down.

#### **201706030375**

- Symptom: When an ISSU is performed, Layer 2 known unicast traffic is flooded by the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch has a large number of unicast MAC address entries.
  - An ISSU is performed during Layer 2 traffic forwarding.

#### **201705120037/201507280150/201510160228**

- Symptom: A VCF controller fails to issue a VSI to the switch when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. When VXLAN preprovisioning is disabled for the switch on the VCF controller, a VLAN-to-VXLAN mapping is issued to the switch through the VCF controller.
  - b. A VM comes online.
  - c. Modify the VLAN-to-VXLAN mapping on the VCF controller.

#### **201705040567**

- Symptom: A VPLS CE is connected to a PE through an aggregate link, and the PE is an IRF fabric. When a master/subordinate switchover occurs, the aggregate interface on the CE flaps constantly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A VPLS CE is connected to a PE through an aggregate link.
  - The PE is an IRF fabric, and a master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### **201705260619**

- Symptom: After certain operations are performed on a 40-GE interface, the switch displays information for the transceiver module that has been installed in and removed from the interface before the current transceiver module.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on a 40-GE interface:
  - a. Install a transceiver module and remove it.
  - b. Install a transceiver module of a model different from the one in step a.
  - c. Split the interface into four breakout interfaces.

#### **201704200405**

- Symptom: If the **speed 1000** and **undo speed** commands are repeatedly executed on an interface, the interface cannot forward traffic.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **speed 1000** and **undo speed** commands are repeatedly executed on an interface.

#### 201703300379

- Symptom: If an interface has been assigned to and removed from an aggregation group, an error might occur when the interface is re-assigned to the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an interface is assigned to and removed from an aggregation group, and then is re-assigned to the aggregation group.

#### 201610210114

- Symptom: IGMP packets are reported to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller does not issue flow entries for IGMP packets.

#### 201705100630

- Symptom: In a centralized VXLAN IP gateway group network, if the switch acts as an access layer VTEP, the tunnels automatically established between the switch and the gateway group member VTEPs cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF fabric network, the master member is first started, and the **vtep group group-ip member remote member-ip<1-8>** command is executed on the master device to specify a VXLAN IP gateway group and its members. In this case, the VXLAN tunnel to the gateway group is not created.
  - b. Another device is started and joins the IRF fabric as a subordinate member.
  - c. After the subordinate member joins the IRF fabric, a VXLAN tunnel to the gateway group is created on the IRF fabric.
  - d. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201705100582/201704260154

- Symptom: A 5940 switch labeled with one of the following product codes might reboot unexpectedly in certain conditions:
  - 5940 32QSFP+ JH396A.
  - 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A.
  - 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A.
  - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP+ JH394A.
  - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP+ JH395A.
  - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 JH391A.
  - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 JH390A.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist.



- The **speed** command is executed in interface view.
- The switch is in an overlay network, or the **display counter** command is executed.

#### 201703220242

- Symptom: If the **reset bgp all** command is executed when a large number of BGP-VPN instances exist, BGP instance view cannot be entered, and the system displays **BGPM process is busy. Please try it later..**
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of BGP-VPN instances are configured, and the **reset bgp all** command is executed.

#### 201703170609

- Symptom: In the output from the **display distributed-relay role** command, a DR system contains two primary DR member devices.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set up a DR system.
  - b. Use the **distributed-relay role priority priority-value** command to modify the DR role priorities of DR member devices.
  - c. Shut down and bring up the IPP on one DR member device.

#### 201703010246/201703160302

- Symptom: The MAD status might be faulty on an IRF fabric that is deployed through automatic configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Automatic configuration is used to set up an IRF fabric and to issue MAD configuration on two switches that start without configuration.
  - b. The switches have the same network node role (leaf or spine) and are connected by multiple links.
  - c. An IRF physical interface is disassociated from an IRF port.

#### 201703090513/201703160301

- Symptom: The switch is deployed through a VCF controller. When a QoS policy that collects VXLAN packet statistics is applied globally, the switch prompts for resource insufficiency and operation failure.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a QoS policy that collects VXLAN packet statistics is applied globally.

#### 201703170289

- Symptom: A multicast forwarding entry does not contain detailed information about the incoming interface that is an aggregate interface.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A VLAN interface is the incoming interface in a multicast forwarding entry.
  - An aggregate interface is assigned to the corresponding VLAN.

#### 201703100784

- Symptom: If the switch is connected to an upstream ZTE device in an MPLS TE network, RSVP cannot establish an LSP with the ZTE device, and the tunnel to the ZTE device cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is connected to an upstream ZTE device in an MPLS TE network.

#### 201703100656

- Symptom: After certain operations are performed, an IRF fabric cannot ping a directly connected peer through a VLAN interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on an IRF fabric:
  - a. Use the **irf mac-address** *mac-address* command to set the IRF bridge MAC address.
  - b. Assign a MAC address to the VLAN interface.
  - c. Use the **undo mac-address** command to remove the MAC address from the VLAN interface.
  - d. Execute the **undo irf mac-address** command.

#### 201703080528

- Symptom: After certain operations, EVPN cannot forward some Layer 3 packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Remove the VSI interface associated with an L3 VXLAN ID.
  - b. Execute the **reset bgp all** command.
  - c. Re-create the VSI interface and associate it with the original L3 VXLAN ID.

#### 201703070015

- Symptom: A VCF fabric has two border devices. If all VPN instances use the same RD, tunnels to the border devices cannot be established.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VCF fabric has two border devices, and all VPN instances use the same RD.

#### 201702280272

- Symptom: In the output from the **display device manuinfo** command, information about 650 W and 300 W power supplies is incomplete.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch uses 650 W and 300 W power supplies, and the **display device manuinfo** command is executed.



#### 201610210366

- Symptom: On a VXLAN border device, the ACL applied to a VLAN interface does not take effect if the physical outgoing interface of a VXLAN tunnel is in the corresponding VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on a VXLAN border device:
  - a. Assign the physical outgoing interface of a VXLAN tunnel to a VLAN.
  - b. Apply an ACL to the corresponding VLAN interface to deny all IP packets to pass.

#### 201702210178

- Symptom: When the management Ethernet interface is shut down and then brought up, the switch is disconnected from the OpenFlow controller twice.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow.
  - b. Execute the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands in sequence on the management Ethernet interface.

#### 201701160273

- Symptom: The switch cannot learn ARP entries on an Ethernet service instance if the interface that hosts the Ethernet service instance does not permit the outer VLAN that matches the Ethernet service instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Both VXLAN and PVST are configured on the switch.
  - The interface that hosts an Ethernet service instance does not permit the outer VLAN that matches the Ethernet service instance.

#### 201702080158

- Symptom: The switch is a spine node in a VCF fabric. When the **display vcf-fabric underlay autoconfigure** command is executed after a large number of leaf nodes go offline, the CLI might stop responding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is a spine node in a VCF fabric.
  - The **display vcf-fabric underlay autoconfigure** command is executed after a large number of leaf nodes go offline.

#### 201703060165

- Symptom: A long delay occurs when the management Ethernet interface is pinged.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the management Ethernet interface is pinged.



#### 201703200244

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, some upstream packets sent by leaf nodes contain an incorrect destination MAC address, which causes forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Leaf nodes are connected to spine nodes through aggregate interfaces.
  - The aggregate interfaces on the leaf nodes are shut down and then brought up.

#### 201612170140

- Symptom: After the **ip forwarding-conversational-learning** command is executed, the switch does not issue a blackhole ARP entry when receiving unknown unicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **ip forwarding-conversational-learning** command is executed.

#### 201702270471

- Symptom: On an IGMP snooping-enabled VSI, residual multicast entries exist if more than 4 K multicast entries are generated.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if more than 4 K multicast entries are generated for an IGMP snooping-enabled VSI.

#### 201703060189

- Symptom: In an EVPN-DCI network, after a VM migrates from ED 1 to ED 2, on ED 3 the route for reaching the VM points to ED 1.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VM migrates between two EDs in an EVPN-DCI network.

#### 201702210531

- Symptom: A VXLAN tunnel interface cannot forward unicast traffic to another interface on the same card.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A VXLAN tunnel uses an aggregate interface as the outgoing interface.
  - The aggregation group has only one member port, and the member port is in Unselected state.

#### 201701050265

- Symptom: Traffic forwarding failure occurs in multicast VLANs when certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Send IPv6 traffic in multicast VLANs.
  - b. Send membership reports and leave messages in sequence in the multicast VLANs.



#### 201703010222

- Symptom: PFC becomes ineffective on a 10-GE interface when certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **priority-flow-control** command in the view of a 10-GE interface that is installed with a GE transceiver module.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch with the transceiver module installed.
  - c. Execute the **priority-flow-control** command in the view of the 10-GE interface and re-install the GE transceiver module.

#### 201702210388

- Symptom: On an interface, an IPv6 ACL that filters packets requiring to be sent to the control plane for forwarding does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IPv6 ACL is applied to an interface to filter packets that require to be sent to the control plane for forwarding.

#### 201612270074

- Symptom: The **undo qos wred apply** command takes effect only after the running configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **qos wred apply** and **undo qos wred apply** commands are executed in sequence in interface view.

#### 201703070364

- Symptom: The **qinq ethernet-type service-tag** command does not take effect on an interface after the running configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **qinq ethernet-type service-tag** command in interface view.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201702280503

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, the console port stops responding for about ten minutes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A large number of users perform MAC authentication, and the authentication server issues ACLs.
  - b. The **port link-mode route** command is execute on a Layer 2 interface enabled with MAC authentication.



#### 201701160436

- Symptom: BGP neighbors are disconnected when the interface that provides the source IP address for VXLAN tunnels to the neighbors is shut down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the interface that provides the source IP address for VXLAN tunnels is shut down.

#### 201703140311

- Symptom: The **display this** command does not display BFD configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **bfd min-receive-interval 1000** and **display this** commands are executed in sequence in Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface view.

#### 201701090159

- Symptom: After a large number of VPN instances are created and some VPN instances are deleted, the routes that the switch learns cannot reach the upper limit.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a large number of VPN instances.
  - b. Delete some of the VPN instances.

#### 201703130545

- Symptom: A Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface cannot be pinged after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces A and B and Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces A.x and B.x.
  - b. Delete Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface B.x.
  - c. Ping Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface A.x.

#### 201703030085

- Symptom: A basic ACL that is configured to match outgoing fragments matches all packets on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a basic ACL is applied to an interface to match outgoing fragments.

#### 201703060609

- Symptom: If the number of spanning tree instances reaches the upper limit, the **display erps** commands output information after a long delay.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ERPS is configured, and the number of spanning tree instances reaches the upper limit.



#### **201703100439**

- Symptom: When a PBR policy is applied to a VLAN interface that provides the source IP address for a GRE tunnel, the PBR policy does not take effect, and the output interface to the next hop does not have traffic statistics.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a PBR policy is applied to a VLAN interface that provides the source IP address for a GRE tunnel.

#### **201703130281**

- Symptom: If an unsupported action is added to a traffic behavior in a QoS policy applied to an aggregate interface, the add operation fails, and the traffic behavior becomes ineffective.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply a QoS policy to an aggregate interface.
  - b. Add an unsupported action to a traffic behavior in the QoS policy.

#### **201612260345**

- Symptom: When BGP is configured, BFD flapping occurs on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the ACL type for the BGP process has been issued for another process.

#### **201703020030**

- Symptom: IRF links cannot come up if switches labeled with the following product codes use 40-GE ports or 100-GE ports for IRF connection:
  - 5940 32QSFP+ JH396A.
  - 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A.
  - 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A.
  - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP+ JH394A.
  - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP+ JH395A.
  - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 JH391A.
  - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 JH390A.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if 5940 switches use 40-GE ports or 100-GE ports for IRF connection.

#### **201704260375/201705310089**

- Symptom: When certain operations are performed, the switch cannot communicate with a remote CE.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on the switch:
  - a. Create a Layer 2 aggregate interface.



- b. Create an Ethernet service instance that uses the **encapsulation default** criterion on the Layer 2 aggregate interface.
- c. Assign two or more interfaces to the aggregation group.

#### 201703300325

- Symptom: After the controller issues a static route to a VPN instance through NETCONF, traffic forwarding fails within the VPN instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller issues a static route to a VPN instance through NETCONF.

#### 201703020655

- Symptom: When the MAC authentication offline detect timer expires, users in a voice VLAN cannot go offline if they use an OUI address as the source MAC address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable MAC authentication globally and on a port.
  - b. Enable voice VLAN on the port.
  - c. Execute the **undo voice-vlan mode auto** command on the port.

#### 201701040426

- Symptom: An interface might fail to establish a MACsec connection if the **mka enable** and **undo mka enable** commands are repeatedly executed on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **mka enable** and **undo mka enable** commands are repeatedly executed on an MACsec-capable interface.

#### 201703020089

- Symptom: The MACsec connection on an interface might flap constantly if the **mka enable** command is executed on other MACsec-capable interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **mka enable** command is executed on MACsec-capable interfaces.

#### 201703300105

- Symptom: A dynamic aggregate interface cannot forward Layer 2 traffic when Unselected member ports become Selected after some Selected member ports are removed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **link-aggregation lacp traffic-redirect-notification enable** command in system view, and execute the **link-aggregation mode dynamic** command in aggregate interface view.
  - b. Remove any number of Selected member ports from the dynamic aggregation group when it contains Unselected member ports.



#### **201611100480**

- Symptom: Interfaces cannot be configured as IRF physical interfaces after they are repeatedly associated with and disassociated from IRF ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple interfaces are repeatedly associated with and disassociated from IRF ports.

#### **201607270159**

- Symptom: Service chain flow entries fail to be issued or do not take effect after being issued if the next hop of a VXLAN tunnel changes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the next hop of a VXLAN tunnel changes.

#### **201704270501**

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond if Neutron is enabled and interfaces are assigned to an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable Neutron.
  - b. Assign interfaces to an aggregation group.

#### **201705100319**

- Symptom: If certain operations are performed on an IRF fabric, the management Ethernet interface on the subordinate cannot be pinged after the management Ethernet interface on the master is shut down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign IP addresses to the management Ethernet interfaces on the master and the subordinate.
  - b. Repeatedly shut down and bring up the management Ethernet interfaces.
  - c. Shut down the management Ethernet interface on the master.

#### **201705170605**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when a loopback interface is created and then shut down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a loopback interface is created and then shut down.

#### **201705190229**

- Symptom: Broadcast traffic forwarding fails when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An AC is created on an interface of a PEX and is then removed.
  - b. Another interface of the PEX in the same VLAN as the interface in step a receives Layer 2 broadcast traffic.



#### 201705240663

- Symptom: If process placement is repeatedly performed, VSI interfaces cannot be created.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. EVPN is configured.
  - b. Process placement is repeatedly performed.
  - c. A large number of VSI interfaces are created.

#### 201705310228

- Symptom: After the switch reboots, all physical interfaces become invisible at the CLI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the **irf member renumber** command to modify the IRF member ID of the switch.
  - b. Upgrade the software to version F2607.

#### 201701220392

- Symptom: On a two-chassis IRF fabric, the management Ethernet interfaces do not come up after they are installed with GE transceiver modules.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if GE transceiver modules are installed in management Ethernet interfaces of a two-chassis IRF fabric.

#### 201705180551

- Symptom: The switch cannot communicate with directly connected peers if uRPF is enabled and then disabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if uRPF is enabled and then disabled.

#### 201706060811

- Symptom: An Ethernet service instance on an aggregate interface is associated with a VSI. When new member ports join the corresponding aggregation group, the VSI cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an Ethernet service instance on an aggregate interface is associated with a VSI, and new member ports join the corresponding aggregation group.

#### 201704190367

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly if the **reset arp** and **display buffer usage** commands are executed in sequence multiple times.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **reset arp** and **display buffer usage** commands are executed in sequence multiple times.

#### 201703130234

- Symptom: When a member port leaves an aggregation group, the configurations on the port are restored to the state before it joins the aggregation group.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A VM moves from aggregate interface A to aggregate interface B.
  - b. All member ports of aggregate interface A leave the aggregation group.

#### 201703080626

- Symptom: When SoapUI is used to issue an xml configuration equivalent to **snmp-agent usm-user v3 user-role**, the maximum user role length is 62 bytes instead of 63 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if SoapUI is used to issue an xml configuration equivalent to **snmp-agent usm-user v3 user-role**.

#### 201703310258

- Symptom: Member port A of a dynamic aggregation group cannot communicate with former member port B of the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **link-aggregation lacp traffic-redirect-notification enable** command in system view, and execute the **link-aggregation mode dynamic** command in aggregate interface view.
  - b. Assign port A to the dynamic aggregation group. Port A is Unselected.
  - c. Remove Selected member port B from the dynamic aggregation group. Port A becomes Selected.

#### 201703070096

- Symptom: The system prompts for resource insufficiency when the OSPF process is restarted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a node of a PBR policy contains two next hops for two ECMP routes.

#### 201704190422

- Symptom: The **display qos policy control-plane** command does not display LACPDU statistics after a QoS policy is applied to the control plane to match LACPDU for traffic policing.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a QoS policy is applied to the control plane to match LACPDU for traffic policing.

#### 201705060379

- Symptom: When certain operations are performed, an EVPN VSI does not flood ARP packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on the switch:
  - a. Configure a VXLAN IP gateway group.
  - b. Execute the **flooding disable all** command on the EVPN VSI.
  - c. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.



#### **201610310337**

- Symptom: An SNMP tool fails to read the hh3cLswSubslotType and hh3cLswSubslotPortNum nodes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an SNMP tool is used to read the hh3cLswSubslotType and hh3cLswSubslotPortNum nodes.

#### **201705170657**

- Symptom: When both DRNI and FCoE are configured, the data link layer protocol of an FC interface cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if both DRNI and FCoE are configured.

#### **201705160022**

- Symptom: A PBR policy is applied to two Layer 3 aggregation groups. When the PBR policy is removed for one aggregation group, it becomes ineffective on the other aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a PBR policy is applied to two Layer 3 aggregation groups, and the PBR policy is removed for one aggregation group.

#### **201705190499**

- Symptom: BFD sessions cannot come up after BFD is enabled for OSPF in GRE over IPv4 tunnel interface view.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if BFD is enabled for OSPF in GRE over IPv4 tunnel interface view.

#### **201705150499**

- Symptom: Unicast ARP packets are not sent to the ARP module of the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - EVPN is configured on the switch, and ARP flood suppression and proxy ARP are disabled.
  - An SDN controller issues an OpenFlow entry that matches ARP packets to the switch.

#### **201705150541**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric fails to forward traffic of a multicast VPN if the loopback group member interface for encapsulating private multicast traffic is not on the same slot as the public outgoing interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A multicast VPN is configured on an IRF fabric.
  - The loopback group member interface for encapsulating private multicast traffic is not on the same slot as the public outgoing interface.



#### 201610120291

- Symptom: After the **placement reoptimize** command is executed, residual EVPN MAC address entries exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **placement reoptimize** command is executed on the switch configured with EVPN.

#### 201704180198

- Symptom: After the **speed 100** command is executed on a 10-GE copper port on a switch labeled with one of the following product codes, the port cannot come up:
  - 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A.
  - 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A.
  - 5940 48XGT 6QSFP+ JH394A.
  - 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP+ JH395A.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **speed 100** command is executed on a 10-GE copper port.

#### 201704150167

- Symptom: The **apply precedence** command does not take effect if the **if-match vxlan-id** command has been configured for the same PBR policy.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **if-match vxlan-id** and **apply precedence** commands are configured for a PBR policy.

#### 201703290346

- Symptom: A PBR policy cannot be applied to a Layer 3 aggregation group when certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set the mode of an Ethernet interface to Layer 3.
  - b. Create a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
  - c. Assign the Layer 3 Ethernet interface to the aggregation group.
  - d. Apply a PBR policy to the aggregation group.

#### 201704190112

- Symptom: Incorrect ARP entries are learned on dynamic ACs, and traffic is forwarded incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if dynamic ACs are configured on a DR member device.

#### 201705250595

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, traffic forwarding between the parent fabric and PEXs fails after a master/subordinate switchover.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the parent fabric contains both 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A and other models.

#### **201705230578**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, broadcast traffic cannot be forwarded in a VSI if ACs are configured on two ports on a PEX and the two ACs are both mapped to the VSI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ACs are configured on two ports on a PEX and the two ACs are both mapped to the VSI.

#### **201705240479**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3 system, multicast traffic cannot be forwarded between a PEX and the parent device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The 5930 switch with product code 5930-32QSPF+ JG726A, 5930-32QSFP+ TAA JG727A, 5930-2Slot+2QSFP+ JH178A, 5930-4Slot JH179A is used as a PEX.
  - b. One of the following switches is used as the parent device:
    - The 5940 switch with product code 5940 32QSFP+ JH396A ,5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 JH391A,5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 JH390A,5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A

#### **201704120628**

- Symptom: An Ethernet service instance unexpectedly strips the VLAN tag of packets when forwarding the packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The Ethernet service instance and the PW through which the PE device connects to the peer PE device reside on different IRF member devices.
  - The Ethernet service instance is configured to match frames that are tagged with the specified outer 802.1Q VLAN ID.
  - The PVID of the Layer 2 Ethernet interface on which the Ethernet service instance is configured is the same as the specified outer 802.1Q VLAN ID.

#### **201704210574**

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, traffic cannot be forwarded through VXLAN tunnels because VXLAN tunnels are not correctly established.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Two VTEPs are virtualized by DRNI into a DR system and the DR system acts as a leaf node.
  - The leaf node first receives IP prefix routes advertised by a peer leaf node and then receives IMET routes from the same peer leaf node.



#### 201704010366

- Symptom: An IRF subordinate device reboots repeatedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set the IRF link down report delay to 0 milliseconds on the IRF fabric by using the **irf link-delay 0** command.
  - b. Save the configuration and then reboot the IRF fabric.

#### 201704280079

- Symptom: An IRF fabric cannot be set up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 40-GE interface inserted with a 100-GE cable is used as an IRF physical interface.

#### 201705150181

- Symptom: An error of insufficient resources occurs when a rule is added to an existing ACL when only one ACL resource exists.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a rule is added to an existing ACL when only one ACL resource exists.

#### 201705230320

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, duplicated packets exist on a cascade port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if unicast storm control is enabled by using the **storm-constrain unicast** command on a physical interface of the upstream port on the PEX.

#### 201706030183

- Symptom: The values for the **EFP counter** field in the output from the **display qos-acl resource** command are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of ACL rules used to count outbound traffic are configured.

#### 201703060002

- Symptom: The **ExpectIP** attribute cannot be set to an all-F IPv6 address through NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **ExpectIP** attribute is set to an all-F IPv6 address through NETCONF.

#### 201703080615

- Symptom: The system mistakenly notifies that the **logon-page bind device-type** command in which the required option **file file-name** is not specified is successfully issued through NETCONF.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **logon-page bind device-type type-name** command is issued through NETCONF and the required option **file file-name** is not specified in this command.

#### 201704100282

- Symptom: An Ethernet service instance is created on a Layer 2 aggregate interface, and a QoS policy is applied to an Ethernet service instance. After the Ethernet service instance is deleted, the QoS policy is still displayed in the output from the **display qos policy interface** command executed on the Layer 2 Ethernet interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an Ethernet service instance on a Layer 2 Ethernet interface.
  - b. Set the link type of the Layer 2 Ethernet interface to trunk.
  - c. Apply a QoS policy to the Ethernet service instance.
  - d. Delete the Ethernet service instance by using a controller.
  - e. Display the QoS policies applied to the Layer 2 Ethernet interface.

#### 201703280584

- Symptom: If the controller is bound to multiple ACs, the switch fails to create ACLs issued by the controller.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller is bound to multiple ACs.

#### 201704140107

- Symptom: An interface has been assigned to an existing Layer 3 aggregation group, but the interface is not displayed as a member port of the Layer 3 aggregation group in the detailed information about the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an interface is assigned to an existing Layer 3 aggregation group.

#### 201704100093

- Symptom: The configuration file becomes very large after a large number of complicated ACs are configured.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of complicated ACs are configured.

#### 201703220371

- Symptom: The network takes a long time to converge after an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if both DRNI and ECMP are configured on the network and both incoming and outgoing Layer 3 traffic is forwarded on the network.



#### 201703100235

- Symptom: Ports on the 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH182A interface module of the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH182A interface module is installed into the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch and MACsec is enabled on the copper ports of the interface module.

#### 201703200296

- Symptom: Layer 2 packets are duplicated when being forwarded out of a VXLAN tunnel interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if all ARP entries are cleared by using the **reset arp all** command after the VXLAN tunnel is established.

#### 201704060276

- Symptom: After an interface module is removed from a PEX, ports on the removed interface module are still displayed as physical interfaces that can be used as member interfaces of the upstream port on the PEX in the **display system internal pex upstreamport** command output.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an interface module is removed from a PEX.

#### 201610290021

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, deleted EVPN MAC address entries still remain.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Send 32K Layer 2 unicast packets to a leaf node, and the source MAC address of each Layer 2 unicast packet is different.
  - b. Delete the VXLAN configuration on a VSI and then create another VXLAN on the VSI.
  - c. Repeat steps a and b.

#### 201704280081

- Symptom: A QoS policy that uses an IPv6 ACL as a match criterion cannot be applied to interfaces after a rule in the IPv6 ACL is modified.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a QoS policy that uses an IPv6 ACL as a match criterion.
  - b. Apply the QoS policy to interfaces of different types.
  - c. Modify a rule in the IPv6 ACL.

#### 201705040449

- Symptom: The network-side many-to-one VLAN mappings fail to replace the SVLAN of downlink traffic with the CVLAN.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if many-to-one VLAN mappings are configured and downlink traffic is forwarded.

#### 201705090236

- Symptom: On an IRF 3 system, Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded if the outgoing interface is a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the outgoing interface of Layer 3 traffic is a Layer 3 aggregate interface.

#### 201704110633

- Symptom: A PBR policy still takes effect when the next hop for a destination IP address in the policy is inconsistent with the next hop for the destination IP address in the routing table.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the next hop for a destination IP address in the policy becomes inconsistent with the next hop for the destination IP address in the routing table.

#### 201705260484

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, an FC aggregate interface cannot come up after a master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if member ports in the corresponding FC aggregation group reside on subordinate devices and a master/subordinate switchover takes place.

#### 201706050469

- Symptom: Forwarded traffic is doubled on the outgoing interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 3 aggregation member interface is repeatedly shut down and brought up.

#### 201703280348

- Symptom: In a VCF fabric, the master spine node cannot assign an IP address to a loopback interface on the switch (acting as a leaf node).
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the management Ethernet interface on the switch is associated with an MPLS L3VPN instance.

#### 201610100229

- Symptom: Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces cannot be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Shut down multiple Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces by using the **shutdown** command.
  - b. Disable VLAN termination on the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces by using the **undo vlan-type** command immediately after step a.
  - c. Delete the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces by using the **undo interface** command.



#### **201703270168**

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, a PEX might fail to come online after the parent device reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the parent device reboots.

#### **201703100674**

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, a memory leakage occurs on the device. The device fails to forward protocol packets or the device reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of VXLAN tunnels are configured and the next hops of multicast routes are frequently changed.

#### **201703300377**

- Symptom: After a port isolation group is deleted, ports previously assigned to the group still cannot communicate with each other.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aggregate interface and its aggregation member ports are assigned to a port isolation group and then the port isolation group is deleted.

#### **201705040697**

- Symptom: A memory leakage occurs if the switch is configured to collect statistics for traffic on IPLs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is configured to collect statistics traffic on IPLs.

#### **201705120468**

- Symptom: The VXLAN single-path detection feature is not available.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VXLAN single-path detection feature is used.

#### **201705160745**

- Symptom: The link-down event on a port causes another port running LACP or RRPP to go down and then come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch is installed with the 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod w Msec JH181A, 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH180A, or 5930 24p CP and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH184A interface module and a 10-GE SFP+ port on the interface module goes down.

#### **201706050075**

- Symptom: The flow mirroring configuration on a Layer 3 Ethernet interface and its subinterfaces cannot be removed when the GRE encapsulation format is used for mirrored packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if flow mirroring is configured on a Layer 3 Ethernet interface and its subinterfaces and the GRE encapsulation format is used for mirrored packets.



#### 201706050329

- Symptom: A deleted default route still remains if the default route has multiple equal-cost routes and the hardware resource mode is set to 4 for the MAC address table, ARP/ND table, and routing table.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the default route has multiple equal-cost routes and the hardware resource mode is set to 4 for the MAC address table, ARP/ND table, and routing table.

#### 201706050447

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward unknown frames after the MAC learning limit on an interface is reached even though the switch is enabled to forward unknown frames received on the interface after the MAC learning limit on an interface is reached.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The MAC learning limit is set on an interface by using the **mac-address max-mac-count** command.
  - The switch is enabled to forward unknown frames received on the interface after the MAC learning limit is reached by using the **mac-address max-mac-count enable-forwarding** command.
  - The MAC learning limit on the interface is reached.

#### 201706060692

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, unknown multicast data still can be forwarded in a multicast VLAN when dropping unknown multicast data packets is enabled for the multicast VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if dropping unknown multicast data is enabled for the multicast VLAN in the IRF fabric.

#### 201706070556

- Symptom: The global uRPF configuration gets lost after the IRF master device reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if uRPF is enabled globally and then the IRF master device reboots.

#### 201706060447

- Symptom: The LED for a QSFP28 port on the 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 JH391A switch does not operate correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a transceiver module is inserted into the QSFP28 port.

#### 201706030360

- Symptom: Unknown unicast packets are flooded in an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of OpenFlow MAC address entries are configured on the IRF fabric and a master/subordinate switchover occurs.



#### 201706020358

- Symptom: The value obtained from MIB node hh3cLswSubslotType is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if MIB node hh3cLswSubslotType is read.

#### 201706020245

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, the DR member devices cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if any DR member device pings the IPP of the other DR member device.

#### 201705260663

- Symptom: The LED for a port in up state does not operate correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the port is assigned to a service loopback group by using the **port service-loopback group group-id** command.

#### 201705220406

- Symptom: A memory leakage occurs on the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch after the 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod w Msec JH181A or 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH182A interface module is removed and then reinstalled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install the 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod w Msec JH181A or 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH182A interface module into the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch.
  - b. Enable MKA on the 24 SFP+ ports of the 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod w Msec JH181A interface module or enable MKA on the 24 10GBASE-T ports on the 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH182A interface module.
  - c. Remove and then reinstall the 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod w Msec JH181A or 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod JH182A interface module.

#### 201705160766

- Symptom: The issued ACLs do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ACLs are issued to the switch by a controller.

#### 201705120500

- Symptom: On a VPLS network, VPLS packets get lost or are duplicated when they are forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a cross-device aggregate interface is configured on the IRF fabric and a cross-card aggregate interface is configured as an AC.

#### 201704120593

- Symptom: An error of insufficient resources occurs after the OSPF process restarts.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create two PBR nodes and specify two next hops for each node by using the **apply next-hop** command.
  - b. Restart the OSPF process.

#### 201704110307

- Symptom: A subordinate device fails to join the IRF fabric after the IRF fabric reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur with a low probability if the master device and the subordinate device run different software versions and the IRF fabric reboots.

#### 201704100203

- Symptom: After the ARP fast update for MAC address moves is enabled, the system mistakenly generates a log notifying that the MAC address of the IPP moves.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the IPP is specified on the switch and ARP fast update for MAC address moves is enabled.

#### 201703180384

- Symptom: A memory leakage occurs in the MPLS TE process after the primary CRLSP fails and then recovers.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if CRLSP backup is configured and the primary CRLSP fails and then recovers.

#### 201703100626

- Symptom: An ISSU fails to upgrade the software from a version earlier than F2606 to F2606 for an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ISSU is performed to upgrade the software from a version earlier than F2606 to F2606 for an IRF fabric and then the **issu run switchover** command is executed to perform an ISSU switchover.

#### 201702130356

- Symptom: An IRF subordinate device fails to restart up after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install multiple weak patches on the IRF subordinate device and commit software changes by using the **install commit** command.
  - b. Reboot the subordinate device.

#### 201704010062

- Symptom: After a 40-GE interface is split into four 10-GE breakout interface, only one breakout interface is available.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:



- a. Split a 40-GE interface installed with an adaptor module into four breakout interfaces and then combine the breakout interfaces into a 40-GE interface.
- b. Replace the adaptor module with a transceiver module on the 40-GE interface.
- c. Split the 40-GE interface into four breakout interfaces.

#### 201607250189

- Symptom: A VM fails to communicate with a VXLAN IP gateway.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an Ethernet service instance to match any frames that do not have an 802.1Q VLAN tag.
  - b. Map the Ethernet service instance to a VSI and set the access mode to VLAN for the Ethernet service instance.
  - c. Ping the VXLAN IP gateway from a VM in the VSI.

#### 201704070029

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded on a VXLAN network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces are used to establish a VXLAN tunnel between the VTEP and the VXLAN IP gateway.

#### 201703010593

- Symptom: Users on a port can pass MAC authentication to come online when the access port is configured to deny packets from any VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the port to deny packets from any VLAN.
  - b. Enable MAC authentication on the port.
  - c. Enable the voice VLAN feature on the port.
  - d. Configure the port to operate in manual voice VLAN assignment mode.

#### 201703020670

- Symptom: The state of a MAC address entry in the output from the **display mac-address** command is incorrect. The deleted MAC address entry still remains.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A user comes online through a port after passing MAC authentication or 802.1X authentication.
  - If the port is configured with MAC authentication, after the voice VLAN feature is enabled and then disabled on the port, the user goes offline and then comes online and the port does not receive voice data.



- If the port is configured with 802.1X authentication, after the voice VLAN feature is enabled on the port, the user is forcibly logged off. Then, the user comes online and the port does not receive voice data.

#### 201705040345

- Symptom: The **shutdown** configuration of an IRF physical interface on the HPE 5940 2-port QSFP+ and 2-port QSFP28 Module JH409A interface module gets lost after the interface module reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use a 100-GE interface on the HPE 5940 2-port QSFP+ and 2-port QSFP28 Module JH409A interface module as an IRF physical interface.
  - b. Execute the **shutdown** command on the interface.
  - c. Reboot the interface module.

#### 201704190465

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the speed of the connection interfaces on both the switch and the connected device is repeatedly changed between 1000 Mbps and 10000 Mbps at the same time.

#### 201704170594

- Symptom: A 10-GE fiber port comes up and then goes down repeatedly if both the fiber port and the connected port operate at 1000 Mbps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 10-GE cable is used to connect the fiber port and the other port and both the ports operate at 1000 Mbps.

#### 201705220233

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, an IRF subordinate device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two VTEPs form a DRNI system and VXLAN tunnels are established.

#### 201705260273

- Symptom: An FC interface module takes 10 minutes to reboot after all Ethernet interfaces on the FC interface module are changed to FC interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after all Ethernet interfaces on the FC interface module are changed to FC interfaces.

#### 201705230361

- Symptom: An FC aggregation member port cannot come up if the member port is repeatedly assigned to and then removed from the FC aggregation group.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the member port is repeatedly assigned to and then removed from the FC aggregation group.

#### **201705250358**

- Symptom: The data link layer state of all member ports in an FC aggregation group cannot become UP if all member ports reside on subordinate devices of an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if all member ports of the FC aggregation group reside on subordinate devices of an IRF fabric.

#### **201705270497**

- Symptom: The 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A or 5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch reboots unexpectedly after an interface module that cannot be identified by the switch is installed and then removed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur an interface module that cannot be identified by the switch is installed and then removed.

#### **201702140194**

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, a member port of the IPP remains in MAD DOWN state and cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Delete the IPP.
  - b. Initiate a primary/secondary switchover.
  - c. Roll back the software to an earlier version.

#### **201703040088**

- Symptom: The IRF 3.1 process reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 2 extended-link aggregate group on a PEX.
  - b. Assign two interfaces to the Layer 2 extended-link aggregate group.
  - c. Remove one of the member ports from the Layer 2 extended-link aggregate interface.

#### **201703090559**

- Symptom: After the priority of a port in an MSTI is set, this configuration cannot be obtained from the STP/StlInterfaces table or the STP/STIs table.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the priority of the port is set in an MSTI and the MSTI is not contained in the MST region to which the switch belongs.

#### **201703140680**

- Symptom: On a two-tier PEX stack, ports on the tier-1 PEX cannot be directly assigned to the cascade port on the tier-2 PEX after the cascade port on the tier-1 PEX is shut down and then



brought up and the tier-1 PEX comes online again. Only after the cascade port on the tier-2 PEX is recreated, ports on the tier-1 PEX can be assigned to the recreated cascade port.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Disable PEX connection capability on the cascade port of the tier-2 PEX.
  - b. Shut down the cascade port on the tier-1 PEX and change the PEX group on the cascade port.
  - c. Bring up the cascade port on the tier-1 PEX so that the tier-1 PEX can come online.
  - d. Assign ports on the tier-1 PEX to the cascade port on the tier-1 PEX.

#### **201703160414**

- Symptom: If a VPNv4 route learned from the peer device and a VPNv4 route advertised by the public network have the same route prefix, the VPNv4 route advertised by the public still remains after being deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VPNv4 route learned from the peer device and a VPNv4 route advertised by the public network have the same route prefix and the VPNv4 route advertised by the public network is deleted.

#### **201703160426**

- Symptom: On an EVPN DC network, Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Delete all VSIs on the edge device and initiate an active/standby MPU switchover.
  - b. On the VTEP, manually soft-reset BGP sessions to the edge device.
  - c. Reconfigure the deleted VSIs on the edge device.

#### **201705090430**

- Symptom: On an MLAG network, the switch sends two copies of Packet-in messages to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if OpenFlow is configured on the MLAG network.

#### **201703160476/201704100416**

- Symptom: The switch reboots because of Watchdog timeout.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the switch runs for a long time.

#### **201704060127**

- Symptom: The Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface statistics obtained from MIB node ifHCInOctets/ifHCOctets are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface statistics are obtained through SNMP from MIB node ifHCInOctets/ifHCOctets.



#### 201705100215

- Symptom: The switch fails to learn the ARP entry for a connected VM. As a result, the VM cannot communicate with other VMs in the same VXLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ARP suppression is enabled on the VSI of the VXLAN by using the **arp suppression enable** command.

#### 201704210158

- Symptom: The VCF controller fails to issue VSIs to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure VLAN-to-VXLAN mappings on the VCF controller when the VCF controller is not enabled to preconfigure VXLANs for the switch.
  - b. VMs come online.
  - c. Modify the VLAN-to-VXLAN mappings on the VCF fabric.

#### 201704060507

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, VMs fail to move.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch acts as a VTEP and is connected to a VMware controller.
  - The VMware controller issues MAC address entries to the switch.
  - MAC address entries are not updated after VMs move.

#### 201702240509/201704100420

- Symptom: On a VXLAN network, the switch (acting as a VTEP) does not handle untagged VLAN packets based on the PVID of the incoming interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on the interface through which VMs access the switch:
  - a. Configure the Ethernet service instance to match frames tagged with the PVID of the interface.
  - b. Map the Ethernet service instance to the VSI to which the VMs belong.
  - c. Change the PVID of the interface.

#### 201702210001

- Symptom: The BGP process fails to start up after the switch installed with the **5940-cmw710-system-weak-patch-r2509p02h02.bin** patch reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability after the switch installed with the **5940-cmw710-system-weak-patch-r2509p02h02.bin** patch reboots.



#### 201610190134

- Symptom: A VM fails to obtain an IP address through DHCP when flooding is disabled for a VSI by using the **flooding disable broadcast** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if flooding is disabled for a VSI by using the **flooding disable broadcast** command.

#### 201702270416

- Symptom: On an EVPN network with distributed IP gateways, the switch that acts as the IP gateway mistakenly learns the source MAC address for a packet in a MAC address entry of the VSI of an L3 VXLAN after the incoming interface of the packet is changed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the incoming interface of the packet is changed.

#### 201703170256

- Symptom: The switch generates error message "Rx/Tx failure detected between the CPU and switching chip." after an IRF fabric splits.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch runs for a long time.

## Resolved problems in F2606

#### 201703220412

- Symptom: Software upgrade or device reboot causes traffic interruption for more than 1 second.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch configured with NRNI and ECMP upgrades the software or reboots when Layer 3 traffic is being forwarded continuously.

#### 201609300240

- Symptom: On the HPE 5940 2-port QSFP+ and 2-port QSFP28 Module JH409A interface module, an interface connected to another interface through a five-meter 40G QSFP cable cannot come up after the interface module that runs at 60 °C for a long time is power cycled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur with a low probability if the HPE 5940 2-port QSFP+ and 2-port QSFP28 Module JH409A interface module runs at 60 °C for a long time and is power cycled.

#### 201704250206

- Symptom: After the action in the traffic behavior of a QoS policy is changed to flow mirroring, the flow mirroring action cannot be applied.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the action is changed to flow mirroring when the QoS policy is already applied to the outgoing traffic of an interface.



#### 201704110362

- Symptom: During automated deployment, the BFD MAD configuration is not correctly deployed. Specifically, the port supposed to be used for BFD MAD detection is used as an IRF physical interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if all configurations on the switch are cleared and the switch is automatically deployed.

#### 201704010616

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits when a dead loop occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple VPLS PWs exist on the IRF fabric and the public network interface is shut down and then brought up.

#### 201704270571

- Symptom: Among four consecutive 10-GE interfaces, some are used as IRF physical interfaces and the others are installed with GE transceiver modules for connection. The interfaces installed with GE transceiver modules cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if some interfaces in four consecutive 10-GE interfaces are used as IRF physical interfaces and the other interfaces are installed with GE transceiver modules for connection.

#### 201704060293

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, the switch cannot timely update MAC address entries.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Specify an interface on the switch as the IPP.
  - b. Change an interface in up state to operate in Layer 3 mode.
  - c. Delete MAC address entries on the DR peer by using the **undo mac-address** command.

#### 201704190505

- Symptom: A 10-GE interface is displayed as a GE interface in a certain condition.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the 10-GE interface is installed with a GE cable or transceiver module and the interface module where the interface resides is removed and then re-installed.

#### 201704130272

- Symptom: The system prompts operation failure when the speed of a 10-GE interface is set to 100 Mbps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the speed of a 10-GE interface is set to 100 Mbps.



#### 201704240047

- Symptom: A 40-GE member port of a dynamic aggregation group receives a forwarded known unicast packet again.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the aggregation member port receives a known unicast packet after it is split into four breakout interfaces and then the four breakout interfaces are combined.

#### 201704200102

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits unexpectedly when the interface speeds of multiple interfaces are set and then restored to the default.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the interface speeds of multiple interfaces are set and then restored to the default.

#### 201704150015

- Symptom: It takes a long time for traffic to switch to the backup LSP when the primary LSP fails on an MPLS FRR network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the primary LSP fails.

#### 201704140110

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, a port cannot be assigned to a Layer 3 aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a port on the IRF fabric is assigned to a Layer 3 aggregation group.

#### 201704270352

- Symptom: On a multicast VPN network, the switch replicates multiple copies of multicast packets if multiple ports are assigned to a service loopback group on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple ports are assigned to a service loopback group on the switch.

## Resolved problems in F2605

#### 201607250457

- Symptom: When Ctrl+C is pressed during the execution of the **repeat** command on an interface, the status of the interface becomes incorrect because some configurations are missing.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **repeat** command in interface view.
  - b. Press Ctrl+C to stop the execution of the **repeat** command.



#### 201701230034

- Symptom: A link aggregation group is configured on the Neutron-enabled switch, and no IP address is assigned to the management Ethernet interface. When the **shutdown** command is executed in aggregate interface view, the CLI stops responding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A link aggregation group is configured on the Neutron-enabled switch.
  - b. No IP address is assigned to the management Ethernet interface.
  - c. The **shutdown** command is executed to shut down the aggregate interface.

#### 201611140329

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, command execution might fail when the switch is accessed through the console port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Puppet is configured on the switch.
  - b. The **third-part-process start name** command is executed multiple times for a process.
  - c. The **third-part-process stop** command is executed for the same process.

#### 201610090321

- Symptom: When a PVST-enabled VLAN is deleted and the spanning tree process is restarted, status of the interfaces in another PVST-enabled VLAN becomes incorrect, and spanning tree protocol packets are flooded in the VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. PVST is enabled on the switch.
  - b. A PVST-enabled VLAN is deleted.
  - c. The spanning tree process is restarted.

#### 201702140057

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, Layer 3 traffic is interrupted transiently on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. As the ED of a VXLAN-DCI network, the IRF fabric establishes a VXLAN-DCI tunnel to a remote ED.
  - b. An ED receives 256 K of ARP packets, and the other ED receives traffic sourced from the unresolved IP addresses.
  - c. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201701230495

- Symptom: The switch might reboot unexpectedly when certain conditions exist.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch forwards IPv6 traffic through multiple ECMP routes.
  - sFlow collects IPv6 traffic statistics.

#### **201703020022**

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, a PBR policy is applied to the outbound direction of a VXLAN tunnel interface. After the configuration is saved and the IRF fabric is rebooted, the subordinate member reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply a PBR policy to the outbound direction of a VXLAN tunnel interface on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the IRF fabric.

#### **201701140260**

- Symptom: An S-channel created through automatic S-channel negotiation is deleted because the S-channel receives a large number of LLDP protocol packets. When LLDP traffic stops, the S-channel is re-established, but it cannot forward EVB data traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An S-channel created through automatic S-channel negotiation is deleted because the S-channel receives a large number of LLDP protocol packets.
  - b. The S-channel is re-established after LLDP traffic stops.

#### **201702080195**

- Symptom: The OpenStack Neutron component fails to issue configurations to the switch when the switch has routes to the OpenStack platform and the management Ethernet interface is down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has routes to the OpenStack platform and the management Ethernet interface is down.

#### **201609130528**

- Symptom: In a VCF fabric, the loopback interface of a leaf node and the loopback interface of a spine node might be assigned the same IP address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. After the VCF fabric is deployed, the Director automatically assigns IP addresses to loopback interfaces.
  - b. A leaf node and a spine node are rebooted.

#### **201607210384**

- Symptom: The L2VPN feature cannot be disabled when the standby MPU is booting.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:



- a. Execute the **l2vpn enable** command in system view.
- b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.
- c. Execute the **undo l2vpn enable** command when the standby MPU is booting.

#### 201612140098

- Symptom: Two PBR policies with different node numbers have the same matching VXLAN ID and ACL. When the **undo apply next-hop** command is executed for the PBR policy with a smaller node number, the switch prompts for resource insufficiency.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two PBR policies with different node numbers have the same matching VXLAN ID and ACL, and the **undo apply next-hop** command is executed for the PBR policy with a smaller node number.

#### 201701030522

- Symptom: The switch fails to issue VXLAN AC configurations to the driver when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Two PBR policies with different node numbers have the same configuration.
  - b. The PBR policies are applied to the outbound direction of a VXLAN tunnel interface.

#### 201701120218

- Symptom: A manually shutdown Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface can perform Layer 3 forwarding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **shutdown** command is executed in Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface view.

#### 201611020220

- Symptom: Both 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication are enabled on an interface. When users access the network through MAC authentication, multicast traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if both 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication are enabled on an interface, and users access the network through MAC authentication.

#### 201612070313

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, a default IPv6 route cannot be issued to a VPN instance. As a result, IPv6 traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. 2 K VPN instances have been created on the switch.
  - b. A new VPN instance is created and associated with a Layer 3 interface.
  - c. A default IPv6 route is issued to the VPN instance.



#### 201609120496

- Symptom: When performing Layer 3 forwarding, a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface modifies the 802.1p priority of packets based on the DSCP-802.1p priority map.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The switch is a border gateway in a VXLAN or EVPN network.
  - b. The **qos trust dscp** command is executed on a Layer 3 Ethernet interface.
  - c. A subinterface is created on the Layer 3 Ethernet interface.

#### 201702130078

- Symptom: The system prompts for operation failure when the **undo jumboframe enable** and **jumboframe enable** commands are executed in sequence in interface view.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **undo jumboframe enable** and **jumboframe enable** commands are executed in sequence in interface view.

#### 201702070508

- Symptom: When a VPN instance is associated with a local Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface and a remote Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface, the remote subinterface cannot be pinged from the local subinterface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VPN instance is associated with a local Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface and a remote Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.

#### 201610080382

- Symptom: After the **cfg port-trigger rdi action shutdown** command is executed on an interface, the interface might go down when the remote peer is up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The **cfg port-trigger rdi action shutdown** command is executed on an interface.
  - b. The remote peer of the interface goes down, and the **undo shutdown** command is used to bring up the local interface.
  - c. The remote peer comes up.

#### 201701190195

- Symptom: The system displays that the static ARP entry limit is reached when the limit is not reached.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The static ARP entry limit is reached.
  - b. All static ARP entries are deleted.
  - c. Static ARP entries are added.



#### 201702040031

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, EVPN ARP flood suppression entries (displayed by using **display evpn route arp suppression**) are inconsistent with ARP flood suppression entries (displayed by using **display arp suppression vsi**).
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The underlay network uses OSPF to advertise routes for VXLAN tunnel interfaces.
  - b. BFD is configured for OSPF.
  - c. BFD flapping causes frequent VXLAN tunnel status changes.

#### 201701120323

- Symptom: A member device in an IRF fabric cannot operate correctly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - DHCP snooping is enabled on the IRF fabric.
  - DHCP snooping trusted ports are configured on the IRF fabric.
  - A large number of DHCP clients come online and go offline.

#### 201608050201

- Symptom: An error message of "Error: Load failed! RCID(0xFFFFFFFF0)" is displayed when the DSCP port priority on an interface is changed by using the **qos priority dscp priority-value** command.
- Condition: None.

#### 201702160316

- Symptom: Aggregation member ports cannot become Selected if a member port is configured with the **speed** command and then with the **undo speed** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a member port is configured with the **speed** command and then with the **undo speed** command.

#### 201701170179

- Symptom: Two VFC interfaces operating in E mode are connected over a network. One VFC interface comes up rapidly after going down. However, the other VFC interface comes up slowly and responds slowly to FIP packets after going down
- Condition: None.

#### 201611300307

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward traffic after multiple ECMP link switchovers.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch reboots and causes ECMP link switchovers.



#### 201702070510

- Symptom: A 10G copper port cannot come up after its link mode is changed from Layer 2 mode to Layer 3 mode by using the **port link-mode** command.
- Condition: None.

#### 201612130470

- Symptom: After an interface is configured as a customer-side port, IPv4 routes and ARP entries fail to be issued.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - Configure a VLAN interface as a customer-side port, and bind the VLAN interface to a VPN instance. Configure another VLAN interface in the same way. ARP packets are transmitted between the two VLAN interfaces.
  - Configure a VSI interface as a customer-side port, and bind the VSI interface to a VPN instance. Configure another VSI interface in the same way. ARP packets are transmitted between the two VSI interfaces.

#### 201702070326

- Symptom: On tier-2 PEXs, Layer 2 traffic cannot be forwarded for all VLANs except for VLAN 1.
- Condition: None.

#### 201703310540

- Symptom: PFC does not take effect on a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the Layer 3 aggregate subinterface is a tunnel interface and receives double-tagged packets.

#### 201703310516

- Symptom: The reachability of a remote VM cannot be determined.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an IRF fabric as a VTEP.
  - b. Configure an AC and a VXLAN tunnel interface on different member devices in the IRF fabric.
  - c. Test the connectivity between a local VM connected to the AC and a remote VM by using the **emulate-ping vxlan** command.

#### 201703290614

- Symptom: A 40GE interface cannot come up after it is installed with a 40G-to-10G adapter.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the following operations are performed:
  - Add the 40GE interface installed with the adapter to an aggregation group.
  - Shut down and bring up the interface repeatedly.



#### 201703280197

- Symptom: Packets from the underlay network to the overlay network cannot be forwarded on an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface or Layer 3 aggregate subinterface is created and associated with a VPN instance.
  - The subinterface receives packets destined for VMs on the EVPN network.

#### 201703200552

- Symptom: The de-encapsulated uplink traffic cannot be transmitted at the wire speed on an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch automatically creates a VXLAN tunnel and the actual outgoing interface of the VXLAN tunnel is an aggregate interface.

#### 201608100311

- Symptom: An AC on the switch fails to forwards packets on an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch receives VXLAN packets on a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.

#### 201703110222

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded on an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Routes for VXLAN tunnels have multiple equal-cost next hops and the routes for different VXLAN tunnels have the same equal-cost next hops.
  - One of the VXLAN tunnels is shut down.

#### 201703020542/201703080176

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch operates in an FCoE mode (excluding the Transit mode) and receives a large number of FCoE and FC packets.

#### 201701190556

- Symptom: MAC address entries for all VSIs cannot be fully displayed in the output from the **display l2vpn mac-address** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if more than 4096 VSIs are created, all the VSIs are in the UP state, and traffic flows in each VSI.

#### 201702160623

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded on an EVPN network in certain conditions.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:



- The switch learns a large number of routing entries and the maximum number of ARP entries is reached.
- Process placement policies are applied to optimize placement of BGP, L2VPN, and RIB processes by using the **placement reoptimize** command.

#### 201701240198

- Symptom: OpenFlow entry issuing takes a long time.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of OpenFlow meter entries are issued.

#### 201701240366

- Symptom: ACL resources occupied by OpenFlow entries are mistakenly counted as reserved resources in the output from the **display qos-acl resource** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if OpenFlow is configured on the switch and the switch receives OpenFlow entries from the controller.

#### 201701220044

- Symptom: The switch is added to a VCF controller as a physical network element. However, OpenFlow instance configuration might not be completely deployed to the switch.
- Condition: None.

#### 201609020275

- Symptom: Part of the AC configuration gets lost after the switch reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if Neutron is enabled on the switch and the topology changes.

#### 201701240343

- Symptom: A VSI cannot come up on a VXLAN-DCI network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VSI is associated with an AC and a VXLAN-DCI tunnel.

#### 201701130114

- Symptom: IPsec SA negotiations for some data flows fail and the data flows cannot be transmitted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if multiple data flows trigger IKE SA negotiations simultaneously.

#### 201611240020

- Symptom: The switch uses the MAC address learned for a VM to reply to an ARP request that is initiated from another local VM to request the MAC address of the local VM.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if ARP flood suppression is enabled by using the **arp suppression enable** command.



#### **201611230520**

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, VLAN mapping configuration for the aggregate interface specified as the IPP does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if VLAN mapping is configured on the aggregate interface to remark VLAN tags of incoming packets.

#### **201612100273**

- Symptom: On a DRNI network, the aggregate interface specified as the IPP cannot come up correctly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if DRNI MAD is configured and the aggregate interface is shut down and then brought up.

#### **201703200560**

- Symptom: Packet loss still occurs on an interface after PFC is enabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A 40-km-long single-mode optical fiber is inserted into a transceiver module with a transmission distance of 40 km on the interface.
  - Traffic congestion occurs.
  - PFC is enabled on the interface and the connection distance of+ the interface is set to 40 km.

#### **201702160624**

- Symptom: In an EVPN network with distributed gateways, Layer 3 traffic is interrupted for over 5 seconds after VM migration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. ARP flood suppression is enabled on EVPN distributed gateways.
  - b. VMs migrate between gateways.

#### **201703110069**

- Symptom: A memory leakage occurs during VM migrations.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch acts as a VTEP and the switch is enabled with MAC address move notifications and ARP fast update for MAC address moves.
  - VMs in a DC repeatedly migrate between DCs.

#### **201612090171**

- Symptom: The switch acts as an EVPN gateway in an EVPN-DCI network. When a VM migrates from the switch to another device, the MAC address entry and the ARP entry for the VM are not deleted completely on the switch.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. ARP flood suppression is enabled on the switch.
  - b. A VM migrates from the switch to another device.

#### **201702220062/201612280333**

- Symptom: Multiple ECMP routes shared by VXLAN tunnels have the same next hop. When the next hop of some ECMP routes becomes unavailable, it takes a long period of time for traffic to be switched to another route.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Multiple ECMP routes shared by VXLAN tunnels have the same next hop.
  - b. The next hop of some ECMP routes becomes unavailable because interfaces go down or devices are rebooted.

#### **201701170211**

- Symptom: A QoS policy fails to be applied.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OVSDB controller deploys a QoS policy that does not contain a DSCP marking action.

#### **201702040031/201702040019**

- Symptom: VMs might fail to come online because BGP, EVPN, and ARP flood suppression entries are inconsistent.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable ARP flood suppression in an EVPN network.
  - b. The BGP protocol frequently flaps. Tunnel interfaces repeatedly go down and come up.

#### **201702040027**

- Symptom: The ARP replies from a tunnel interface are dropped.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable ARP flood suppression on VTEPs in an EVPN network.
  - b. The VM attached to the device sends an ARP request to a VM attached to a remote leaf.
  - c. The ARP flood suppression entry of the VM is not changed locally.

#### **201702040038**

- Symptom: ARP/RARP broadcast packets fail to be sent.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if ARP flood suppression and proxy ARP are disabled in an EVPN network.



#### 201701200298

- Symptom: When a MAC move occurs, the first ARP/RARP packet is not sent to the protocol stack.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable ARP flood suppression in an EVPN network.
  - b. The VM attached to the device moves from a VTEP to another VTEP. A MAC move occurs.

#### 201702090449

- Symptom: When interfaces are batch shut down and then brought up or the device is rebooted, it takes about 40 seconds from the time when the first interface comes up to the time when the last interface comes up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if all interfaces of a device with 10GE Base-T interfaces are correctly connected.

#### 201702150299

- Symptom: The device might reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the CPU sends a unicast IP packet and the destination IP address of the packet is deleted from the outgoing interface.

#### 201702160635

- Symptom: An EVPN VTEP deletes the ARP flood suppression entry for a remote VM after the VM migrates between remote VTEPs for the first time.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A remote VM has been online for over 25 minutes.
  - b. The remote VM migrates between remote VTEPs for the first time.

## Resolved problems in F2604

#### 201612270341

- Symptom: The system prompts that the memory is insufficient when SNMP is used to frequently read the BGP neighborship information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if SNMP is used to frequently read BGP information.

#### 201612300048

- Symptom: An IRF fabric fails to forward Layer 3 traffic for VSIs in certain conditions.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The IRF fabric changes its bridge MAC address as soon as the address owner leaves, or the IRF bridge MAC persistence timer is set to 12 minutes.



- b. TRILL is enabled on the IRF fabric.
- c. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201612240154

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward overlay traffic after a VXLAN VSI interface is disassociated from a VPN instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a VSI interface and associate it with a VPN instance.
  - b. Execute the **gateway vsi-interface** *vsi-interface-id* command to specify the VSI interface as the gateway interface of a VSI.
  - c. Disassociate the VSI interface from the VPN instance.

#### 201612210081

- Symptom: A VXLAN tunnel cannot be disassociated from a VSI after the VXLAN tunnel is deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign a VXLAN tunnel to a VSI.
  - b. Delete the VXLAN tunnel.
  - c. Disassociate the VXLAN tunnel from the VSI.

#### 201612160537

- Symptom: In certain conditions, the switch cannot ping a directly connected peer.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface and associate it with a VPN instance.
  - b. Connect the switch to the peer through the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.
  - c. Remove the interface card that hosts the main interface of the subinterface, and re-install the interface card.

#### 201612160377

- Symptom: In l2gw mode, the switch reboots repeatedly after L2VPN is enabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set the VXLAN hardware resource mode to l2gw.
  - b. Execute the **l2vpn enable** command to enable L2VPN.

#### 201612150279

- Symptom: The controller fails to issue a security policy to the switch in certain conditions.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The switch and the VCF controller establish an aggregate link.



- b. A security policy is created on the controller.
- c. The controller issues the security policy to the switch.

#### **201612090596/201612050219**

- Symptom: In a VXLAN-DCI network, VM migration fails in certain conditions.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist on the switch:
  - a. An Ethernet service instance is created on a Layer 2 aggregate interface and mapped to a VSI.
  - b. VMs access the VXLAN-DCI network through the Ethernet service instance.
  - c. The Ethernet service instance and related configuration are deleted.
  - d. The VMs migrate.

#### **201612070066**

- Symptom: When the switch acts as a VXLAN VTEP, ACL deployment fails in certain conditions.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Two nodes are configured for a PBR policy. The nodes have the same configuration and different node numbers.
  - b. The next hop of one node is removed.

#### **201612060648**

- Symptom: In certain conditions, OpenFlow entries cannot be issued to a subordinate member of an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow on the IRF fabric.
  - b. Create an OpenFlow instance and deploy flow entries to the OpenFlow instance.
  - c. Save the configuration and reboot the IRF fabric or reboot a subordinate member.

#### **201612060573**

- Symptom: A VFC interface cannot forward FCoE traffic when it is bound to an aggregation member port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a VFC interface is bound to an aggregation member port.

#### **201612020292**

- Symptom: When the **tunnel all** command is executed for a VXLAN, manually created tunnels are not assigned to the VXLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create tunnels manually.



- b. Execute the **tunnel all** command in VXLAN view.
- c. Delete the tunnels and re-create them.

#### 201611280438

- Symptom: EVPN is configured on the switch. After conversational remote MAC learning is enabled, blackhole MAC address entries are not issued when the switch receives unknown unicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The **mac-address forwarding-conversational-learning** command is executed on the switch.
  - b. The switch receives unknown unicast traffic.

#### 201611290605

- Symptom: An NMS cannot obtain information about the `IldpXdot1dcbxRemPFCEnableEnabled` MIB node.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an NMS tries to obtain information about the `IldpXdot1dcbxRemPFCEnableEnabled` MIB node.

#### 201611240304

- Symptom: In certain conditions, the VPN feature has traffic loss when a user logs in to the switch through 4G dialup.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is a P device enabled with GRE.

#### 201611210633

- Symptom: When certain operations are performed, the interface management feature has memory leak.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are repeatedly performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.
  - b. Set the mode of the subinterface to Layer 2.

#### 201611110725

- Symptom: When the switch acts as a VTEP, a member port of a site-facing aggregate interface might receive traffic sent by itself.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An Ethernet service instance on a Layer 2 aggregate interface is mapped to a VSI.
  - b. The Layer 2 aggregate interface flaps.
  - c. The Ethernet service instance and related configuration are deleted.



#### 201611180204

- Symptom: In certain conditions, the switch cannot forward VPLS traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. L3VPN and VPLS are configured on the switch.
  - b. An MPLS TE tunnel is configured as the public network tunnel for both L3VPN and VPLS.
  - c. Fast reroute is enabled for the MPLS TE tunnel.
  - d. Traffic of the MPLS TE tunnel is switched from its primary CRLSP to the bypass tunnel.

#### 201611170345

- Symptom: When the switch acts as a VXLAN IP gateway, Tracert packets are dropped if local proxy ARP is disabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if local proxy ARP is disabled on the switch.

#### 201611170240

- Symptom: When the number of Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces reaches the upper limit, some Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces cannot communicate with one another.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The number of Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces reaches the upper limit.
  - b. The Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces created last communicate with the subinterfaces created earlier.

#### 201611150224

- Symptom: The 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch might fail to display LLDP neighbor information for a copper port enabled with MACsec.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. MACsec is enabled on a copper port of the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch.
  - b. LLDP neighbor information is displayed for the copper port.

#### 201611110455

- Symptom: In certain conditions, system ACL resources are occupied after the switch reboots without loading configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **dhcp flood-protection enable** command on an interface.
  - b. Reboot the switch without any configuration.

#### 201611140258/201611020637

- Symptom: In certain conditions, the VLAN module has slow memory leak.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A Layer 2 aggregate interface is configured as a trunk port and assigned to VLANs.
  - b. The Layer 2 aggregate interface is shut down and then brought up.

#### **201611090374**

- Symptom: When both 802.1X authentication and the EAD assistant feature are enabled, the EAD assistant feature does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Both 802.1X authentication and the EAD assistant feature are enabled.
  - b. Users perform 802.1X authentication.

#### **201611070471**

- Symptom: The BGP process restarts unexpectedly when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The number of BGP routes exceeds the upper limit.
  - b. BGP route flapping occurs constantly.

#### **201610280470**

- Symptom: A Layer 2 aggregate interface fails to forward broadcast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 2 aggregate interface receives broadcast traffic.

#### **201609280176**

- Symptom: In certain conditions, PFC does not take effect on a 100-GE interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. PFC is configured on the switch and the peer.
  - b. The output rate is limited to 6000 pps on the peer end.
  - c. The local end receives packets with a rate higher than 6000 pps.

#### **201609130473/201608120534**

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 fabric, configuration cannot be issued to interfaces on PEXs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The parent fabric is rebooted.
  - b. The spanning tree feature is enabled and disabled globally for multiple times.
  - c. The **undo port trunk permit vlan all** command is executed on interfaces of PEXs.

#### **201609120667**

- Symptom: When L2VPN is disabled, VXLAN-DCI is not disabled correspondingly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:



- a. Execute the **dc** **enable** command to enable VXLAN-DCI.
- b. Disable L2VPN.

#### 201612210431

- Symptom: In certain conditions, the switch displays deadlock log messages after a reboot.
- This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The number of VLAN interfaces reaches the upper limit.
  - b. Kernel thread deadlock detection is enabled.
  - c. The configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted.

#### 201612170046

- Symptom: In certain conditions, the switch cannot forward VXLAN traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **l2vpn enable** command.
  - b. Create VSI-interface 1 and delete it.
  - c. Execute the **undo l2vpn enable** command.
  - d. Execute the **l2vpn enable** command, create VSI-interface 1, and configure VXLAN settings.

#### 201612150574

- Symptom: In certain conditions, a private network tunnel is re-established when some L3VPN settings are modified.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. MPLS L3VPN is configured on the switch and the peer. The switch and the peer establish a private network tunnel.
  - b. Execute the **undo vpn-target** *vpn-target*&<1-8> **export-extcommunity** command to delete the route targets of the corresponding VPN instance, and execute the **vpn-target** *vpn-target*&<1-8> **export-extcommunity** command to configure the same route targets for the VPN instance.

#### 201611300548

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, VMs fail to move from a switch acting as a distributed EVPN gateway to another device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if conversational remote MAC learning has been enabled by using the **mac-address forwarding-conversational-learning** command.

#### 201610270530

- Symptom: The switch reboots because MAC authentication requests exhaust the memory resources.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - MAC authentication is enabled globally and on interfaces.
  - The switch has many users online.
  - The switch receives a large number of packets with unknown MAC addresses.

#### 201610270390

- Symptom: Collection of aggregation group statistics is slow.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the statistics are collected through MIB.

#### 201609070088

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, the radar detection results are inaccurate.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if local-first load sharing is enabled by using the **ip load-sharing local-first enable** command on an IRF fabric.

#### 201609050389

- Symptom: The switch learns incorrect MAC addresses.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if LLDP is configured.

#### 201608050200

- Symptom: An AC fails to forward packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Configure VPLS.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201607220401

- Symptom: The names of the following interface modules fail to be obtained through MIB:
  - 5930 8-port QSFP+ Module (JH183A).
  - 5930 8-port QSFP+ Module (JH181A).
  - 5930 24p 10GBase-T and 2p QSFP+ Mod (JH182A).
  - 5930 24p SFP+ and 2p QSFP+ Mod (JH180A).
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the names are obtained through MIB.

#### 201607190364

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, a site-facing interface can be assigned to an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Specify the site-facing interface as a VTEP access port by using the **vtep access port** command.



- b. Configure AC-related settings on the VTEP access port.
- c. Delete the AC-related settings on the VTEP access port.

#### **201702220233**

- Symptom: An interface cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the interface connects to the peer interface by using a fiber-to-copper conversion module.

#### **201702170474/201701240003**

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond to input commands.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable MAC authentication globally and on an interface.
  - b. Use the server to assign authorization ACLs.
  - c. Change the operating mode of the interface when a large number of users come online.
  - d. Delete the MAC authentication configuration.

#### **201702150447**

- Symptom: Layer 2 or Layer 3 traffic forwarding between cards fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch is connected to another device and local-first load sharing is disabled.

#### **201702150239**

- Symptom: FC/FCoE packets fail to be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch operates in Transit mode and is directly connected to an FC/FCoE-capable 3PAR storage device.

#### **201702140100**

- Symptom: The data link layer state of an FC interface cannot become UP.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the FC interface operates in E mode.

#### **201702140090**

- Symptom: Layer 3 VXLAN traffic cannot be forwarded after TRILL is enabled globally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if both TRILL and VXLAN are configured on the device.

#### **201702130078**

- Symptom: The error message "Operation failed" appears after an interface is configured with the **undo jumboframe enable** and **jumboframe enable** commands successively.
- Condition: None.



#### 201608180168

- Symptom: The device does not discard a VXLAN packet that encapsulates an inner packet with TTL 0.
- Condition: None.

#### 201702080474

- Symptom: The device assigns an incorrect MAC address to an interface. The MAC address is not in the reserved range of MAC addresses.
- Condition: None.

#### 201701100505

- Symptom: The Python process fails to start up after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric connects to a VMware host.
  - The IRF fabric runs LLDP and the VMware host runs CDP.
  - The configuration is saved and the IRF fabric is restarted.

#### 201612210125

- Symptom: Packet statistics does not take effect on an AC in a VXLAN network with IP gateways.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The device acts as a VXLAN IP gateway.
  - Packet statistics is enabled on the AC.
  - Packet statistics are displayed on the VSI interface or the AC after the VSI interface and the AC receive packets.

#### 201612050503

- Symptom: LDP flaps and causes traffic interruption on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure LDP NSR and TCP on the IRF fabric.
  - b. Reboot the master IRF device.

#### 201612200173

- Symptom: One file or directory on the device might be displayed as multiple ones.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the **password-control enable** command on the device.
  - b. Multiple users perform file operations at the same time, for example, perform file/directory creation or deletion operations.



- c. Execute the **dir** command to display the files or directories.

#### **201701030339**

- Symptom: The device displays a log message showing that "No enough hardware resource for MPLS." even when the hardware resources are enough.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure LDP to dynamically establish LSPs.
  - b. Configure OSPF to transmit route information.
  - c. Save the configuration, and reboot the IRF fabric or perform an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

#### **201611040073**

- Symptom: The BGP sessions between BGP peers on the IRF master member might go down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure BGP NSR for the IRF fabric.
  - b. A subordinate member device fails and the IRF fabric splits. As a result, the subordinate member device becomes MAD Down.

#### **201609050326/201609050325/201610210311**

- Symptom: Using an IPv6 address to synchronize the time failed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if NTP is enabled and an IPv6 address is used to synchronize the time.

#### **201611150079**

- Symptom: After an interface is installed with a GE transceiver module, the interface cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Bind the interface to an IRF port, and then unbind the interface from the IRF port.
  - b. Install a GE transceiver module in the interface.

#### **201612210218**

- Symptom: STP loops might occur at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure STP on an IRF fabric.
  - b. View the STP status after a master/subordinate switchover.

#### **201612200493**

- Symptom: The flood suppression state is displayed as failed in a VSI.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:



- a. Configure the centralized VXLAN IP gateway group on the device.
- b. Execute the **flooding disable unknown-multicast unknown-unicast** command in VSI view.
- c. Execute the **flooding disable unknown-multicast** command in VSI view.
- d. In probe view, execute the **display system internal overlay flooding vsi vsi-name** command to display the flood suppression state in a VSI.

#### 201701090556

- Symptom: A short traffic interruption might occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch acts as a VTEP in a VXLAN network.
  - The outgoing interface for a packet moves from a member device of an IRF fabric to another member device.

#### 201611030342/201611250050

- Symptom: On an EVPN-enabled IRF fabric, an OpenFlow channel to the VCF controller changes to **Failed(Se)** state after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An IRF fabric sets up a connection to the VCF controller.
  - b. EVPN is configured and the **fail-open mode secure** command is executed on the IRF fabric.
  - c. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

## Resolved problems in F2603

#### 201612050510

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device receives a large number of ARP messages.

#### 201611300053

- Symptom: Broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast suppression bandwidth settings do not take effect for a short time and then take effect later.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Set the broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast suppression bandwidth by repeatedly using the **restrain { broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast } bandwidth** command.
  - b. Restore one of the broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast suppression bandwidth settings to the default by using the **undo restrain { broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast }** command.



#### 201611290137

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur on the Socket and LIPC modules.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are repeatedly performed:
  - a. Exclude the specified VLANs from the VLANs in which traffic is forwarded in the OpenFlow forwarding process by using the **openflow normal-forward vlan** command.
  - b. Cancel the above configuration by using the **undo openflow normal-forward vlan** command.

#### 201611150347

- Symptom: On an EVPN network, BGP might select a wrong route after a VM quickly moves between three devices.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the sequence number in the local MAC/IP route is the same as that in the MAC/IP route advertised by remote peers.

#### 201611240295

- Symptom: The CPU usage of the device is high.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the TCP MSS is set on an interface of the device by using the **tcp mss** command and the device receives a large number of fragmented packets.

#### 201611240281

- Symptom: The Smart Link configuration is lost after the device recovers configuration.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure Smart Link on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Restart an IRF member device.
  - c. Recover the configuration of the IRF member device by using an .mdb file when indexes of interfaces on the member device change.

#### 201611240229

- Symptom: Portal users fail authentication and cannot come online.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The device uses a RADIUS server to perform authentication and accounting on portal users.
  - b. A large number of users go offline and other users try to come online simultaneously.

#### 201611240225/201611220839

- Symptom: OSPF neighbor relationships cannot be established in a DCN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - OSPF is enabled.



- The .mdb file is deleted.
- An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201611240213

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric is rebooted, a GRE tunnel is associated with a VPN instance different from the one associated before the reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on an IRF fabric:
  - a. Create a GRE tunnel and associate it with a VPN instance by using the **ip binding vpn-instance** command.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the IRF fabric.

#### 201611220829

- Symptom: BFD session flapping occurs when the switch has more than 80 BFD sessions.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has more than 80 BFD sessions.

#### 201611220826

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the master's console port is inaccessible if a user exits and then re-logs in.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the ttymgr process is restarted.

#### 201611190240/201611110207

- Symptom: A 5940 VXLAN IP gateway cannot forward QinQ traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist on the gateway:
  - a. The **arp suppression enable** command is executed.
  - b. QinQ traffic is received by an Ethernet service instance that uses the **encapsulation s-vid vlan-id** criterion.

#### 201611170457

- Symptom: In an SDN EVPN network, VM 1 and VM 2 cannot communicate when they are connected to the same VTEP and are in the same subnet.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. ARP flood suppression is enabled on the controller.
  - b. The ARP entry for VM 1 is deleted on the controller, and VM 2 sends an ARP request to obtain VM 1's MAC address.

#### 201611140380

- Symptom: The reserved fields in the common header of PathErr messages sent by the switch are not reset.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if RSVP is enabled on the switch.



#### **201611110604/TB201611110653/201610310018**

- Symptom: ARP flood suppression entries are lost, or MAC address entry synchronization fails for VMs that migrate to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ARP flood suppression is enabled on the switch, or VMs migrate to the switch.

#### **201611100339**

- Symptom: A 40-GE port cannot come up when installed with a 40GE-to-10GE adapter.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 40GE-to-10GE adapter is installed in a 40-GE port, and a 10-GE cable is connected to the adapter.

#### **201611030479**

- Symptom: The log buffer cannot record log messages after the system time is set back.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the system time is set back.

#### **201610260182**

- Symptom: An IKE negotiation fails after multiple IKE key negotiations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IPsec is configured.

#### **201611030393/201608220120**

- Symptom: An SSH or Telnet user cannot log in when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. SYN Cookie is enabled.
  - b. The client is not directly connected to the switch.
  - c. The SSH or Telnet user uses an IPv6 address of the switch.

#### **201611030385/201611010370/201610260481**

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond after a user logs in through a management interface or console port when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Password control is enabled.
  - b. A large number of users log in to the switch at the same time.

#### **201611010418/201610260468**

- Symptom: A Windows 10 user cannot input characters out of the ASCII code range 0x20 to 0x7F when configuring a description.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Windows 10 user inputs characters out of the ASCII code range 0x20 to 0x7F when configuring a description.



#### 201611010170

- Symptom: MAC address learning fails for MAC address migration on aggregation member ports when the number of aggregate interfaces exceeds 824.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the number of aggregate interfaces exceeds 824.

#### 201610280009

- Symptom: An NMS cannot obtain the value of the entPhysicalSerialNum MIB node when the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A/5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch uses an extension interface card.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the 5940 2-slot Switch JH397A/5940 4-slot Switch JH398A switch uses an extension interface card.

#### 201610210315

- Symptom: A 10-GE port cannot come up when installed with a GE transceiver module.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a 10-GE port as an IRF physical interface.
  - b. Remove the 10-GE port from its IRF port.
  - c. Install a GE transceiver module in the 10-GE port.

#### 201610170395

- Symptom: The destination device sends an UPDATE message 10 seconds after a VM moves.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VM moves from an IRF fabric to another IRF fabric.

#### 201610090389/201610130536

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if encrypted IPsec packets are fragmented on an intermediate link.

#### 201610090373

- Symptom: A Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface cannot be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Shut down the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface by using the **shutdown** command.
  - b. Disable Dot1q termination on the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface by using the **undo vlan-type dot1q vid *vlan-id-list*** command.
  - c. Delete the Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.

#### 201610090343/201610100252

- Symptom: ARP or ND entries might fail to be assigned and some traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of ND entries are learned and a large number of ND entries age out.



#### 201610090328

- Symptom: An SSH user cannot log in to the device even though the user enters the correct username and password.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A user logs in to the device through SSH.
  - Password control is enabled on the device.
  - The user enters wrong passwords for several times.

#### 201609010473

- Symptom: The load sharing algorithm in the **display ip load-sharing path** command output and that in the **display ip load-sharing mode** command output are different.
- Condition: None.

#### 201608300539

- Symptom: The later-applied ACL cannot filter outgoing packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following condition exist:
  - Apply an IPv4 ACL and an IPv6 ACL to filter outgoing packets on an interface.
  - The number of rules in the IPv4 ACL is greater than 256 and smaller than 512.
  - The IPv6 ACL contains the following rules:
    - **rule rule-id permit icmpv6**
    - **rule rule-id permit ipv6 source source-address**
    - **rule rule-id permit tcp destination destination-address destination-port eq xx**

#### 201608260459

- Symptom: On an EVPN network with distributed gateways, VXLAN tunnels cannot be established because the BGP NSR feature cannot operate correctly. Traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following condition exist:
  - A two-chassis IRF fabric acts as a leaf node.
  - A large number of VSIs and VSI interfaces are configured on the IRF fabric, and each VSI interface is associated with a VPN instance.
  - The IRF fabric triggers a memory usage alarm notification.
  - An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201607190097

- Symptom: The device might fail to record abnormal stacks after an NMI.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a device reboot is interrupted by the hardware.



#### 201607250099

- Symptom: The device does not respond to commands when it works with a server.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Durable queue creation is enabled on both the device and the server.
  - L2 agent and L3 agent are enabled and then disabled on the device.

#### 201607130077/201607040494

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly after an interface applied with a PBR policy is shut down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed on the device:
  - Configure a VXLAN tunnel.
  - Apply a PBR policy on the outgoing VXLAN tunnel interface.
  - Shut down the outgoing VXLAN tunnel interface.

#### 201610100268/201608300267

- Symptom: It takes a long time to install a patch on the master device of an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if this patch is first installed on the master device rather than the subordinate devices.

#### 201606290195/201607070414

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly after checking the connectivity to an IPv4 address by sending large echo request messages.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - ATK and ADVPN are configured on the public network.
  - ADVPN packets are fragmented.
  - Check the connectivity to an IPv4 address by using the **ping -s 8100** command.

#### 201608100377

- Symptom: Host routes cannot be used for static route recursion.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if only host routes are specified for static route recursion in a static route (that is, specify the **recursive-lookup host-route** parameter when configuring a static route).

#### 201607210452

- Symptom: When IPv4 IS-IS MTR and IPv6 IS-IS MTR are enabled, the switch cannot obtain routes from a Cisco NX9000 device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IPv4 IS-IS MTR and IPv6 IS-IS MTR are enabled, and the peer is a Cisco NX9000 device.



#### 201607070398/201606280643

- Symptom: When a Telnet user uses an overlength username, the switch might reboot for memory exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Telnet user uses an overlength username.

#### 201604250059/201308080141

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric configured with OpenFlow, delay occurs when you display flow table information for an OpenFlow instance.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of VLANs are associated with the OpenFlow instance.
- 

## Resolved problems in R2509P02

#### 201607180171

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, a multidevice Layer 2 aggregate link cannot forward traffic or forwards duplicate traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF fabric connects to device A through a multidevice Layer 3 aggregate link and connects to device B through a multidevice Layer 2 aggregate link.
  - Device A sends multicast traffic to the IRF fabric.
  - The IRF fabric forwards the multicast traffic to device B through the Layer 2 aggregate link.

#### 201609090145

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, the MAC address entries on devices cannot be displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use IMC to periodically obtain MAC addresses of the IRF 3.1 system.
  - b. Execute the **display mac-address** command on the parent device.

#### 201609080466

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, the IGMP snooping configuration on a device does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if IGMP snooping is configured on VSI interfaces of the device in the EVPN network.

#### 201609080154

- Symptom: Interface state flapping occurs on copper ports.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the speed is set to 100 Mbps for the local copper port and 1Gbps/10Gbps on the peer copper port.

#### **201609070399**

- Symptom: When an aggregation group member interface in up state is configured as the management interface, the peer cannot be pinged.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the management interface is not in Selected state.

#### **201609070475/201609070465**

- Symptom: Slow memory leak occurs on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the link aggregation management VLAN on the device.
  - b. The device receives traffic from the link aggregation management VLAN that needs to be forwarded through software.

#### **201609070505/201609070454**

- Symptom: Aggregate interfaces on an IRF fabric might fail to forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the Selected status of aggregation group member interfaces changes.

#### **201609070023/201609070022**

- Symptom: VSI configuration is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VSI is created and packet statistics is enabled for the VSI when hardware resources are insufficient.

#### **201609060223**

- Symptom: A PBR policy still takes effect even if the match criteria configured for the PBR policy do not exist.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **if-match vxlan-id vxlan-id** command is configured in the PBR policy for the outbound packets of a VXLAN tunnel interface and the VXLAN specified in the command does not exist.

#### **201608240137**

- Symptom: A more layer of tags are encapsulated in GRE packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Establish a GRE tunnel between devices.
  - b. A service loopback group member interface receives inter-member device packets.

#### **201609040010**

- Symptom: The state of some OSPF neighbors returns to Init.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an aggregation group that span IRF member devices and configure OSPF.
  - b. Master/subordinate switchover occurs in the IRF fabric.

#### **201609200007/201609200008**

- Symptom: Slow memory leak occurs to the NETCONF OFP plug-in.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VCF controller is used to obtain the OpenFlow instance configuration of the switch.

#### **201609190035/201609190037**

- Symptom: After a 100-GE interface is removed from an IRF port and then bound to the IRF port, the interface goes down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 100-GE interface is removed from an IRF port and then bound to the IRF port.

#### **201609180328/201609180326**

- Symptom: Some interfaces are lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 40-GE interface is split into four 10-GE breakout interfaces on a 5940 2-slot Switch.

#### **201609080255/201609080257**

- Symptom: A system-reserved ACL matches BFD\_ARP\_REPLY attack packets incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. BFD MAD is enabled on a VLAN interface on an IRF subordinate device.
  - b. The VLAN interface receives BFD\_ARP\_REPLY attack packets.

#### **201609080100/201609080102**

- Symptom: Reconfiguring port mirroring failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure more than four source ports for a mirroring group.
  - b. Delete the port mirroring configuration.
  - c. Reconfigure port mirroring.

#### **201609070463/201609070467**

- Symptom: The CLI on the IRF master device does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The device receives a large number of ARP packets.
  - b. Repeatedly execute the **display diagnostic-information** command and save the diagnosis information to files.



#### 201609040029/201609040026

- Symptom: When a physical interface corresponding to a tunnel receives VXLAN packets, the physical interface cannot enqueue packets by the DSCP values of packets and the DSCP value of the packets is changed to 0.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the physical interface corresponding to the tunnel is configured with the **qos trust dscp** command to trust the DSCP values of packets in a VXLAN or EVPN network.

#### 201609020257

- Symptom: On a device operating in border mode, the bridge MAC address modified for an IRF fabric does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **irf mac-address mac-address** command is used to modify the MAC address of the IRF fabric.

#### 201608310372

- Symptom: In the inbound direction of an interface, applying ACLs to filter packets or applying a QoS policy that contain ACLs failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure IPv4 and IPv6 ACL rules.
  - b. The IPv4 ACL rule and the IPv6 ACL rule use the IPv4 quintuple and IPv6 quintuple to match packets, respectively.

#### 201608260206

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, an error occurs when the MAC address of a Layer 3 aggregate interfaces is deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the bridge MAC address for the IRF fabric, and configure a MAC address for the Layer 3 aggregate interface.
  - b. Delete the bridge MAC address configuration of the IRF fabric.

#### 201608250214

- Symptom: When RESTful is used to deploy configuration, memory leak occurs to the xmlcfg process.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if HTTP-based RESTful is configured and the Post or Put operation is performed.

#### 201608240391

- Symptom: After the master spine device is rebooted, exceptions occur to OSPF and BGP routes on leaf devices.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the master spine device is upgraded and then rebooted in a network automatically deployed by VCF Fabric.

#### 201608230350

- Symptom: After a 40-GE interface is split into four breakout interfaces, the breakout interfaces cannot be configured to operate in route mode.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are repeatedly performed:
  - a. Split a 40-GE interface into four breakout interfaces.
  - b. Configure the breakout interfaces to operate in route mode.

#### 201608220441

- Symptom: The CLI for an IRF subordinate device does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an IRF fabric is split because the interface cards where the IRF physical interfaces reside are rebooted.

#### 201608180323

- Symptom: Deleting traffic behaviors failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure 100 traffic classes and 100 traffic behaviors in a QoS policy.
  - b. Configure a flow mirroring action in a traffic behavior.
  - c. Apply the QoS policy to 10-GE breakout interfaces split from a 40-GE interface.
  - d. Combine the breakout interfaces, and delete the traffic behaviors in the QoS policy.

#### 201608180217

- Symptom: IGMP snooping is enabled on the receiver-side device of a PIM-SM network. When interface flapping occurs on the device, Layer 2 multicast forwarding causes memory leaks.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if interface flapping occurs on the receiver-side device of a PIM-SM network.

#### 201608060112

- Symptom: When strict uRPF check is enabled on the border gateway of an EVPN network, VMs cannot communicate with the external network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The switch acts as the border gateway of an EVPN network.
  - b. The **ip urpf strict** command is executed to enable strict uRPF check on Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces of the switch.



#### 201610240455

- Symptom: The switch is in a VXLAN network. When certain conditions exist, the switch reboots unexpectedly if it receives packets with two layers of VLAN tags.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **encapsulation s-vid vlan-id c-vid vlan-id-list** command is executed for an Ethernet service instance on the switch.

#### 201610220110

- Symptom: ARP flood suppression does not take effect if the **hardware-resource vxlan l2gw** command has been executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **hardware-resource vxlan l2gw** command is executed.

#### 201610200512

- Symptom: VXLAN traffic cannot be forwarded when Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces are outgoing interfaces for traffic of VXLAN tunnels.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if Layer 3 aggregate subinterfaces are outgoing interfaces for traffic of VXLAN tunnels.

#### 201610200210/201609290003

- Symptom: Members of an IRF fabric reboot unexpectedly when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. On the IRF fabric, ACs are configured on a large number of interfaces, and a large number of VLANs are configured.
  - b. The IRF bridge MAC address is configured.

#### 201610180488

- Symptom: When multicast is enabled on the switch, multicast traffic loss occurs on Layer 3 subinterfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if Layer 3 subinterfaces receive multicast traffic.

#### 201610180217

- Symptom: Members of an IRF fabric reboot unexpectedly when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The **placement reoptimize** command is executed on the IRF fabric.
  - b. The **mac-address forwarding-conversational-learning** command is executed.
  - c. The **undo mac-address forwarding-conversational-learning** command is executed.

#### 201610170550

- Symptom: Interface speed modification causes memory leaks.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the speed of an interface is modified.

#### 201610170079

- Symptom: After ISSU incompatible upgrade is performed on subordinates of an IRF fabric, ISSU switchover cannot be performed on the master.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ISSU incompatible upgrade is performed on subordinates of an IRF fabric.

#### 201610130554

- Symptom: On an EVPN-DCI network, VSIs on 5940 EDs cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if 5940 switches are used as EDs of an EVPN-DCI network.

#### 201610130354

- Symptom: The **rule rule-id deny ip** rule of an ACL does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The switch is a border gateway of a VXLAN network.
  - b. An ACL is applied to a VLAN interface to filter packets.
  - c. The **rule rule-id deny ip** rule is configured for the ACL by using the **rule [ rule-id ] { deny | permit } [ { { ipv4 | ipv6 | I2 | I4 } rule-string rule-mask offset }&<1-8> ] [ counting | time-range time-range-name ] \*** command.

#### 201610130153

- Symptom: After certain operations, a queue scheduling profile cannot be applied to an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **qos wrr queue-id group sp** command for a queue on the interface.
  - b. Execute the **undo qos wrr queue-id** command for the queue on the interface.
  - c. Execute the **qos qmprofile profile-name** command to create a queue scheduling profile that contains the configuration in step a.
  - d. Apply the queue scheduling profile to the interface.

#### 201610130093

- Symptom: When an NMS reads the serial number of an interface card from the MIB, the serial number of the switch is returned.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an NMS reads the serial number of an interface card from the MIB.

#### 201610120080

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur when more than 500 VLAN interfaces are created on the switch.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if more than 500 VLAN interfaces are created on the switch.

#### **201609280138/201601080493**

- Symptom: An OpenFlow instance cannot be activated when it is configured to perform QinQ tagging for double-tagged packets passing an extensibility flow table.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an OpenFlow instance is configured to perform QinQ tagging for double-tagged packets passing an extensibility flow table.

#### **201609280042/201609280098**

- Symptom: When more than 512 VLAN interfaces exist on the switch, Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces cannot be created.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if more than 512 VLAN interfaces exist on the switch.

#### **201609270583**

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur when aggregation groups are repeatedly created and deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if aggregation groups are repeatedly created and deleted.

#### **201609270183**

- Symptom: When a .cfg configuration file that contains the L3 VXLAN ID configuration of the public instance is used for configuration restoration, the L3 VXLAN ID of the public instance is lost.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed.
  - a. Create the public instance on the switch, and execute the **l3-vni vxlan-id** command in public instance view.
  - b. Save the configuration in a .cfg configuration file, and use the file for configuration restoration.

#### **201609270125/201609270078**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The **ip forwarding-conversational-learning** command is executed.
  - b. Strict uRPF check is enabled when the switch is receiving packets.

#### **201609230706**

- Symptom: Errors occur when the switch floods multicast, broadcast, and unknown unicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. MLD snooping is enabled on a VSI.
  - b. An interface that hosts ACs for the VSI receives IPv6 multicast traffic.



#### 201609230243

- Symptom: An IRF fabric cannot learn MAC addresses when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. MAC-based VLANs are configured on the IRF fabric, and the MAC learning limit is set on interfaces.
  - b. The MAC learning limit on interfaces is reached.

#### 201609230082/201609230079

- Symptom: When tunnel interfaces of the switch are receiving bursts of ARP packets, some network segments of EVPN networks cannot be pinged.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if EVPN is configured on the switch, and tunnel interfaces of the switch are receiving bursts of ARP packets.

#### 201609220666/201609220667

- Symptom: The globally-enabled uRPF feature becomes unavailable when aggregate interfaces receive packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if uRPF is globally enabled on the switch, and aggregate interfaces receive packets.

#### 201609210174

- Symptom: When EVPN instances are frequently created and deleted, the switch reboots unexpectedly or stops responding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if EVPN instances are frequently created and deleted.

#### 201609190180

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist on an IRF fabric, BFD MAD is in faulty state, and the BFD process restarts unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if BFD MAD is configured on an IRF fabric and its peer, and the IRF fabric can receive BFD packets from the peer.

#### 201608230424

- Symptom: Execution of the **ping -r** command fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **ping -r** command is executed.

#### 201608170340

- Symptom: Execution of the **qos wfq { byte-count | weight }** command fails on a copper port after certain operations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **qos sp** command on the copper port.



- b. Execute the **qos wfq { byte-count | weight }** command on the copper port when the port is receiving traffic.

## Resolved problems in R2509P01

None.

## Resolved problems in R2509

### 201607230322

- Symptom: After certain operations, the switch cannot ping a directly connected peer through a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
  - b. Create 4094 subinterfaces on the Layer 3 aggregate interface and assign a MAC address to the Layer 3 aggregate interface.
  - c. Delete the MAC address for the Layer 3 aggregate interface and re-assign it a MAC address.

### 201607150047

- Symptom: An advanced ACL that contains a certain rule does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an advanced ACL contains one of the following rules:
  - **rule [ rule-id ] deny udp fragment source-port eq operator port1 destination-port eq operator port2**
  - **rule [ rule-id ] deny tcp fragment source-port eq operator port1 destination-port eq operator port2**

### 201607070522

- Symptom: AC configuration of a distributed VXLAN IP gateway is lost when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 5940 IRF fabric acts as the distributed VXLAN IP gateway, and an IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

### 201607070520

- Symptom: The **display link-aggregation verbose** command cannot correctly display the reference port information.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the first bit of the switch's bridge MAC address is 0.



#### 201607060264

- Symptom: RRPP configuration of an IRF fabric is lost when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The IRF members start with .cfg files that contain RRPP configuration, and .mdb files are deleted after startup.
  - b. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201607020149

- Symptom: A service chain flow entry issued by the controller does not take effect on a centralized VXLAN IP gateway when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. A 5940 IRF fabric acts as the centralized VXLAN IP gateway.
  - b. An OpenFlow instance is configured on the IRF fabric.
  - c. In OpenFlow instance view, the *local-port-number* field of the service chain flow entry specifies a port on the master.
  - d. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201606280593

- Symptom: Layer 3 EVPN traffic cannot be forwarded after certain operations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Delete VSIs and reconfigure VSIs.
  - b. Shut down and bring up physical interfaces that forward traffic of VXLAN tunnels.

#### 201606280382

- Symptom: After certain operations, the CLI stops responding for a period of time, and the switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Delete static ARP entries, and reconfigure the ARP entries for an interface by using the **arp static ip-address mac-address vlan-id interface-type interface-number** command.
  - b. In traffic behavior view, add an action of mirroring traffic to the interface by using the **mirror-to interface interface-type interface-number destination-ip destination-ip-address source-ip source-ip-address dscp dscp-value** command.
  - c. Repeatedly delete and create the traffic behavior.

#### 201606270203

- Symptom: An interface cannot join an 802.1X guest VLAN when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:



- a. An 802.1X guest VLAN is configured by using the **dot1x guest-vlan** *guest-vlan-id* command on the interface.
- b. Users on the interface pass 802.1X authentication.
- c. The interface is shut down and then brought up.

#### 201606150275

- Symptom: An interface goes down when its speed is set to 40 Gbps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Connect a 100GE cable to an interface of a 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28/5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 switch.
  - b. Set the speed of the interface to 40 Gbps.

#### 201606240436

- Symptom: A 5940 IRF fabric acts as a VXLAN IP gateway. After certain operations, a VSI interface on the gateway does not use the IRF bridge MAC address as expected.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign a MAC address to a VSI interface, and configure the IRF bridge MAC address.
  - b. Modify the VSI interface's MAC address and the IRF bridge MAC address.
  - c. Delete the MAC address of the VSI interface.

#### 201606240418

- Symptom: When MAC-based VLAN is enabled and then disabled on an interface, online 802.1X users on the interface are forced off.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if MAC-based VLAN is enabled and then disabled on an interface.

#### 201606170381

- Symptom: Two devices can establish a BFD session when they use different keys for BFD authentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two devices use different keys for BFD authentication.

#### 201606140140

- Symptom: A 5940 IRF fabric acts as a VXLAN VTEP. Members in the IRF fabric reboot repeatedly when they start up with certain configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if 3000 VXLAN tunnels and 100 VSIs are configured on the IRF fabric.

#### 201606130518

- Symptom: PEXs in an IRF 3.1 system fail to come online.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF 3.1 system is rebooted repeatedly.
  - The cascade port on the parent device flaps.

#### 201606070318

- Symptom: The CLI hangs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a PEX port group is deleted by using the **undo pex group** command on the parent device in an IRF 3.1 system.

#### 201606070229

- Symptom: In an IRF 3.1 system, l2mc entries still exist after ports on a PEX are removed from all VLANs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Ports on the PEX are assigned to all VLANs by using the **port trunk permit vlan all** command.
  - b. Ports are removed from all VLANs by using the **undo port trunk permit vlan all** command.

#### 201604260138

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, the device learns incorrect MAC address entries from the remote sites.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device receives MP-BGP routing information from remote sites.

#### 201608250605

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded in an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A Layer 2 aggregation group is created on devices in the EVPN network.
  - A non-reference member port in the aggregation group receives Layer 3 packets.

#### 201608230326

- Symptom: Tags of ARP packets are removed when the packets are forwarded out of an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An aggregate group is created on the IRF fabric.
  - b. An Ethernet service instance is created on the IRF fabric.
  - c. A VM connected to the IRF fabric receives ARP packets and sends ARP responses out of an aggregation member port.



#### **201608230273**

- Symptom: A VM cannot ping the centralized EVPN gateway in an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure the device as an EVPN gateway.
  - b. Configure link aggregation on the device.
  - c. Configure an Ethernet service instance to match packets without VLAN tags.
  - d. Send ARP requests without VLAN tags from the VM.

#### **201608230100**

- Symptom: ACL configuration for known unicast packets is lost after an IRF fabric restarts.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist on the IRF fabric:
  - Cross-device link aggregation is configured.
  - Link aggregation management VLANs are specified.
  - A port is configured as a management port for the aggregation group.

#### **201608220102**

- Symptom: The aggregation protocol flaps continuously.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Dynamic link aggregation is configured.
  - Link aggregation management VLANs are specified.
  - An aggregation member port is configured as a management port for its aggregation group.

#### **201608190050**

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded between Ethernet service instances in an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed on the 5940 device:
  - a. Create a VSI and an Ethernet service instance.
  - b. Map the Ethernet service instance to the VSI.
  - c. Delete configuration of the Ethernet service instance and that of the VSI.
  - d. Create the same VSI and the same Ethernet service instance.
  - e. Map the Ethernet service instance to the VSI.

#### **201608180224**

- Symptom: OpenFlow fails to deploy AC configuration.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Establish a connection between the device and the OpenFlow controller.



- b. Install a patch on the device and then reboot the device.

#### 201608050481

- Symptom: The status of an aggregation member port on the device is **block**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if DLDLP is enabled on the aggregation member port by using the **dldp enable** command.

#### 201608040353

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a GRE tunnel interface is created on the device and VPN is configured in the view of the GRE tunnel interface.

#### 201608020443

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Link aggregation management VLANs are specified.
  - b. An aggregate interface is created.
  - c. An aggregation member port is specified as the management port of the aggregation group.
  - d. The aggregate interface receives a large number of ARP requests.

#### 201608020421

- Symptom: The CPU usage of the parent device in an IRF 3.1 system displayed by the **display cpu** command is high.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the parent device has multiple PEXs connected.

#### 201607280035

- Symptom: A VM cannot ping an EVPN gateway in an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if EVPN configuration is deployed through Neutron.

#### 201607120173

- Symptom: Device information for PEXs in an IRF 3.1 system cannot be displayed by using the **display device** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the cascade port of the parent device is shut down by using the **shutdown** command.

#### 201607080440

- Symptom: The device reboot unexpectedly after the peer port is shut down by using the **shutdown** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed on a congested port:
  - a. Limit the rate of outgoing packets to a relatively low value.



- b.** Enable or disable PFC for an 802.1p priority value.

**201607070563**

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network with a centralized IP gateway, OpenFlow deploys flow entries containing different meter entries to the device. However, these flow entries fail to implement varied rate limiting.
- Condition: None.

**201607070408**

- Symptom: PBR does not take effect after the device performs a software upgrade.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device software is upgraded from Comware V5 to Comware V7.

**201607060328**

- Symptom: The LLDP process exits exceptionally after IRF physical interfaces are shut down and then brought up in bulk.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Shut down IRF physical interfaces in bulk by using the **shutdown** command in interface range view.
  - b. Assign the IRF physical interfaces to an IRF port.
  - c. Bring up the IRF physical interfaces in bulk by using the **undo shutdown** command in interface range view.

**201607050560**

- Symptom: A Layer 3 aggregate subinterface on an IRF fabric cannot receive or forward packets after a master/subordinate switchover occurs on the IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface on the subordinate device in the IRF fabric.
  - b. Save the configuration and initiate a master/subordinate switchover.

**201606280491**

- Symptom: BFD flaps on an IRF fabric that has 32 BFD sessions established.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if SP queuing is enabled and then disabled on more than eight interfaces that do not have BFD sessions established.

**201606280205**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits after an ACL match criterion for an IPv6 node of an IPv6 PBR policy is changed.
- Condition: None.



#### 201606230238

- Symptom: STP flaps in a PVST network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - VLANs are created in bulk on the IRF fabric.
  - The device receives a large number of Layer 2 broadcast packets with different source MAC addresses.

#### 201605040410

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic cannot be forwarded on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 40 GE interface on the master device in the IRF fabric is split into four 10 GE breakout interfaces.

#### 201603240004

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device acts as the centralized EVPN gateway and L3 agent is enabled or disabled after the version of Neutron is updated.

#### 201604260454

- Symptom: In a VXLAN network, the DHCP server receives duplicated DHCP requests.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the DHCP relay agent is enabled on both a distributed VXLAN IP gateway and the border gateway.

#### 201606060209

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, traffic cannot be correctly forwarded after a patch is installed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The device has a hot patch installed to fix STP problems.
  - b. The spanning tree protocol operates in PVST mode on the device.
  - c. VLANs have been irregularly added and deleted on the device.

#### 201606300317/201606270528

- Symptom: When a Telnet user uses an overlength username, the switch might reboot for memory exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Telnet user uses an overlength username.

#### 201606230194/201606230190

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the **display mac-address** command does not display the MAC addresses learned on an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A multichassis aggregate interface is configured.



- Traffic of the aggregate interface is forwarded by only one IRF member.

#### 201607160186

- Symptom: A VTEP cannot establish automatic VXLAN tunnels with a centralized VXLAN IP gateway group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **vtep group remote** command specifies eight members for a centralized VXLAN IP gateway group on a VTEP.

## Resolved problems in R2508

#### 201607060206

- Symptom: A static MAC address entry cannot be configured on a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 2 aggregation group and configure a static MAC address entry on the Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - b. Delete the Layer 2 aggregation group.
  - c. Create the same Layer 2 aggregation group and configure the same static MAC address entry on the Layer 2 aggregate interface.

#### 201607130166

- Symptom: A host cannot ping a VSI interface or a loopback interface associated with the VPN instance of an L3VNI on the centralized EVPN gateway.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device acts as the centralized EVPN gateway.

#### 201607130009

- Symptom: A VM connected to a VTEP cannot ping a loopback interface on the master device in a two-chassis IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A two-chassis IRF fabric acts as the VXLAN IP gateway.
  - A VTEP is connected to the subordinate device in the IRF fabric.
  - The outgoing port for VXLAN packets exchanged between the VTEP and the VXLAN IP gateway is an access port.

#### 201607010268

- Symptom: The device cannot ping a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface on the peer device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 3 aggregation group on the device and the peer device.
  - b. Create a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface on the peer device.



- c. Split a 40-GE aggregation member port in the Layer 3 aggregation group on the device.

#### 201606300512

- Symptom: Flow entries do not take effect on an interface that hosts an AC when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The AC uses the **encapsulation untagged** criterion or the **encapsulation s-vid** criterion that matches the PVID of the interface that hosts the AC.
  - b. VMs send untagged packets to the switch.

#### 201606300296

- Symptom: A VXLAN tunnel cannot be established on an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if 5940 switches and Cisco devices exist in the EVPN network.

#### 201606290422/201606200288

- Symptom: A Layer 3 interface broadcasts an ARP request whose source MAC address is all 0s to all the other Layer 3 interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a Layer 3 interface receives an ARP request whose source MAC address is all 0s.

#### 201606280096

- Symptom: Some traffic cannot be correctly forwarded by the border device on an EVPN network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure an aggregation group on the border device and a VTEP.
  - b. Shut down the aggregate interface by using the **shutdown** command.
  - c. Bring up the aggregate interface by using the **undo shutdown** command.

#### 201606270576

- Symptom: A 100-GE interface cannot be shut down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Bind a 100-GE interface on the 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28/5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 device to an IRF port and then remove the 100-GE interface from the IRF port.
  - b. Shut down and then bring up the 100-GE interface, and repeat the operation.

#### 201606270342

- Symptom: ACL resources in the inbound direction cannot be released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed on a VLAN interface:



- a. Enable IPv6SG and verify the source IPv6 address and MAC address for dynamic IPv6SG by using the **ipv6 verify source ip-address mac-address** command.
- b. Disable IPv6SG by using the **undo ipv6 verify source** command.

#### 201606240272

- Symptom: The CLI is stuck.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 40-GE interface is split into 10-GE breakout interfaces and then the 10-GE breakout interfaces are combined.

#### 201606230053

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded on a distributed EVPN gateway.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A two-chassis IRF fabric acts as a distributed EVPN gateway.
  - A master/subordinate switchover occurs in the IRF fabric.

#### 201606210498

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The device operates in PEX mode.
  - A physical interface on the device is bound to an IRF port.

#### 201606170275

- Symptom: When rules are dynamically added to an ACL, the system prompts that the ACL resources are insufficient, and all rules in the ACL fails to be applied.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The ACL are applied to multiple ports.
  - Rules are dynamically added to the ACL.

#### 201606170060

- Symptom: Packet filtering configuration on a Layer 3 aggregate interface or that on a member port in the aggregation group, whichever is earlier, takes effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if packet filtering is configured both on a Layer 3 aggregate interface and a member port in the aggregation group.

#### 201606160166

- Symptom: After an ACL is removed from an interface, the ACL resources cannot be released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure an interface to filter outgoing packets.
  - b. Create an interface range by using **the interface range** command.



- c. Add the interface in step **a** to the interface range.
- d. Apply a user-defined ACL to filter packets on the interface range.
- e. Remove the user-defined ACL from the interface range.

#### 201606150402

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure the device to operate in advance mode.
  - b. Apply an IPv4 ACL to filter packets and a QoS policy on an interface.
  - c. Apply an IPv6 ACL to filter packets on the interface.
  - d. Remove the IPv4 ACL, the IPv6 ACL, and the QoS policy on the interface.
  - e. Apply an IPv6 ACL to filter packets on the interface.
  - f. Apply an IPv4 ACL to filter packets on the interface.
  - g. Remove the IPv4 ACL and the IPv6 ACL on the interface.
  - h. Repeat the steps **b** to **g**.

#### 201606140492

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded out of a 10-GE interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Connect the 10-GE interface to an interface on the peer device.
  - b. Bind the 10-GE interface to an IRF port.
  - c. Remove the 10-GE interface from the IRF port.

#### 201605040017

- Symptom: When the OSPF cost of an interface is modified, BFD session flapping occurs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the OSPF cost of an interface is modified when OSPF ECMP routes are load sharing traffic.

#### 201606040084

- Symptom: On an IRF 3.1 system, the **display device** command displays information only about some PEXs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the parent fabric of an IRF 3.1 system is connected to 20 PEXs, and the cascade ports on the parent fabric are repeatedly shut down and brought up.

#### 201606040039/201603110411

- Symptom: An IRF fabric does not respond to commands when a large number of ACLs exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of ACLs are configured on an IRF fabric.



#### 201606020126/201605120177

- Symptom: After certain operations, the system prompts that resources are insufficient when a centralized VXLAN IP gateway group is specified on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **vtep group member remote** command. VXLAN tunnels are automatically set up to the specified gateway group.
  - b. Execute the **undo vtep group member remote** command.
  - c. Restart the tunnel process.
  - d. Execute the **vtep group member remote** command.

#### 201606010037/201606030468

- Symptom: When member switches in an IRF fabric are rebooted, the BGP process restarts unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if member switches in an IRF fabric are rebooted.

#### 201605300311

- Symptom: When OpenFlow is enabled, an error is returned for the get event stream request.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if OpenFlow is enabled.

#### 201605230206

- Symptom: In an EVPN network, the switch cannot receive EVPN IMET routes from a peer.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if EVPN is configured on the switch and its peer, and the two devices establish a BGP EVPN neighbor relationship.

#### 201605190637

- Symptom: The ARP entry limit on an interface does not change after the table capacity mode is modified.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an interface to send gratuitous ARP packets periodically.
  - b. Change the table capacity mode by using the **switch-mode** command, save the configuration, and reboot the switch.

#### 201605130067

- Symptom: Two VMs access an EVPN network through the same VTEP. When multipath detection is performed for the VMs, the VTEP displays an incorrect outgoing interface for the first hop.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multipath detection is performed for two VMs that access an EVPN network through the same VTEP.



#### 201605100350

- Symptom: When the number of VSI interfaces exceeds the limit, the switch displays the incorrect notification "The parameter is incorrect."
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **interface vsi-interface** command is repeatedly executed to create VSI interfaces, and the number of VSI interfaces exceeds the limit.

#### 201605100029

- Symptom: When a VSI interface on a VXLAN IP gateway uses multiple IP addresses to provide gateway service, hosts cannot obtain the ARP information for the secondary IP addresses of the VSI interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the switch as a VXLAN IP gateway, and assign multiple IP addresses to a VSI interface.
  - b. Repeatedly shut down and bring up the VSI interface.

#### 201605070017

- Symptom: The help information for the **undo ip vpn-instance ?** command is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a VPN instance.
  - b. Execute the **undo ip vpn-instance ?** command in system view.

#### 201605030136

- Symptom: A merge operation by using invalid IfUnknownDomain data is successfully performed on the Domain/GlobalConfig table.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a merge operation by using invalid IfUnknownDomain data is performed on the Domain/GlobalConfig table.

#### 201604270260

- Symptom: A centralized VXLAN IP gateway group provides gateway service for a two-chassis IRF fabric that acts as a VTEP. After a master/subordinate switchover, the IRF fabric cannot send packets to all gateways because not all tunnels automatically established between the IRF fabric and the gateway group are assigned to the corresponding VXLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A centralized VXLAN IP gateway group and an IRF fabric establish VXLAN tunnels automatically.
  - An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201606080442

- Symptom: LLDP cannot discover neighbors on an interface that uses an IPv6 address.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IPv6 address is assigned to an interface, and LLDP is enabled.

#### 201604210596

- Symptom: A two-chassis IRF fabric that acts as a VXLAN IP gateway cannot forward Layer 3 traffic after a master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a master/subordinate switchover occurs in a two-chassis IRF fabric that acts as a VXLAN IP gateway.

#### 201603310384

- Symptom: The system image is damaged if the switch is rebooted after it is successfully upgraded from the BootWare menus.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is rebooted after it is successfully upgraded from the BootWare menus.

#### 201601260147

- Symptom: When local proxy ARP is enabled on distributed EVPN gateways, a gateway receives an ARP request for the ARP information of the gateway from a remote VM.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if local proxy ARP is enabled on distributed EVPN gateways.

#### 201605070043

- Symptom: When an IRF fabric acts as a VTEP in an EVPN network, an IRF member cannot forward untagged traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a member in an IRF fabric receives untagged traffic.

#### 201604110486

- Symptom: ACL resources are not released when relay entries on the DHCP relay agent are cleared.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable DHCP relay agent.
  - b. Execute the **reset dhcp relay client-information** command.

#### 201607070519

- Symptom: After certain operations, a user-side aggregation group on two PEXs of the same PEX group cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a user-side aggregation group on two PEXs by using the **interface bridge-aggregation interface-number pex** command.
  - b. Assign one PEX to another PEX group, and then move it to the original PEX group.



#### 201606130518

- Symptom: PEXs cannot come online when the parent fabric is repeatedly rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if link aggregation protocol flapping occurs on cascade ports of the parent fabric when the parent fabric is repeatedly rebooted.

#### 201606030431

- Symptom: On the parent fabric of an IRF system, some TRILL access ports cannot forward broadcast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure multiple TRILL access ports on the parent fabric of an IRF system.
  - b. Disable TRILL globally.
  - c. Roll back to the configuration before TRILL is globally disabled.

#### 201605310226

- Symptom: The parent fabric of an IRF system cannot forward the tagged traffic received from PEXs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if tagged traffic received by PEXs is sent to a subordinate switch in the parent fabric.

#### 201605240294

- Symptom: PEXs in an IRF system send traffic of VLAN 1 to the parent fabric. The traffic is flooded on TRILL access ports on IRF members except for the members that receive the traffic from the PEXs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if PEXs send traffic of VLAN 1 to the parent fabric.

#### 201605180288

- Symptom: In the output from the **display mac-address** command, the nicknames of egress RBs are not displayed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if TRILL is enabled on an IRF 3.1 system.

#### 201605270226

- Symptom: Specified port sends cc packet with rdi field set.
- Condition:
  - a. Configure cfd function.
  - b. Cfd cc packet without optional tlv fields is received on specified port.

#### 201604120253

- Symptom: The switch cannot learn routes from two OSPF LSAs.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if two OSPF LSAs from a neighbor contain different information for the same transnet link.

#### 201605120317/201605120311

- Symptom: The controller connected to the switch fails to issue flow entries and reply to ARP requests after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - An interface of the switch is configured with a large number of VLAN-VXLAN mappings.
  - The switch receives unknown ARP packets.

## Resolved problems in R2507

#### 201606150562

- Symptom: When a QSFP-40G-LR4L-WDM1300 or QSFP-40G-ER4-WDM1300 transceiver module is installed in an interface, the speed of the interface becomes 100000 Mbps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a QSFP-40G-LR4L-WDM1300, QSFP-40G-ER4-WDM1300 or QSFP+ 40GBASE BIDI Optical Transceiver Module (850nm, 100m, SR) transceiver module is installed in an interface.

#### 201606150192

- Symptom: Inter-device VXLAN connectivity is lost after certain operations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **tunnel all** command in VXLAN view.
  - b. Use the **interface tunnel *tunnel-number* mode vxlan** command in system view to create a VXLAN tunnel interface.

#### 201606130129

- Symptom: On the front panel of an 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 /5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 switch, the LEDs of the interfaces numbered 49, 51, and 54 do not flash when the interfaces are forwarding traffic or 40-GE cables are installed in the interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if traffic is being forwarded by the interfaces numbered 49, 51, and 54 on the front panel of a 5940 48XGT 6QSFP28 /5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP28 switch or 40-GE cables are installed in the interfaces.

#### 201606020318

- Symptom: The switch reboots multiple times after certain operations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the **classification vlan *vlan-id* loosen** command for an OpenFlow instance.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.



#### 201605240273

- Symptom: Speed negotiation fails on a 10-GE fiber port that connects to a 1-Gbps copper port of a peer device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 10-GE fiber port installed with a 1000BASE-T 1G transceiver module is directly connected to a 1-Gbps copper port of a peer device.

#### TB201605030419

- Symptom: Routing policy configuration cannot be updated and hardware resources become insufficient after certain operations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply a routing policy to a VXLAN tunnel interface to specify the next hop IP address.
  - b. Shut down and bring up the outgoing interface to the next hop IP address.

#### 201605110274

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the laggd process exits unexpectedly during the reboot process of IRF members.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs,

#### 201605100438

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward underlay traffic when ACs are mapped to VXLAN VSIs and then the VXLAN VSIs are deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if ACs are mapped to VXLAN VSIs and then the VXLAN VSIs are deleted.

#### 201605100250

- Symptom: When the switch acts as a VTEP and the VXLAN hardware resource allocation mode is set to Layer 2 gateway, an ACL cannot match incoming VXLAN packets by the inner IP header.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VXLAN hardware resource allocation mode is set to Layer 2 gateway, and the VXLAN tunnel source interface is a Layer 3 interface.

#### 201605090001

- Symptom: As a VTEP, the switch cannot correctly forward double tagged frames that match an Ethernet service instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **encapsulation s-vid vlan-id c-vid vlan-id-list** command is configured for an Ethernet service instance.

#### 201605060500

- Symptom: When certain operations are performed on an IRF fabric that acts as a VTEP, ECMP resources are exhausted, and VXLAN tunnels cannot come up.



- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Connect the IRF fabric to a gateway device through two Layer 3 aggregate interfaces.
  - b. Repeatedly shut down and bring up the Layer 3 aggregate interfaces on the gateway device.

#### **201605040504**

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric formed by 5940 48XGT 6QSFP+ and 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP+ switches, the management Ethernet interface of the master cannot be pinged after a master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a master/subordinate switchover occurs in an IRF fabric formed by 5940 48XGT 6QSFP+ and 5940 48SFP+ 6QSFP+ switches.

#### **TB201604210608**

- Symptom: When all interfaces on the switch are shut down and then brought up, VXLAN tunnel configuration cannot be restored.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if all interfaces on the switch are shut down and then brought up.

#### **201604220313**

- Symptom: On a transport switch of a VXLAN network, an ACL cannot match VXLAN packets by the inner IP header.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ACL is configured to match VXLAN packets on a transport switch of a VXLAN network.

#### **201603290139**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when a Layer 3 Ethernet interface is split into four breakout interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 3 Ethernet interface is split into four breakout interfaces while the interface is under attack of packets.

#### **201512091309**

- Symptom: The switch does not respond to commands in TCL configuration view when SSH login is used.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if SSH is used to log in to the switch and commands are executed in TCL configuration view.

#### **201603250305**

- Symptom: The switch fails to issue an ACL that contains the fragment parameter.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the fragment parameter is specified for an ACL.



#### 201603160814

- Symptom: On a 5940 IRF fabric configured with VXLANs, an aggregate interface sends the ARP packets received on a member port out of another member port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. VXLANs and a multichassis aggregate interface are configured on a 5940 IRF fabric.
  - b. Aggregation member ports have state changes when some IRF member switches are rebooted or some aggregation member ports are shut down.

#### 201603090500

- Symptom: STP status of a port is not correct.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group.
  - b. Enable or disable STP globally on the local device.
  - c. Bring up or shut down an aggregation member port in the aggregation group on the peer device.

#### 201603030346

- Symptom: A user-defined queue scheduling profile uses byte-count WRR for a queue. After a reboot, weight-based WRR is used for the queue.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a queue scheduling profile, and configure byte-count WRR for a queue.
  - b. Delete the .mdb configuration file.
  - c. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201604200046

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric with multidevice link aggregation, protocol flapping occurs on all link aggregation groups.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the following operations are performed on an aggregation group:
  - a. Configure the aggregate interface as a trunk port and assign it to all VLANs by using the **port trunk permit vlan all** command.
  - b. Configure the aggregation group to operate in dynamic aggregation mode by using the **link-aggregation mode dynamic** command.
  - c. Configure the aggregation group to operate in static aggregation mode by using the **undo link-aggregation mode** command.
  - d. Configure the aggregation group to operate in dynamic aggregation mode by using the **link-aggregation mode dynamic** command.



## 201604250473

- Symptom: After an Ethernet service instance on an aggregate interface is deleted, the aggregate interface cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an Ethernet service instance on a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - b. Use the **encapsulation untagged** command to configure the Ethernet service instance to match packets without VLAN tags.
  - c. Use the **undo service-instance** command to delete the Ethernet service instance on the Layer 2 aggregate interface.

## Resolved problems in R2506

First release.

## Software upgrade guidelines

Please refer to HPE 5940-CMW710-R6710P03 release notes.