

Redundancy and State Synchronization

You can configure SRC-ACP to synchronize states with the SAE.

State synchronization enables the current state to be transferred when SRC-ACP has started up or lost its state. SRC-ACP does not have to keep a local and persistent copy of the state. However, SRC-ACP requires additional bandwidth to transfer state information that can affect performance.

You can configure SRC-ACP redundancy for a region of the network by installing SRC-ACP on two different hosts and connecting both SRC-ACP hosts to the SAE (see [\[Unresolved xref\]](#)). One SRC-ACP acts as the primary application, and the other as the secondary application.



NOTE: Both SRC-ACPs in a redundant pair must operate in the same mode. You cannot configure an SRC-ACP in edge mode and an SRC-ACP in backbone mode as a redundant pair.

To configure SRC-ACP redundancy, enable redundancy. In this situation, the primary and secondary SRC-ACPs are set up as a community and will communicate with each other to determine the primary SRC-ACP. The primary SRC-ACP registers its interoperable object reference (IOR) with the SAE so that the SAE will communicate only with the primary SRC-ACP. When the primary SRC-ACP becomes unavailable, the secondary SRC-ACP assumes the role of the primary SRC-ACP and performs state synchronization if necessary.

Related Topics

- Overview of SRC-ACP
- Interactions Between SRC-ACP and Other Components
- Configuration Statements for SRC-ACP
- Configuring SRC-ACP
- Configuring SRC-ACP Properties

