

Question	Answer
<p>What must be the next plan of action after one of the node become sticky primary?</p>	<p>Rectify the routes, which are being monitored.</p> <p>After the maximum flip time is elapsed, any route monitor failure triggers resetting of the Maximum number of flips and maximum flip time, then starting the time specified in maximum flip time.</p> <p>The following example shows that NS-1 (10.102.173.211) becomes sticky primary.</p> <pre>> show ha node</pre> <p>1) Node ID: 0</p> <p>IP: 10.102.173.211</p> <p>Node State: NOT UP</p> <p>Master State: Primary</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>2) Node ID: 1</p> <p>IP: 10.102.173.212</p> <p>Node State: UP</p> <p>Master State: Secondary</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Local node information:</p> <p>Route Monitor - Network: 10.102.173.216 Netmask: 255.255.255.255 State: DOWN</p> <p>Critical Interfaces: 1/1 1/2</p> <p>Configured/Completed Flips: 2/2</p> <p>Configured/Remaining Flip Time: 200/0</p>

	Done
What happens if a node recovers from sticky primary state before the maximum flip time is elapsed?	Nothing happens. Maximum number of flips and maximum flip time are not reset.
What happens if a node recovers from sticky primary state after the maximum flip time is elapsed?	Nothing happens. Maximum number of flips and maximum flip time are not reset.
What happens if a node recovers from sticky primary state and then the route that is being monitored goes down again before the maximum flip time is elapsed?	<p>The node will again become sticky primary without a failover. Maximum number of flips and maximum flip time are not reset.</p> <p>The following example shows that NS-1 (10.102.173.211) recovers from sticky primary state. NS-1 again becomes sticky primary when the route that is being monitored goes down again before the maximum flip time is elapsed.</p> <pre>> show ha node</pre> <p>1) Node ID: 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">IP: 10.102.173.211</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Node State: UP</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Master State: Primary</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.</p> <p>2) Node ID: 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">IP: 10.102.173.212</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Node State: UP</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Master State: Secondary</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.</p> <p>Local node information:</p>

Route Monitor - Network: 10.102.173.216 Netmask:
255.255.255.255 State: UP

Critical Interfaces: 1/1 1/2

Configured/Completed Flips: 2/2

Configured/Remaining Flip Time: 200/113

Done

> show ha node

1) Node ID: 0

IP: 10.102.173.211

Node State: NOT UP

Master State: Primary

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2) Node ID: 1

IP: 10.102.173.212

Node State: UP

Master State: Secondary

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Local node information:

Route Monitor - Network: 10.102.173.216 Netmask:
255.255.255.255 State: DOWN

Critical Interfaces: 1/1 1/2

Configured/Completed Flips: 2/2

Configured/Remaining Flip Time: 200/83

Done

What happens if a node recovers from sticky primary state and then the route that is being monitored goes down again after the maximum flip time is elapsed?

Maximum number of flips and maximum flip time are reset to the configured values. Then, Maximum flip time starts. Also, failover happens until either of the following condition is achieved:

- one of the nodes is able to reach all of the routes monitored by the respective route monitors.
- number of failover equals the maximum number of flips

The following example shows that NS-1 (10.102.173.211) recovers from sticky primary state.

When the route (10.102.173.216) that is being monitored goes down again before the maximum flip time is elapsed, maximum number of flips and maximum flip time are reset, and maximum flip time starts.

The second output of show ha node shows NS-1 becomes secondary after a failover.

> show ha node

1) Node ID: 0

IP: 10.102.173.211

Node State: UP

Master State: Primary

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2) Node ID: 1

IP: 10.102.173.212

Node State: UP

Master State: Secondary

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Local node information:

Route Monitor - Network: 10.102.173.216 Netmask:
255.255.255.255 State: UP

Critical Interfaces: 1/1 1/2

Configured/Completed Flips: 2/2

Configured/Remaining Flip Time: 200/0

Done

> show ha node

1) Node ID: 0

IP: 10.102.173.211

Node State: UP

Master State: Primary

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.
2) Node ID: 1

IP: 10.102.173.212

Node State: UP

Master State: Secondary

.
.
Local node information:

	Route Monitor - Network: 10.102.173.216 Netmask: 255.255.255.255 State: UP Critical Interfaces: 1/1 1/2 Configured/Completed Flips: 2/1 Configured/Remaining Flip Time: 200/196 Done
What happens when maximum number of flips and maximum flip time are unset?	After the maximum number of flips and maximum flip time, the setup falls to the failover cycle of 180 seconds until the route monitor state become UP.
What happens when maximum flip time is over but not the maximum number of flips and there is a route down event?	The setup goes to continuous flip cycle. If maximum flip time is over before the maximum flips are completed, both these parameters are reset to the configured values. As a result, the flip cycle continues forever. The maximum flip time must be configured in such a way that the maximum number of flips can be completed in this configured time.