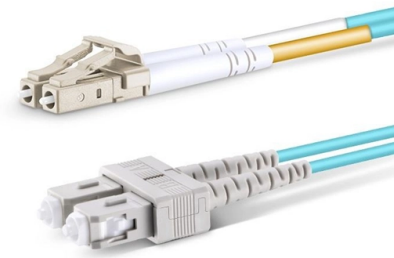


Checking CPU utilization on Huijue fiber optic switches



Overview

Focus on the top three tasks with the highest CPU usage and determine the preliminary cause of high CPU usage.

Key Takeaways

Use the display cpu-usage command to monitor CPU utilization and identify top tasks affecting performance. Viewing CPU Usage

To check CPU utilization on Huijue (Huawei) fiber optic switches, run the following command in the switch CLI:

```
display cpu-usage
```

This command shows the CPU usage of the active Main Processing Unit (MPU) and, if applicable, the standby MPU. For modular or stacked switches, you can specify the slot ID to view CPU usage for a particular card or the entire cluster . After running the command, wait a few seconds and run it again to verify the CPU usage field for consistency . A switch is considered to be running normally if the long-term average CPU usage does not exceed 80% and the highest temporary CPU usage does not exceed 95% .

Identifying High CPU Tasks



In V200R005 and later versions, the display cpu-usage command lists tasks in descending order of CPU consumption. Focus on the top 3 tasks to determine which processes are consuming the most CPU resources. Common tasks that may cause high CPU usage include:

- SNMP protocol stack processing for NMS connections
 - ARP protocol stack and database maintenance
 - CAPWAP control packet processing
 - DHCP snooping or relay operations
 - Message queue maintenance, packet distribution, and statistics collection
- Causes of High CPU Usage

High CPU utilization can result from several factors:

- Heavy service traffic or network attacks
- Network loops or MAC address flapping
- Excessive protocol packets sent to the CPU
- Hardware failures or card interrupts
- Configuration restoration, active/standby switchover, or card installation stages (temporary spikes are normal),

Best Practices

- Monitor CPU usage regularly to detect abnormal spikes early
 - Reduce the rate of NMS requests or shield unnecessary requests
 - Adjust CAR (Committed Access Rate) and ARP aging time to reduce CPU load
 - Expand system capacity or upgrade to high-performance MPUs if CPU usage remains high under normal traffic
 - Investigate and resolve network loops, MAC flapping, or hardware faults promptly
- Additional Commands

Other useful commands for monitoring switch performance include:

- display interface – view interface status and traffic
- display vlan – check VLAN configuration and port distribution
- display memory-usage – monitor memory usage

- display version – verify software and hardware versions By combining CPU monitoring with these commands, administrators can maintain optimal switch performance, quickly identify bottlenecks, and troubleshoot network issues effectively.

Article Content

Checking CPU Utilization on Huijue Fiber Optic Switch

Focus on the top three tasks with the highest CPU usage and determine the preliminary cause of high CPU usage. For details,

Huijue Fiber Optic Switch CLI

Introduction This document describes how to check the switch interface or port status and how to locate an interface physically down

Check CPU utilization on fiber optic switches

By combining CLI commands and dashboard monitoring, network administrators can effectively track CPU utilization on fiber optic

Checking Whether the CPU Usage Is High

For example, when information about all optical modules on the switch is queried at a time, and traffic volume of the switch increases

How To Check Juniper Duplex And Speed Stats

Gigabit Ethernet interfaces are configured for auto-negotiation speed and duplex settings. To check a Juniper Switch's

Check CPU utilization on fiber optic switches

Check CPU utilization on fiber optic switches CPU utilization on fiber optic switches can be monitored using CLI commands or web

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This document is for preliminary research. Verify specifications against current standards, product documentation and project requirements.

