

Checking CPU memory on a Huijue fiber optic switch

Article Overview

Use the `display cpu-usage` or `display cpu` commands to monitor CPU usage and memory status on Huijue switches.

Viewing CPU Usage

To check the CPU usage on your Huijue fiber optic switch, you can use the following commands:

- o `display cpu-usage`: Shows the CPU usage of the active processing unit. For modular or stacked switches, you can specify the slot ID using `display cpu-usage slot` to view CPU usage for a specific module or cluster .
- o `display cpu`: Provides detailed CPU statistics, including the system CPU usage percentage over different time intervals (5 seconds, 1 minute, 5 minutes). Running this command multiple times helps determine if high CPU usage is persistent or temporary . A switch is generally considered to be operating normally if the long-term average CPU usage does not exceed 80% and the highest temporary usage does not exceed 95% . If CPU usage consistently exceeds 75%, it may indicate a performance issue .

Monitoring Memory Usage

While the commands above primarily focus on CPU, memory usage can often be monitored via:

- o **SNMP OIDs**: Many switches, including Huijue and Huawei models, support SNMP monitoring for free memory and other system resources. You can query OIDs for memory usage using network monitoring tools .
- o **CLI commands**: Some Huijue switches provide commands like `display memory` or `display system resources` to check memory allocation and usage.

Troubleshooting High CPU Usage

High CPU usage can cause network issues such as route flapping, frequent VRRP switchovers, or login failures . Common causes include:

- o High levels of broadcast or multicast traffic
 - o Active routing protocols (e.g., OSPF, BGP)
 - o SNMP polling or network management operations
 - o Debugging or diagnostic commands running on the switch
- To address high CPU usage:
- o Identify the processes consuming the most CPU using the CLI.
 - o Check for network storms or loops and implement storm control or loop prevention protocols.

Checking CPU memory on a Huijue fiber optic switch

o Reduce unnecessary management operations or heavy diagnostic commands . By regularly monitoring CPU and memory usage and addressing abnormal spikes, you can ensure stable performance of your Huijue fiber optic switch.

Hello I'd like to check CPU usage and memory usage of EX3400 through PUTTY program I succeeded connecting the

Overview The Device Health feature is designed to provide real-time monitoring and historical reporting of critical system resources

If the average CPU usage (indicated by the System CPU Using Percentage field) remains higher than 75% or a single CPU usage

Huawei Technical Support

If memory usage of the S2300, S3300, S2700, or S3700 continuously increases and exceeds 85%, high memory usage occurs on

In this video, we will explore how to effectively view CPU and memory utilization on

Hello, I ordered a cisco switch with the following features: 8GB RAM 2GB Flash When I received the equipment, I

The Web Tools dashboard provides two widgets for monitoring memory and CPU utilization on the physical switch.

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

There were many CLI commands, but I couldn't find CLI commands of checking cpu and memory status. How can I

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

This document describes the general process that is used in order to perform a system health check on Cisco Nexus

Checking CPU memory on a Huijue fiber optic switch

We recommend that you monitor the switch CPU, memory, file systems, and environmental resources on a regular

A high CPU usage will cause service faults, for example, BGP route flapping, frequent VRRP active/standby switchover, and even

S300, S500, S2700, S5700, and S6700 V200R023C00 Command Reference This document describes all the configuration

VLAN Virtual VLAN switch QinQ 802.1Q in 802.1ad QinQ 802.1Q in 802.1Q Aggregation and redundancy Enhanced hashing for LAG

Web: <https://www.morwarreconst.co.za>

