

PCP Policy Control Configuration Mode Commands

The PCP Policy Control Configuration Mode is used to manage PCP policy control related configurations.

Important This configuration mode is customer specific. For more information, contact your Cisco account representative.

Command Modes

Exec > ACS Configuration > PCP Configuration > Port Control Protocol Service Policy Control Configuration

active-charging service *service_name* **> pcp-service** *service_name* **> policy-control**

Entering the above command sequence results in the following prompt:

```
[local]host_name(config-pcp-policy-control)#
```

Important The commands or keywords/variables that are available are dependent on platform type, product version, and installed (s).

Important For information on common commands available in this configuration mode, refer to the Common Commands chapter.

- request-opcode, on page 1
- response-opcode, on page 2

request-opcode

This command allows you to configure various PCP Request Opcode options.

Important This command is customer specific. For more information, contact your Cisco account representative.

Product

ACS

NAT

PSF

Privilege

Security Administrator, Administrator

Command Modes

Exec > ACS Configuration > PCP Configuration > Port Control Protocol Service Policy Control Configuration

active-charging service *service_name* **> pcp-service** *service_name* **> policy-control**

Entering the above command sequence results in the following prompt:

```
[local]host_name(config-pcp-policy-control)#
```

Syntax Description

```
[ no ] request-opcode [ announce | map [ filter | prefer-failure ] | peer
 ] +
default request-opcode [ announce | map | peer ] +
```

no

Deletes the specific PCP opcode settings.

announce

Configures PCP ANNOUNCE opcode to process Announce Request messages.

map [filter | prefer-failure]

Configure PCP MAP opcode to process MAP Request messages.

- **filter**: MAP opcode received with this option contains remote IP/port. Processing will be the same as MAP without option but NAT binding will be 5-tuple if remote port is non-zero or 4-tuple if remote port is zero.
- **prefer-failure**: MAP opcode received with this option contains mapping IP/port which will be non-zero. Processing will be the same as MAP without option but if NAT binding allocation fails with the suggested mapping IP/port, then error will be returned.

peer

Configures PCP PEER opcode to process Peer Request messages.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure various PCP Request Opcode options.

response-opcode

This command allows you to configure various PCP Response Opcode options.

Product

ACS

NAT

PSF

Privilege

Security Administrator, Administrator

Command Modes

Exec > ACS Configuration > PCP Configuration > Port Control Protocol Service Policy Control Configuration

active-charging service *service_name* **> pcp-service** *service_name* **> policy-control**

Entering the above command sequence results in the following prompt:

```
[local]host_name(config-pcp-policy-control)#
```

Syntax Description

response-opcode { map | peer } [error { long life-time *long_life_time* **| short life-time** *short_life_time* **} | success life-time** *succ_life_time* **] +**
{ default | no } response-opcode [map | peer] +

default

Configures this command with its default setting.

map

Configures the lifetime for which Map mappings are available.

peer

Configures the lifetime for which Peer mappings are available.

error { long life-time *long_life_time* | short life-time *short_life_time* }

Configures the lifetime for long and short error cases, in seconds.

long_life_time and *short_life_time* must be an integer from 30 through 7200.

success life-time *succ_life_time*

Configures the lifetime for successful long and short cases, in seconds.

succ_life_time must be an integer from 30 through 7200.

peer

Configures this command with its default setting.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the PCP Response Opcode options.

Example

The following command configures the MAP opcode with lifetime for long and short error cases set to *600* and *30* respectively:

response-opcode map error long life-time 600 short life-time 30