



## Pseudo Command Line Interface Reference

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This chapter describes Pseudo-IOS command line interface (PCLI) for GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards.

**Note**

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Unless otherwise specified, “ONS 15454” refers to both ANSI and ETSI shelf assemblies.

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### C.1 Understanding PCLI

PCLI provides an IOS-like command line interface for GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards in Layer 2 (L2) mode. PCLI employs the Cisco IOS Modular QoS CLI (MQC).

PCLI is a text interface from where you can operate, provision and retrieve GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE card information. PCLI runs on the Timing, Communications, and Control (TCC) of the node controller, to access card level information. PCLI acts as a Corba client and provides the same provisioning mechanisms as CTC or TL1. PCLI can be accessed via CTC by selecting **Tools > Open Pseudo IOS Connection** menu option or right-click on the node in the Network View and select **Open Pseudo IOS Connection**. To access the PCLI text interface use Telnet, or SSH to open a shell session to connect to a GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE card and input IOS-like commands.

To access PCLI from Windows XP, enter the following command at the Windows command prompt:

```
telnet <node name> <port number>
```

To access PCLI from Solaris 8, enter the following command:

```
ssh -p <Port Number> <Node Name>  
telnet <Node Name> <Port Number>
```

The PCLI shell supports the 454 multi-shelf architecture. Multi-shelf supports 16 shelves with each shelf containing 17 slots. The GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE cards can be inserted in any Input/Output (IO) slot or shelf. PCLI also provides a command to virtually connect to a specified shelf/slot. However, connection to a non-Xponder slot or to an Xponder slot that is not in L2 mode is not supported. PCLI supports a maximum of 16 concurrent login sessions per node controller. A session can be cancelled by logging out of the PCLI session or when the idle timer times out.

**Note**

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PCLI adheres to the idle user timeout period security policy set via CTC or TL1.

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**Note**


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For information on viewing security policies, refer the task, “DLP-G189 Change Security Policy for Multiple Nodes” in the *Cisco ONS 15454 DWDM Procedure Guide*.

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If a PCLI session on a node using a given port number is open, the port number used by the PCLI session cannot be changed. When connecting in a Non-Secure state to a node and a port, use the configured port number for non-secured mode only, and when connecting via a Secure state to a node and a port, use the configured port number for Secure mode.

## C.1.1 PCLI Security

PCLI supports configurable secure or unsecure access with a configurable port number per access mechanism. Use CTC to view or modify these settings. The default access state is “Non-secure” and the default port number is “65000”.

PCLI supports an unsecured connection via Telnet and a secure connection via Secure Shell (SSH) by using existing system authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) mechanisms. Login with user/password that is configured at the Network Element (NE). Use CTC or TLI to manage user accounts.

**Note**


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If you have logged in to a PCLI connection in an Non-Secure state and change the connection via CTC to a Secure one (or vice versa), the Non-Secure state in PCLI (or Secure, as the case may be) is closed once the CTC configuration is completed.

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For information on setting the access states (Non-secure or Secure), refer *Cisco ONS 15454 DWDM Procedure Guide*.

## C.2 PCLI Command Modes

The PCLI supports eight different command modes. Each command mode can be accessed by specifying a command. The prompt changes to reflect the new command mode that you are in. Consequently, the set of valid commands changes to reflect the sub-commands that are allowed within that mode.

The following section shows supported PCLI commands for each command mode.

### C.2.1 Common Commands

The following commands are common across all command modes.

- ?—Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to display a list of commands available in each command mode.
- !— Enter an exclamation symbol (!) at the system prompt to add comments.
- exit—Enter exit at the system prompt to exit from the mode you are currently in.

### C.2.2 User EXEC Mode

Prompt: (>)

After a successful login, the system goes to User Executive (EXEC) command mode. Most PCLI commands in the User EXEC mode do not change system operation. The User EXEC mode allows you to work on multiple GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards during a single session while restricting the view at any given time to a single card in a specific shelf and slot. This mode displays system wide parameters that span all cards in the node.

The following commands are supported in the User EXEC mode:

- [enable shelf/slot](#)
- [show modules](#)
- [show users](#)

## C.2.3 Privileged EXEC Mode

Prompt: (#)

In general, the Privileged EXEC commands allow you to connect to remote devices, perform basic tests, and lists system information. Most CLI commands in Privileged EXEC mode do not change or modify provisioning and system operation. The most common EXEC commands are show commands and are used to display configuration or operational data, and do not have capability to modify provisioning.

To enter privileged EXEC mode, use the [enable shelf/slot](#) command.

The following commands are part of Privileged EXEC mode:

- [configure terminal](#)
- [reload](#)
- [show startup-config](#)
- [show users](#)
- [show ip igmp snooping groups vlan vlanid](#)
- [show interfaces](#)
- [show ethernet service instance name](#)
- [show vlan profiles](#)
- [show vlans](#)
- [show modules](#)
- [show controllers type port](#)
- [show history](#)
- [show policy-maps](#)
- [show policy-map name](#)
- [show policy-map type port](#)
- [show lacp \[detail\]](#)
- [ethernet oam remote-loopback](#)
- [show ethernet oam discovery](#)
- [show ethernet oam statistics](#)
- [show ethernet oam status](#)
- [show ethernet oam summary](#)

- [clear ethernet cfm](#)
- [clear ethernet cfm statistics](#)
- [show ethernet cfm domain](#)
- [show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local](#)
- [show ethernet cfm maintenance-points](#)
- [show ethernet cfm mpdb](#)
- [show ethernet cfm statistics](#)
- [show interfaces rep](#)
- [show rep topology](#)

## C.2.4 Global Configuration Mode

Prompt: Node Name# (Config)

Enter global configuration mode from privileged EXEC mode. Global configuration commands generally apply to the whole system rather than just one protocol or interface. You can enter other configuration sub modes listed in this section from global configuration mode.

To enter global configuration mode, use the [configure terminal](#) command.



### Note

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The node name can be configured by using CTC. Select **Node view > General > General > Node Name**

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The following commands are part of global configuration mode:

- [interface channel-group](#)
- [ethernet cfm ieee](#)
- [ethernet cfm domain](#)
- [ethernet cfm service](#)
- [mac-address-table learning vlan vlanid](#)
- [\[no\] mac-address-table learning interface type port](#)
- [\[no\] vlan vlan-id](#)
- [interface gigabitethernet port](#)
- [interface tengigabitethernet port](#)
- [policy-map name](#)
- [\[no\] mvr](#)
- [mvr vlan](#)
- [mvr group ip address count](#)
- [rep admin svlan](#)

## C.2.5 VLAN Configuration Mode

Prompt: (config-vlan)

Enter VLAN configuration mode from global configuration mode. You can configure parameters for an individual VLAN.

To enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **vlan <vlanid>** command.

The following commands are part of VLAN configuration mode:

- [name vlan name](#)
- [protected](#)
- [ip igmp snooping](#)
- [ip igmp snooping immediate-leave](#)
- [ip igmp snooping report-suppression](#)

## C.2.6 Interface Configuration Mode

Prompt: (config-if)

Enter interface configuration mode from global configuration mode. In this mode and other interface sub modes, a wide variety of capabilities are supported. You can configure provisioning on a specific module interface, i.e. port.

To enter interface configuration mode, use the [interface gigabitethernet port](#) or [interface tengigabitethernet port](#) command.

The following commands are part of interface configuration mode:

- [channel-group channel-number mode chanlgrp-mode](#)
- [channel-group channel-number hash chanlgrp-hash](#)
- [channel-group channel-number expected speed chanlgrp-speed](#)
- [description description](#)
- [ethernet oam](#)
- [ethernet oam mode](#)
- [ethernet oam link-monitor frame](#)
- [ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period](#)
- [ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds](#)
- [ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold](#)
- [ethernet oam remote-failure link-fault](#)
- [ethernet cfm mip](#)
- [ethernet cfm mep](#)
- [ethernet cfm interface](#)
- [rep segment](#)
- [rep stcn](#)
- [rep preempt delay](#)
- [rep preempt](#)
- [rep preempt segment](#)
- [rep block port](#)

- shutdown
- mtu bytes
- speed autol1000, 10000
- flowcontrol onloff
- switchport mode trunk
- switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
- service-policy input name
- service-policy output name
- service instance ethernet name
- l2protocol-tunnel
- [no] switchport port-security mac-address mac-address
- ip igmp snooping mrouter

## C.2.7 Service Instance Configuration Mode

Prompt: (config-if-srv)

Service instance configuration mode is a sub mode of the interface configuration mode and can be used to define service instances, i.e. Ethernet Flow Points (EFPs). EFPs are specific to a particular interface. Multiple EFPs can be strung together to make an Ethernet Virtual Circuit (EVC).

The encapsulation commands can be used in any combination to implement flexible EFPs. However, the **dot1q** and **untagged** commands must be used for selective mode translations, and the **default** command must be used for transparent mode translations. The following restrictions apply to encapsulation commands:

- Selective and transparent mode apply to a whole port and are mutually exclusive.
- Encapsulation default is for transparent translations. Only one transparent service instance is allowed per port.
- Encapsulation untagged is for selective translation with no *cvlan* tag. If the operation is DOUBLE\_ADD (**rewrite ingress tag push dot1q <multipurpose vlan> second-dot1q <svlan>**), only one service instance is allowed per port.

To enter service instance configuration mode, use the **service instance ethernet name** command.

The following commands are part of service instance configuration mode:

- encapsulation default
- encapsulation dot1q first cvlan last cvlan
- encapsulation untagged
- service-policy input name
- bridge-domain svlan



### Note

The encapsulation and rewrite commands are work together. These commands take effect only if the following sequence is followed:

1. Enter the encapsulation command.

2. Enter the rewrite command.

**Note**

A service instance cannot be edited once user exits the service instance configuration mode. To make changes to any of these parameters, delete the service instance and recreate it.

## C.2.8 Policy Map Configuration Mode

Prompt: (config-pmap)

Enter policy map configuration mode from global configuration mode by using the **policy-map** command to create a policy map or modify an existing policy map. This mode is part of the quality-of-service (QoS) feature.

To attach a QoS policy to a specific interface, you must enter interface configuration mode from global configuration mode by identifying the interface and then using the service-policy command to attach an existing policy. QoS policy map provisioning can be accessed across multiple GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards.

To enter policy map configuration mode, enter the **policy-map name** command from the global config mode.

The following commands are part of policy map configuration mode:

- **police cir percent % bc bytes be bytes**
- **set cos number**
- **wrr-queue cos-map queue-id cos1 ... cosn**
- **wrr-queue queue-id weight 1-16 bandwidth percent %**

## C.2.9 VLAN Profile Config Mode

Prompt: (config-profile)

VLAN profile configuration mode can be used to provision the parameters for a VLAN profile. A VLAN profile can later be applied to multiple VLANs. VLAN profile provisioning can be accessed across multiple GE cards.

To enter VLAN profile configuration mode, use the vlan profile *name* command from the global config mode.

The following commands are part of VLAN profile configuration mode:

- **police cir percent % bc bytes be bytes**

## enable *shelf/slot*

To enter privileged EXEC mode, use the **enable** command in user EXEC mode.

**enable** *shelf/slot*

---

**Syntax Description**

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*shelf/slot* Shelf and slot number.

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**Command Modes**

User EXEC

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**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enter privileged configuration mode. Entering privileged EXEC mode enables the use of privileged commands. Note the prompt for user EXEC mode is the greater than symbol (>), and the prompt for privileged EXEC mode is the hash symbol (#).

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**Examples**

```
MSTP-176> enable 2/12
MSTP-176#
```



# configure terminal

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure terminal** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**configure terminal**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter global configuration mode.

After you enter the **configure terminal** command, the system prompt changes from <node-name># to <node-name>(config)#, indicating that the card is now in global configuration mode. To leave global configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC mode, type *exit*.

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**Examples**

```
MSTP-176# configure terminal
MSTP-176(config)#
```

# show modules

To display summary information (shelf/slot/port, equipment type, service state) of the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE card, use the **show modules** command in User EXEC and privileged EXEC mode.

## show modules

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** User EXEC and Privileged EXEC

**Examples** The following is sample output of the **show modules** command:

```
MSTP-176# show modules
Shelf/Slot/Port      EquipType          ServiceState
1/NA/NA              BIC_UNKNOWN        IS-NR
1/1 /NA              XP_GE_LINE_CARD    IS-NR
1/1 /1                PPM_1_PORT         OOS-AU,AINS&UEQ
1/1 /2                PPM_1_PORT         OOS-AU,AINS&UEQ
1/1 /8                PPM_1_PORT         OOS-AU,AINS&UEQ
1/1 /9                PPM_1_PORT         OOS-AU,AINS&UEQ
1/1 /11              PPM_1_PORT         IS-NR
1/1 /15              PPM_1_PORT         IS-NR
1/1 /16              PPM_1_PORT         OOS-AU,AINS&UEQ
MSTP-176#
```

# show vlans

To display VLAN information, use the **show vlans** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show vlans**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

**Examples** The following is sample output of the **show vlans** command which shows the status of 1+1 protection, MAC address learning, IGMP snooping, immediate leave, and report suppression on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE card for a given VLAN.

```
MSTP-176# show vlans
                                IGMP
VLAN Name Prot MAC Learn  Enable Immed Suppress
2         F   F   Learn  F     F     T
50        F   F   Learn  F     F     F
100       F   F   Learn  T     F     T
101       F   F   Learn  F     F     T
MSTP-176#
```

# show interfaces

To display port level parameters and statistics of interfaces configured on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE, use the **show interfaces** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## show interfaces

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Privileged EXEC

**Examples** The following is sample output of the **show interfaces** command. The output in the example depends on the type and number of interfaces in the card. For this reason only a part of the output is shown.

```
MSTP-176# show interfaces
Port 22 (Trunk), Port name:
Admin State: ADMIN_IS, Service State: IS_NR
Reach: LR, Wavelength: WV_1310, AIS Action: NONE
Flow Control: DISABLED, Duplex Mode: FULL, Speed: SPEED_10G, MTU: 9700
NI Mode: NNI, MAC Learning: DISABLED, IGMP Static Router Port: DISABLED
Ingress CoS: 0, Ethertype Inner/Outer: 8100/8100, Egress QoS: DISABLED
Committed Info Rate: 100, Burst Size Committed/Excess: BCKT_4K/BCKT_4K
ifInOctets: 196928, rxTotalPkts: 2896, ifInUcastPkts: 0
ifInMulticastPkts: 2896, ifInBroadcastPkts: 0
ifInDiscards: 0, ifOutOctets: 448072424, txTotalPkts: 132911365
ifOutMulticastPkts: 132911359, ifOutBroadcastPkts: 0
ifOutDiscards: 0, ifOutErrors: 0
dot3StatsAlignmentErrors: 0, dot3StatsFCSErrors: 0
dot3StatsFrameTooLong: 0, dot3StatsControlInUnknownOpCodes: 0
dot3StatsInPauseFrames: 0, dot3StatsOutPauseFrames: 0
etherStatsUndersizePkts: 0, etherStatsFragments: 0
etherStatsPkts: 132914261, etherStatsPkts64Octets: 0
65-127 Octets: 132914247, 128-255 Octets: 0
256-511 Octets: 0, 512-1023 Octets: 0
1024-1518 Octets: 0, 1519-1522: 0
etherStatsBroadcastPkts: 0, etherStatsMulticastPkts: 132914255
etherStatsOversizePkts: 0, etherStatsJabbers: 0
etherStatsOctets: 448269352, etherStatsCRCAlignErrors: 0
etherStatsOctets: 448269352, etherStatsCRCAlignErrors: 0
ifHCInOctets: 196928, ifHCInUcastPkts: 0
ifHCInMulticastPkts: 2896, ifHCInBroadcastPkts: 0
ifHCOutOctets: 448072424, ifHCOutMulticastPkts: 132911359
ifHCOutBroadcastPkts: 0, etherStatsHighCapacityPkts: 132914261
etherStatsHighCapacityOctets: 448269352
etherStatsHighCapacityPkts64Octets: 0
etherStatsHighCapacityPkts65to127Octets: 132914247
etherStatsHighCapacityPkts128to255Octets: 0
etherStatsHighCapacityPkts256to511Octets: 0
etherStatsHighCapacityPkts512to1023Octets: 0
etherStatsHighCapacityPkts1024to1518Octets: 0
cisRxReports: 2854, cisRxLeaves: 2
cisTxReports: 0, cisTxLeaves: 2
cisTxGeneralQueries: 2251, cisTxGroupSpecificQueries: 6
cisRxGeneralQueries: 35, RxGroupSpecificQueries 5
cisRxValidPackets: 2896, cisRxInvalidPackets: 0
MSTP-176#
```

# show policy-maps

To display all policy maps in the node, use the **show policy-maps** command.

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** Privileged EXEC

---

**Examples** The following example displays all the policy maps on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE cards:

```
MSTP-176# show policy-map
Policy Name: port1
Policy Type: SERVICE INSTANCE
CoS: 2

Policy Name: cos3
Policy Type: INGRESS
Ingress CoS: 3 Committed Info Rate: 80 Committed Burst Size: 1
Excess Burst Size: 2 Excess Info Rate: 100
MSTP-176#
```

## show policy-map *name*

To display the information of an unnamed class, use the **show policy-map** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show policy-map** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the service policy map whose complete configuration is to be displayed. The name can be a maximum of 31 characters.
-------------	--

### Defaults

Existing policy map configurations are displayed.

### Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

### Examples

The **show policy-map** command displays the configuration of a service policy map that was created using the [policy-map name](#) command.

The following example displays the contents of policy map “pmapegress” on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE card:

```
MSTP-176# show policy-maps pmapegress
Policy Name: pmapegress
Policy Type: EGRESS
CoS: 0      Queue: 0   Bandwidth: 15   Weight: 1
CoS: 1      Queue: 1   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
CoS: 2      Queue: 2   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
CoS: 3      Queue: 3   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
CoS: 4      Queue: 4   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
CoS: 5      Queue: 5   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
CoS: 6      Queue: 6   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
CoS: 7      Queue: 7   Bandwidth: 100  Weight: 1
MSTP-176#
```

## show policy-map *type port*

To display all the policy maps configured on the port, use the **show policy-map type port** in privileged EXEC mode.

**show policy-map *type port***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type port</i>	Interface type and port number.
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**Command Default** This command has no default behavior or values.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

**Usage Guidelines** The **show policy-map type port** command displays the configuration of classes on the specified interface.

**Examples** This section provides sample output of a typical **show policy-map type port** command. The output in the example depends on the type, number of interfaces and options enabled on the card. For this reason only a part of the output is shown and may vary.

```
MSTP-176# show policy-map int g 1
Policy Name: ingress
Policy Type: INGRESS
Ingress CoS: 3    Committed Info Rate: 50    Committed Burst Size: 4K
Excess Burst Size: 4K

Policy Name: new
Policy Type: EGRESS
CoS: 0    Queue: 0    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
CoS: 1    Queue: 1    Bandwidth: 90    Weight: 2
CoS: 2    Queue: 0    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
CoS: 3    Queue: 3    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
CoS: 4    Queue: 4    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
CoS: 5    Queue: 5    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
CoS: 6    Queue: 6    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
CoS: 7    Queue: 7    Bandwidth: 100    Weight: 1
MSTP-176#
```

## show controllers *type port*

To display information about Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP) installed, use the **show controllers *type port*** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show controllers *type port***

Syntax Description	<i>type port</i>	Interface type and port number.
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Defaults	No defaults
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Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Examples	This section provides sample output of a typical <b>show controllers <i>type port</i></b> command.
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```
MSTP-176# show controllers g 2
Port 22 SFP is Present
Equipment Type           : 1GE/1FC/2FC-1310nm
HW Part Number           : 10-2273-01
HW Revision              : A
Serial Number            : FNS1032J435
CLEI Code                : WMOTB17AAA
Product ID               : ONS-SE-G2F-LX
Version ID               : V01
```

```
MSTP-176#
```



# show vlan profiles

To display the parameters of all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified), use the **show vlan profiles** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**Note**

A vlan profile is a named set of vlan attributes. A profile can be associated to a VLAN ID on an interface. A profile can be attached to multiple vlan/interface pairs.

**show vlan profiles****Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

**Examples**

The following example shows the output of the **show vlan profiles** command:

```
MSTP-176# show vlan profiles
Name          CIR BC    PIR BE    LinkIntegrity
a_profile     100 4     100 4     F
d_profile     200 4     100 4     T
e_profile     300 4     100 4     F
v_profile     400 4     100 4     T

MSTP-176#
```

## show vlan profiles *name*

To display the parameters of all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified), use the **show vlan profiles *name*** command in privileged EXEC mode.

### Syntax Description

*name* Displays information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN name.



### Note

A vlan profile is a named set of vlan attributes. A profile can be associated to a VLAN ID on an interface. A profile can be attached to multiple vlan/interface pairs.

### Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

### Examples

The following example shows the output of the **show vlan profiles *name*** command:

```
MSTP-176# show vlan profiles a_profile
Name          CIR BC   PIR BE   LinkIntegrity
a_profile     100 4     100 4     F
```

## show ethernet service instance *name*

To display information about ethernet customer service instances, use the **show ethernet service instance *name*** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet service instance *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Displays service instance information of the specified service instance.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC
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<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command is useful for system monitoring and troubleshooting.
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<b>Examples</b>	The following is an example of output from the <b>show ethernet service instance</b> command:
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```
MSTP-176# show ethernet service instance
Identifier Interface          CE-Vlans
222        FastEthernet0/1          untagged,1-4093
10         FastEthernet0/2
222        FastEthernet0/2          200
333        FastEthernet0/2          default
10         FastEthernet0/3          300
11         FastEthernet0/3
10         FastEthernet0/4          300
10         FastEthernet0/6          untagged,1-4093
10         FastEthernet0/7          untagged,1-4093
10         FastEthernet0/8          untagged,1-4093
10         FastEthernet0/9          untagged
20         FastEthernet0/9
222        FastEthernet0/11         300-350,900-999
333        FastEthernet0/11         100-200,1000,1999-4093
222        FastEthernet0/12         20
333        FastEthernet0/12         10
10         FastEthernet0/13         10
20         FastEthernet0/13         20
30         FastEthernet0/13         30
200        FastEthernet0/13         222
200        FastEthernet0/14         200,222
300        FastEthernet0/14         333
555        FastEthernet0/14         555
```

# show users

To display information about the active users on the node, use the **show users** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

**show users**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** User EXEC or Privileged EXEC

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command displays user name, security level, applications users are using and login time of all users on the node.

---

**Examples** The following is a sample output of the **show users** command:

```
MSTP-176# show users
User1, SUPERUSER, PCLI, loginTime:05.13.2000 10:08:29
User2, SUPERUSER, EMS, loginTime:05.13.2000 10:05:27
User3, SUPERUSER, EMS, loginTime:05.13.2000 09:39:35
User4, SUPERUSER, EMS, loginTime:05.13.2000 07:35:18
MSTP-176#
```

# reload

To reset a card, use the **reload** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**reload**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

**Usage Guidelines** This command resets the card that is currently used.

---

**Examples** The following is a sample output of the **reload** command:

```
MSTP-176> reload
Warning! Resetting this card may impact traffic.
Please confirm (yes/no): n
Command cancelled.
```

```
MSTP-176>
```

# show history

To list the commands you have entered in the current session (in all modes), use the **show history** command.

**show history**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** All modes

**Usage Guidelines** The **show history** command provides a record of commands you have entered. The history buffer records 100 commands.

The **show history** command can be used with the help of certain keys as shown in [Table C-1](#).

**Table C-1 History Keys**

Card	Port Description
Ctrl-P or Up Arrow <sup>1</sup>	Recalls commands in the history buffer in a backward sequence, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Ctrl-N or Down Arrow <sup>1</sup>	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the Up Arrow. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

1. The arrow keys function only with ANSI-compatible terminals.

## Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show history** command, which lists the commands the user has entered in privileged EXEC mode for this session:

```
MSTP-176# show history
help
show users
show history
MSTP-176#
```

# show startup-config

To display the current configuration of the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE card, use the **show startup-config** command in privileged EXEC mode. The start-up config and the running-config are the same.

## show startup-config

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

**Command Default** No defaults

---

**Examples** The following partial sample output displays the configuration file named startup-config:

```
MSTP-176# show startup-config

interface tengigabitethernet 22
speed 10000
mtu 9700
flowcontrol off
switchport mode trunk
switchport dot1q ethertype 8100
switchport dot1q ethertype inner 8100
no ip igmp snooping mrouter
switchport port-security mac-address blocked
no l2protocol-tunnel
link integrity action none
service instance ethernet
no shutdown

vlan profile a
no link integrity
police cir percent 100 pir percent 100 bc 4 be 4

no mac-address-table learning interface gigabitethernet 11
no mac-address-table learning interface gigabitethernet 13
no mac-address-table learning interface tengigabitethernet 21
no mac-address-table learning interface tengigabitethernet 22
end
MSTP-176#
```

## show ip igmp snooping groups vlan *vlanid*

To display the multicast groups that were learned through Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) on a given SVLAN/MVLAN, use the **show ip igmp groups vlan *vlanid*** in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ip igmp groups vlan *vlanid***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlanid</i>	VLAN ID range is 1 to 4093.
---------------------------	---------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC
----------------------	-----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No defaults.
------------------------	--------------

<b>Examples</b>	The following partial sample output displays the multicast groups for VLAN 10:
-----------------	--

```
MSTP-176# show ip igmp sn gr vlan 128
MCAST IP ADDR          VLAN    Ports
224.1.1.1              128    ETHER(99)/SH-1/SL-13/PRT-2
224.1.1.2              128    ETHER(99)/SH-1/SL-13/PRT-2
224.1.1.3              128    ETHER(99)/SH-1/SL-13/PRT-2

MSTP-176#
```



# show lacp [detail]

To display detailed LACP information from the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE cards, use the **show lacp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show lacp [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	Shows the detailed LACP information.
---------------------------	---------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	If you omit the <b>detail</b> keyword, basic LACP information is shown.
-------------------------	---

## Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show lacp** command:

```
MSTP-176# show lacp
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
       F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
       A - Device is in Active mode
       P - Device is in Passive mode

Link state can be:
  bndl:    active in an aggregation
  hot-sby: In hot standby mode (Not supported)
  susp:    LACP not up
  down:    link is not available
```

---

```
Channel Group 1
```

Actor	Port Number	Flags	State	LACP Port Priority	Admin Key	Oper Key	Port State
	Phy21	SP	down	32768	1	0	0x44

---

Partner	Oper Port #	Flags	State	LACP Port Priority	Admin Key	Oper Key	Port State
Phy21	0	SP	down	0	0	0	0x0

---

```
MSTP-176#
```

# ethernet oam remote-loopback

To turn on or off the remote loopback function on an EFM interface, use the **ethernet oam remote-loopback** command in privileged EXEC mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

**ethernet oam remote-loopback** {start|stop} {interface *number*}

## Syntax Description

<b>start</b>	Starts the remote loopback operation.
<b>stop</b>	Stops the remote loopback operation.
<b>interface</b>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.
<i>number</i>	Number of the Ethernet interface. If the operation is start, the range of number is 1 to 20; if the operation is stop, the range of number is 21 to 22.

## Command Default

By default, the remote loopback function is turned off.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Usage Guidelines

When the remote loopback function is enabled on an EFM interface, traffic passed on this interface is discarded by the remote interface.

## Examples

The following example shows how to start a remote loopback session on a specific interface:

```
MSTP-176# ethernet oam remote-loopback start interface 8
```

# show ethernet oam discovery

To display discovery information for all EFM interfaces or for a specific EFM interface, use the **show ethernet oam discovery** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet oam discovery** [*interface number*]

## Syntax Description

<b>interface</b>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.
<b>number</b>	Number of the Ethernet interface. The number ranges from 1 to 22.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following information pertaining to Ethernet OAM discovery:

- Remote device which is directly connected to this device
- Local and remote OAM configuration and capability
- Local and remote OAM mode
- Remote platform identity
- State of the local discovery state machine

If an interface is specified, only data pertaining to the OAM peer on that interface is displayed; otherwise, data for all OAM peers on all interfaces is displayed.

## Examples

The following example shows how to display discovery information for a specific EFM interface.

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet oam discovery
Interface-22:
Local client
-----
Administrative configurations:
      Mode: active
      Link monitor: (on)
      Remote loopback: supported
      Mtu size: 1500
Operational status:
      Port status: active send
      Loopback status: no loopback
      PDU revision: 0
Remote client
-----
Remote Ethernet OAM client has not been found!
MSTP-176#
```

# show ethernet oam statistics

To display detailed information about the EFM packets, use the **show ethernet oam statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet oam statistics** [*interface number*]

## Syntax Description

<b>interface</b>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.
<i>number</i>	Number of the Ethernet interface. The number ranges from 1 to 22.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Usage Guidelines

This command displays the following statistics:

- Rx/Tx OAM Protocol Data Unit (PDU) counters
- Link monitoring events, including event logs, if available
- Remote fault detection events
- Remote loopback events

## Examples

The following example shows how to display information for a specific interface:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet oam statistics interface 22
Interface-22:
Counters:
-----
                Information OAMPDU Tx: 1
                Information OAMPDU Rx: 0
    Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx: 0
    Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx: 0
    Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX: 0
    Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU RX: 0
                Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx: 0
                Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx: 0
                Variable Request OAMPDU Tx: 0
                Variable Request OAMPDU Rx: 0
                Variable Response OAMPDU Tx: 0
                Variable Response OAMPDU Rx: 0
                Cisco OAMPDU Tx: 0
                Cisco OAMPDU Rx: 0
                Unsupported OAMPDU Tx: 0
                Unsupported OAMPDU Rx: 0
                Frames Lost due to OAM: 0

Local Faults:
-----
1 Link Fault records
```

```
Total link faults: 1
Time stamp: 1271800854d
0 Dying Gasp records
0 Critical Event records
Remote Faults:
-----
0 Link Fault records
0 Dying Gasp records
0 Critical Event records
Local event logs:
-----
0 Errored Symbol Period records
0 Errored Frame records
0 Errored Frame Period records
0 Errored Frame Second records
Remote event logs:
-----
0 Errored Symbol Period records
0 Errored Frame records
0 Errored Frame Period records
0 Errored Frame Second records
MSTP-176#
```

# show ethernet oam status

To display EFM configurations for all interfaces or for a specific interface, use the **show ethernet oam status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet oam status** [*interface number*]

## Syntax Description

<b>interface</b>	Specifies an Ethernet interface.
<i>number</i>	Number of the Ethernet interface. The number ranges from 1 to 22.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the runtime settings of link monitoring and general OAM operations for all the interfaces or for a specific interface.

OAM must be operational on the interfaces before you use this command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to display EFM configurations for a specific interface:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet oam status interface 22
Interface-22:
General
-----
          Admin state: enabled
              Mode: active
          PDU rate: 1 packet per 1 second
          Link timeout: 5 seconds
    High threshold action: error block interface
    Link fault action: error block interface
Link Monitoring
-----
Status:
Frame Error
          Window: 10 x 100 milliseconds
          Low threshold: 10 error frame(s)
          High threshold: 10 error frame(s)
Frame Period Error
          Window: 1000 x 10000 frames
          Low threshold: 9 error frame(s)
          High threshold: 10 error frame(s)
Frame Seconds Error
          Window: 100 x 100 milliseconds
          Low threshold: 1 error second(s)
          High threshold: none
MSTP-176#
```

# show ethernet oam summary

To display the active EFM sessions on a device, use the **show ethernet oam summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet oam summary**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

**Examples** The following example shows how to display the active EFM sessions on a device:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet oam summary
Symbols:          * - Master Loopback State, # - Slave Loopback State
                  & - Error Block State
Capability codes: L - Link Monitor, R - Remote Loopback
                  U - Unidirection, V - Variable Retrieval

   Local                               Remote
Interface      MAC Address      OUI      Mode      Capability
Interface-22
MSTP-176#
```

## clear ethernet cfm

To clear the Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP) and Maintenance End Point (MEP) database in CFM, use the **clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to clear MIP and MEP database:

```
MSTP-176# clear ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote
```



# clear ethernet cfm statistics

To clear the CFM statistics, use the **clear ethernet cfm statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**clear ethernet cfm statistics**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to clear the CFM statistics:

```
MSTP-176# clear ethernet cfm statistics
```

# show ethernet cfm domain

To display brief information or detailed information about CFM maintenance domains and services configured under the domains, use the **show ethernet cfm domain** in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet cfm domain** [**brief** | *domain\_name*]

## Syntax Description

<b>brief</b>	Displays brief information about CFM maintenance domains.
<i>domain_name</i>	Name of the maintenance domain.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Examples

The following example shows how to display detailed information about a specific CFM maintenance domain:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet cfm domain test_domain
Domain Name: test_domain          Level:2

Attached to MProfile: maprofile1  VlanId:150  CCEnabled: True
MSTP-176#
```

# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local

To display the maintenance points configured on a device, use the **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local** [**mip** [*level level*] [**service** *vlan*] | **mep** [*domain domain\_name*] [**service** *vlan*]]

## Syntax Description

<i>level</i>	Maintenance level. The level range is from 0 to 7.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN range. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.
<i>domain_name</i>	Name of the maintenance domain.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Examples

The following example shows how to display all the maintenance points configured on a device:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local
Local MEP Configuration
Local MIP Configuration
Port: 1   SvlanId :150   level:2
MSTP-176#
```

## show ethernet cfm maintenance-points

To display information about remote maintenance point domains, use the **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote** in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote** [**domain** *domain\_name*] [**service** *vlan*]

### Syntax Description

<i>domain_name</i>	Name of the maintenance domain.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN range. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

### Examples

The following example shows how to display information about remote maintenance point domains:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote domain test_domain service 6
Maintenance Domain Name: test_domain level:6
Domain Name: ma6          VlanId:6
MPId:34 Remote MAC: 22:22:22:22:31:34
Incoming Port:21 ccLifeTime: 3500 ageOfLastCC: 266
MSTP-176#
```

# show ethernet cfm mpdb

To display the output of the Ethernet CFM MIP database, use the **show ethernet cfm mpdb** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet cfm mpdb** [*level level*] [*service vlan*]

## Syntax Description

<i>level</i>	Maintenance level. The level range is from 0 to 7.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN range. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Examples

The following example shows how to displays the output of the CFM MIP database:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet cfm mpdb level 6 service 6
Level: 6          VlanId:6
MPid:34  Remote MAC: 22:22:22:22:31:34
Ingress Port:21  archiveTimer: 6003500
MSTP-176#
```

# show ethernet cfm statistics

To display the CFM statistics, use the **show ethernet cfm statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show ethernet cfm statistics** [**domain** *domain\_name*] [**service** *vlan*]

## Syntax Description

<i>domain_name</i>	Name of the maintenance domain.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN range. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Examples

The following example shows how to display the CFM statistics:

```
MSTP-176# show ethernet cfm statistics domain test_domain service 6
Domain Name: test_domain VlanId:6      mpId:6
Ccm transmitted:70268  ccmReceivd: 583  ccRecvSeqErr: 1 Lt Unexpected rcv:0  lbr
transmitted: 0  lbr rcvd in order: 0 Lbr Recvd Seq Error:0  lbr rcvd bad msdu: 0
MSTP-176#
```

# show interfaces rep

To display REP configuration and status for a specific interface or for all interfaces, use the **show interfaces rep** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show interfaces** [*interface\_name*] **rep** [**detail**]

## Syntax Description

<i>interface_name</i>	REP configuration and status for a specific physical interface or port channel ID.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed REP configuration and status information.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show interfaces rep** command:

```
MSTP-176# show interfaces rep detail
Phy1  REP enabled
Segment-id: 2 (Preferred)
PortID: 00000019076cb77a
Preferred flag: Yes
Operational Link Status: NO_NEIGHBOR
Current Key: 00000019076cb77a5bdd
Port Role: Fail No Ext Neighbor
Blocked VLAN: 1-4094
Rcvd VLAN: <empty>
Admin-svlan: 0
Admin-cvlan: 0
Preempt Delay Timer: disabled
LSL Ageout Timer: 5000 ms
VLAN load balancing: disabled
STCN Propagate to: none
LSL PDU rx: 0, tx: 102
HFL PDU rx: 0, tx: 0
BPA TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
BPA (STCN, LSL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
BPA (STCN, HFL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-ELECTION TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-COMMAND TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-INFO TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
MSTP-176#
```

# show rep topology

To display REP topology information for a segment or for all the segments (including the primary and secondary edge ports in the segment), use the **show rep topology** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show rep topology** [*segment id*] [*archive*] [*detail*]

## Syntax Description

<b>segment</b> <i>id</i>	Displays the REP topology information for a specific segment. The ID range is from 1 to 1024.
<b>archive</b>	Displays the previous topology of the segment.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed REP topology information.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Usage Guidelines

The **archive** keyword is useful for troubleshooting a link failure.

## Examples

The following is a sample output for the **show rep topology** command:

```
MSTP-176# show rep topology
BridgeName          PortName    Edge Role
-----
      10.64.106.37-s1      Phyl      FailNoNbr
MSTP-176#
```



# interface channel-group

To create a channel group on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards, use the **interface channel-group** command in global configuration mode.

```
interface channel-group chanlgrp-num
```

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>chanlgrp-num</i>	ID of the channel group. The channel group range is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 to 11 on the GE_XP and GE_XPE cards.</li><li>• 1 to 2 on the 10GE_XP and 10GE_XPE cards.</li></ul>
---------------------------	---------------------	--

---

---

<b>Command Default</b>	No channel groups are created.
------------------------	--------------------------------

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to create a channel group with id 7: MSTP-176(config)# <b>interface channel-group 7</b>
-----------------	--

# ethernet cfm ieee

To enable CFM on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards, use the **ethernet cfm ieee** command in global configuration mode. To disable CFM on the card, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet cfm ieee**

**[no] ethernet cfm ieee**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** None

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration (config)

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable CFM on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards:

```
MSTP-176# ethernet cfm ieee
```

# ethernet cfm domain

To create a maintenance domain, use the **ethernet cfm domain** in global configuration mode.

**ethernet cfm domain** *domain\_name* **level** *level*

**[no]** **ethernet cfm domain** *domain\_name* **level** *level*

---

## Syntax Description

---

<i>domain_name</i>	Name of the maintenance domain
<i>level</i>	Maintenance level. The level range is from 0 to 7

---

---

## Command Default

No maintenance domain is created.

---

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

---

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a maintenance domain with level 4:

```
MSTP-176# ethernet cfm domain test_domain level 4
```

## ethernet cfm service

To attach the maintenance association to a maintenance domain, use the **ethernet cfm service** command in global configuration mode.

**ethernet cfm service** *service\_name* **vlan** *vlan*

**[no] ethernet cfm service** *service\_name* **vlan** *vlan*

### Syntax Description

<i>service_name</i>	Name of the service identified by the maintenance association.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN range. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Examples

The following example shows how to attach a maintenance association to a maintenance domain:

```
MSTP-176# ethernet cfm service service name vlan 100
```

# rep admin svlan

To configure the REP administrative VLAN to transmit hardware flood layer (HFL) messages, use the **rep admin svlan** command in global configuration mode. To return to the default configuration with VLAN 1 as the administrative VLAN, use the **no** form of this command.

**rep admin svlan** *svlanid*

**no rep admin svlan**

---

## Syntax Description

---

<i>svlanid</i>	SVLAN identifier. The SVLAN range is from 1 to 4093.
----------------	--

---

---

## Command Default

The default administrative VLAN is VLAN 1.

---

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

---

## Usage Guidelines

If the REP administrative VLAN is not configured, the default is VLAN 1. There can be only one administrative VLAN on a switch and on a segment.

---

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the REP administrative VLAN:

```
MSTP-176(config)# rep admin svlan 4000
```

## mac-address-table learning vlan *vlanid*

Use the **mac-address-table learning vlan** global configuration command to enable MAC address learning on a VLAN. Use the no form of this command to disable MAC address learning on a VLAN to control which VLANs can learn MAC addresses.

**mac-address-table learning vlan** *vlanid*

**no mac-address-table learning vlan** <*vlanid*>

---

### Syntax Description

*vlanid* VLAN ID range is 1 to 4093.

---



---

### Command Modes

Global configuration

---

### Command Default

By default, MAC address learning is disabled on all VLANs.

---

### Usage Guidelines

Customers in a service provider network can tunnel a large number of MAC addresses through the network and fill the available MAC address table space. When you control MAC address learning on a VLAN, you can manage the available MAC address table space by controlling which VLANs, and therefore which ports, can learn MAC addresses.

---

### Examples

An example to enable MAC address learning on VLAN 10 is shown:

```
MSTP-176# mac-address-table learning vlan 10
MSTP-176#
```

## [no] mac-address-table learning interface *type port*

Use the **mac-address-table learning interface *type port*** global configuration command to specify interface based learning of MAC addresses.

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type/port</i>	Interface type, and the port number.
---------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------------

---

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable MAC-address learning on an interface:
-----------------	--

```
MSTP-176# mac-address-table learning interface gig 1
MSTP-176#
```

## [no] vlan *vlan-id*

To add a VLAN and enter config-VLAN submode, use the `vlan` command. Use the no form of this command to delete the VLAN.

**vlan** *vlan-id*

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN ID.
--------------------	----------------	----------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Usage Guidelines	None
------------------	------

Examples	This example shows how to add a new VLAN and to enter config-VLAN submode:
----------	--

```
MSTP-176# (config)# vlan 2
MSTP-176# (config-vlan)#
```



## interface gigabitethernet *port*

To enter gigabit ethernet (GigE) interface configuration, use the **interface gigabitethernet** command in the appropriate configuration mode.

**interface gigabitethernet** *port*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port</i> Enter port number 1-20.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

---

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

---

<b>Command Default</b>	
------------------------	--

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	
-------------------------	--

---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter Gigabit Ethernet interface on port 2:
-----------------	---

```
MSTP-176(config)# interface gigabitethernet 2
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

## interface tengigabitethernet *port*

To enter ten gigabit ethernet (10 GigE) interface configuration, use the **interface tengigabitethernet** command in the appropriate configuration mode.

**interface tengigabitethernet** *port*

Syntax Description	<i>port</i>	Enter port number 21-22.
--------------------	-------------	--------------------------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command Default	
-----------------	--

Usage Guidelines	
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter 10GigE interface on port 21:
----------	--

```
MSTP-176(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 21
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

## policy-map *name*

To configure the Quality of Service (QoS) policy map, use the **policy-map** command. Use the no form of this command to delete a policy map.

**policy-map name**

**[no] policy-map name**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Policy map name.
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None

**Examples** This example shows how to create a QoS policy for ingress traffic on an interface command:

```
MSTP-176(config)# policy map pmap
MSTP-176(config-pmap)# police cir percent 60 pir percent 80 bc 4 be 16
MSTP-176(config-pmap)# set cos 8
MSTP-176(config-pmap)# service-policy input servpoll
MSTP-176# end
```

## [no] mvr

Use the **mvr** global configuration command to enable the multicast VLAN registration (MVR) feature on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE. Use the **[no] mvr** form of this command to disable MVR and its options.

**mvr group ip-address vlan** *vlan-id*

**[no] mvr group ip-address vlan** *vlan-id*

---

**Command Modes** Global Configuration

---

**Command Default** MVR is disabled by default.

---

**Usage Guidelines** A maximum of 256 MVR multicast groups can be configured on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE. MVR can be enabled only after the multi-group address and VLAN are configured.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to configure 228.1.23.4 as an IP multicast address:

```
MSTP-176(config)# mvr group 228.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to set VLAN 2 as the multicast VLAN:

```
MSTP-176(config)# mvr vlan 2
```

This example shows how to enable MVR:

```
MSTP-176(config)# mvr
```

This example shows how to disable MVR:

```
MSTP-176(config)# no mvr
```

# mvr vlan

To specify the VLAN (SVLAN) to act as a multicast VLAN, use the **mvr vlan** command. All ports must belong to this VLAN.

**mvr vlan** *svlan*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>svlan</i> SVLAN ID.
---------------------------	------------------------

---

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global Configuration
----------------------	----------------------

---

<b>Command Default</b>	By default MVR is disabled on a SVLAN.
------------------------	--

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a VLAN to act as the multicast VLAN: <pre>MSTP-176(config)# mvr vlan 22</pre>
-----------------	--

## mvr group *ip address count*

To configure an IP multicast address on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, or 10GE\_XPE card, use the *count* parameter to configure a contiguous series of MVR group addresses. Any multicast data sent to this address is sent to all source ports on the switch and all receiver ports that have elected to receive data on that multicast address. Each multicast address would correspond to one television channel.

**mvr group ip address count**

Syntax Description	<i>count</i>	The range for <i>count</i> is 1 to 256.
--------------------	--------------	---

Command Modes	Global Configuration (config)
---------------	-------------------------------

Command Default	By default MVR is disabled on a SVLAN.
-----------------	--

Examples	The following example shows how to configure two contiguous MVR address groups:
----------	---

```
MSTP-176(config)# mvr group 228.1.23.4 2
```

## ethernet cfm cc\_interval *interval*

To configure the value of the Continuity Check timer (CC timer), use the **ethernet cfm cc\_interval** command in CFM maintenance association configuration mode.

**ethernet cfm cc\_interval** *interval*

[no] **ethernet cfm cc\_interval** *interval*

---

### Syntax Description

---

<i>interval</i>	Continuity Check timer interval. The interval values are 1 second, 10 seconds, and 1 minute.
-----------------	--

---

---

### Command Default

The default configuration is 1 second.

---

### Command Modes

CFM Maintenance Association configuration (config-ecfm-srv)

---

### Examples

The following example shows how to set the value of the CC timer to 10 seconds:

```
MSTP-176(config-ecfm-srv)# ethernet cfm cc_interval 10s
```

## service *service\_name*

To configure the service name for the maintenance association, use the **service *service\_name*** command in CFM maintenance association configuration mode.

**service *service\_name***

---

### Syntax Description

---

<i>service_name</i>	Service name of the maintenance association.
---------------------	--

---

---

### Command Modes

CFM Maintenance Association configuration (config-ecfm-srv)

---

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure a CFM service:

```
MSTP-176(config-ecfm-srv)# service service_name
```



# continuity-check

To enable the CC timer for the maintenance association profile, use the **continuity-check** command in CFM maintenance association configuration mode. To disable the CC timer for the maintenance association profile, use the **no** form of this command.

**continuity-check**

**[no] continuity-check**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** Continuity check is disabled by default.

---

**Command Modes** CFM Maintenance Association configuration (config-ecfm-srv)

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable the CC timer for the maintenance association profile:

```
MSTP-176(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
```

## name vlan *name*

To configure the VLAN, use the **name vlan *name*** command in VLAN interface configuration mode.

**name vlan *name***

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Specify the name of the VLAN.
---------------------------	---

---

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN interface configuration
----------------------	------------------------------

---

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, no name is assigned to a VLAN.
------------------------	--

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Names with blank spaces can be provided by enclosing the name within double quotes.
-------------------------	---

---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the VLAN name:
-----------------	---

```
MSTP-176(config-vlan)# name MYVLAN
```

# protected

To enable or disable Fast Automatic Protection Switching (FAPS) on the specified SVLAN, use the `protected` command.

**protected**

**[no] protected**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** VLAN interface configuration

---

**Command Default** By default, FAPS is disabled on all SVLANs.

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the card for protection:

```
MSTP-176(config-vlan)# protected
```

# ip igmp snooping

To enable IGMP snooping, use the **ip igmp snooping** command. Use the no form of this command to disable IGMP snooping.

**ip igmp snooping**

**no ip igmp snooping**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** By default, IGMP snooping is disabled on all SVLANs.

---

**Command Modes** VLAN interface configuration

---

**Usage Guidelines** Before you can enable IGMP snooping configure the VLAN interface for multicast routing.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable IGMP snooping:

```
MSTP-176(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping
MSTP-176(config-vlan)#
```

# ip igmp snooping immediate-leave

To enable IGMPv2 snooping immediate-leave processing on all existing VLAN interfaces, use the **ip igmp snooping immediate-leave** command. Use the no form of this command to disable immediate-leave processing.

**ip igmp snooping immediate-leave**

**no ip igmp snooping immediate-leave**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** By default, IGMP snooping immediate leave is disabled on all SVLANs.

---

**Command Modes** VLAN interface configuration

---

**Usage Guidelines** The immediate-leave feature is supported only with IGMP version 2.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable IGMP immediate-leave processing:

```
MSTP-176(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping immediate-leave
MSTP-176(config-vlan)#
```

# ip igmp snooping report-suppression

To enable report suppression, use the **ip igmp snooping report-suppression** command. Use the no form of this command to disable report suppression and forward the reports to the multicast devices.

**ip igmp snooping report-suppression**

**no ip igmp snooping report-suppression**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** By default, IGMP snooping report-suppression is disabled on all SVLANs.

---

**Command Modes** VLAN interface configuration

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable report suppression:

```
MSTP-176(config-vlan)# ip igmp snooping report-suppression
MSTP-176(config-vlan)#
```

This example shows how to disable report suppression:

```
MSTP-176(config-vlan)# )# no ip igmp snooping report-suppression
MSTP-176(config-vlan)#
```

## channel-group *channel-number* mode *chanlgrp-mode*

To configure the mode for the channel group on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards, use the **channel-group** *channel-number* **mode** *chanlgrp-mode* command in interface configuration mode. To set the channel group mode to active, use the **no** form of this command.

**channel-group** *channel-number* **mode** *chanlgrp-mode*

**[no]** **channel-group** *channel-number* **mode** *chanlgrp-mode*

### Syntax Description

<i>channel-number</i>	Number of the channel group.
<i>chanlgrp-mode</i>	Mode of the channel group. The channel group mode values are active, passive, and manual.

### Command Default

The channel group mode is set to active.

### Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

### Examples

The following example shows how to change the channel group mode to passive:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# channel-group 6 mode passive
```

## channel-group *channel-number* hash *chanlgrp-hash*

To configure the hashing algorithm for the channel group on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards, use the **channel-group *channel-number* hash *chanlgrp-hash*** command in interface configuration mode.

**channel-group *channel-number* hash *chanlgrp-hash***

**[no] channel-group *channel-number* hash *chanlgrp-hash***

### Syntax Description

<i>channel-number</i>	Number of the channel group.
<i>chanlgrp-hash</i>	Hashing algorithm for the channel group. The channel group hash values are sa-incoming, da-incoming, sa-da-incoming, src-ip-tcp-udp, dst-ip-tcp-udp, and src-dst-ip-tcp-udp.

### Command Default

The hashing algorithm is set to sa-da-incoming.

### Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

### Examples

The following example shows how to change the hashing algorithm for the channel group mode to src-ip-tcp-udp:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# channel-group 2 hash src-ip-tcp-udp
```



## channel-group *channel-number* expected speed *chanlgrp-speed*

To change the expected speed of the channel group on the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE cards, use the **channel-group *channel-number* expected speed *chanlgrp-speed*** command in interface configuration mode.

**channel-group *channel-number* expected speed *chanlgrp-speed***

**[no] channel-group *channel-number* expected speed *chanlgrp-speed***

### Syntax Description

<i>channel-number</i>	Number of the channel group.
<i>chanlgrp-speed</i>	Expected speed of the channel group. The channel group speed values are 10, 100, and 1000.

### Command Default

The default expected speed is 1000.

### Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

### Examples

The following example shows how to change the expected speed for the channel group to 100:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# channel-group 2 expected speed 100
```

## description *description*

To specify the port name, use the **description** command in interface configuration mode.

### description

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>description</i> Port name can be a maximum of 32 characters
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To view the ports on an interface, use the <a href="#">show interfaces</a> command in privileged EXEC mode.
-------------------------	---

**Examples** This example shows how to specify a port name:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# description 5p
```

The following partial sample output displays the port name that was set:

```
MSTP-176# show interface
```

```
Port 2 (Client), Port name: 5p
Admin State: ADMIN_OOS_DSBLD, Service State: OOS_MA_DSBLD
Reach: REACH_UNKNOWN, Wavelength: WV_UNKNOWN, AIS Action: NONE
Flow Control: DISABLED, Duplex Mode: FULL, Speed: SPEED_AUTO, MTU: 9700
NI Mode: UNI, MAC Learning: DISABLED, IGMP Static Router Port: DISABLED
Ingress CoS: 0, Ethertype Inner/Outer: 8100/8100, Egress QoS: DISABLED
Committed Info Rate: 100, Burst Size Committed/Excess: BCKT_4K/BCKT_4K
Failed to get PM counters for this port
```

```
MSTP-176#
```

# ethernet oam

To enable EFM on an interface, use the **ethernet oam** command in interface configuration mode. To disable EFM on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam**

**[no] ethernet oam**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** EFM is disabled by default.

---

**Command Modes** Interface Configuration (config-if)

---

**Usage Guidelines** When EFM is configured on an interface, the default mode of the EFM client is active. When the EFM mode is enabled on two interfaces passing traffic, both interfaces cannot be in passive mode. Both interfaces can be in active mode, and one can be in active mode and the other in passive mode.

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable EFM on an interface:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam
```

# ethernet oam mode

To configure the EFM mode (active or passive) and the timeout parameter, use the **ethernet oam command** in interface configuration mode. To return to the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam [mode {active | passive} | timeout *seconds*]**

**[no] ethernet oam [mode {active | passive} | timeout *seconds*]**

## Syntax Description

<b>mode</b>	Sets the EFM client mode.
<b>active</b>	Sets the EFM client mode to active after the interface was previously placed in passive mode. The default mode is active.
<b>passive</b>	Sets the EFM client mode to passive. In passive mode, a device cannot initiate discovery, inquire about variables, or set loopback mode.
<b>timeout</b>	Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, after which a device declares its EFM peer to be nonoperational and resets its state machine.
<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds of the timeout period. The range is from 2 to 30 seconds. The default is 5.

## Command Default

EFM mode is active by default.

## Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

When EFM is configured on an interface, the default mode of the EFM client is active. When the EFM mode is enabled on two interfaces passing traffic, both interfaces cannot be in passive mode. Both interfaces can be in active mode, and one can be in active mode and the other in passive mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the EFM mode as passive with 25 seconds as timeout period:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam mode passive timeout 25
```

# ethernet oam link-monitor frame

To configure an error frame threshold or window on an EFM interface, use the **ethernet oam link-monitor frame** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the error frame threshold or window, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam link-monitor frame** {**threshold** {**high** {**none**| *high frames*} | **low** {*low frames*}} | **window** *milliseconds*}

**[no] ethernet oam link-monitor frame** {**threshold** {**high** {**none**| *high frames*} | **low** {*low frames*}} | **window** *milliseconds*}

## Syntax Description

<b>threshold</b>	Sets the number of error frames at, above, or below which an action is triggered.
<b>high</b>	Sets a high error frame threshold in number of frames. High threshold must be greater than the low threshold.
<b>none</b>	Disables a high threshold.
<i>high-frames</i>	Integer in the range of 1 to 65535 that sets the high threshold in number of frames. There is no default. The high threshold must be configured.
<b>low</b>	Sets a low error frame threshold in number of frames.
<i>low-frames</i>	Integer in the range of 0 to 65535 that sets the low threshold in number of frames. The default is 1.
<b>window</b>	Sets a window and period of time during which error frames are counted.
<i>milliseconds</i>	Integer in the range of 10 to 600 that represents milliseconds in multiples of 10. The default is 10.

## Command Default

The **ethernet oam link-monitor frame** command is not configured.

## Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

The **ethernet oam link-monitor frame** command configures a number of error frames that triggers an action or a period of time in which error frames are counted.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure an EFM link-monitor frame window of 300 milliseconds:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame window 300
```

# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period

To configure an error frame period on an EFM interface, use the **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the error frame period, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period** {**threshold** {**high** {**none** | *high-frames*} | **low** {*low-frames*}} | **window** *frames*}

[**no**] **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period** {**threshold** {**high** {**none** | *high-frames*} | **low** {*low-frames*}} | **window** *frames*}

## Syntax Description

<b>threshold</b>	Sets the number of error frames for the period at, above, or below which an action is triggered.
<b>high</b>	Sets a high threshold for the error frame period in number of frames.
<b>none</b>	Disables a high threshold.
<i>high-frames</i>	Integer in the range of 1 to 65535 that sets the high threshold in number of frames. There is no default. The high threshold must be configured.
<b>low</b>	Sets a low error frame threshold for the error frame period in number of frames.
<i>low-frames</i>	Integer in the range of 0 to 65535 that sets the low threshold in number of frames. The default is 1.
<b>window</b>	Sets a window and period of time during which error frames are counted.
<i>frames</i>	Integer in the range of 1 to 65535 that sets the window size in number of frames. Each value is a multiple of 10000. The default is 1000.

## Command Default

The **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period** command is not configured.

## Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

The **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period** command configures an error frame period in number of frames. When a high threshold is configured, it must be at least as same as the low threshold for frame errors.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure an EFM link-monitor frame-period window of 20000 frames:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period window 2
```

The following example shows how to configure an EFM link-monitor frame-period low threshold of 500 frames:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period threshold low 500
```

# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds

To configure the frame-seconds period on an EFM interface, use the **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the frame-seconds period, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds** {**threshold** {**high** {**none** *high-frames*} | **low** {*low-frames*}} | **window** *milliseconds*}

**[no]** **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds** {**threshold** {**high** {**none** *high-frames*} | **low** {*low-frames*}} | **window** *milliseconds*}

## Syntax Description

<b>threshold</b>	Sets a number at, above, or below which an action is triggered.
<b>high</b>	Sets a high error frame-seconds threshold in number of seconds.
<b>none</b>	Disables a high threshold.
<i>high-frames</i>	Integer in the range of 1 to 900 that sets the high threshold in number of frames. There is no default. The high threshold must be configured.
<b>low</b>	Sets a low error frame-seconds threshold in number of seconds.
<i>low-frames</i>	Integer in the range of 0 to 900 that sets the low threshold in number of frames. The default is 1.
<b>window</b>	Sets a window and period of time during which error frames are counted.
<i>milliseconds</i>	Integer in the range of 100 to 9000 that represents a number of milliseconds in multiples of 100. The default is 100.

## Command Default

The **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds** command is not configured.

## Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

The **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds** command configures a number of error frames that triggers an action or a period of time in which error frames are counted.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure an EFM link-monitor frame-seconds window of 30000 milliseconds (30 seconds):

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds window 300
```

# ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold

To configure a specific action to occur when a high threshold for an error is exceeded on an EFM interface, use the **ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the high-threshold action, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action {none|disable-port}**

**[no] ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action {nonen|disable-port}**

## Syntax Description

<b>action</b>	Specifies the action taken when the high threshold for an error is exceeded.
<b>none</b>	Specifies that no action is taken.
<b>disable-port</b>	Performs an error-disable function on the interface.

## Command Default

A high-threshold action is not configured.

## Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the disable-port action to occur when the high threshold for an error is exceeded:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action disable-port
```



# ethernet oam remote-failure link-fault

To configure the EFM Remote Failure Indication (RFI), use the **ethernet oam remote-failure link-fault** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet oam remote-failure link-fault action error-block-interface**

**[no] ethernet oam remote-failure link-fault action error-block-interface**

## Syntax Description

<b>action</b>	Specifies the action that is taken for RFI.
<b>error-block-interface</b>	Specifies the interface that is placed in the error-block state.

## Command Default

The remote failure action is not configured.

## Command Modes

Interface Configuration (config-if)

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the error-block-interface action to occur for a remote failure:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet oam remote-failure link-fault action error-block-interface
```

## ethernet cfm mip

To create a MIP and configure the MIP parameters, use the **ethernet cfm mip** command in interface configuration mode.

**ethernet cfm mip level** *level* **vlan** *vlan*

**[no] ethernet cfm mip level** *level* **vlan** *vlan*

### Syntax Description

<i>level</i>	Maintenance level. The level range is from 0 to 7.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN level. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.

### Command Default

No MIP is created.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

### Examples

The following example shows how to create a MIP with the maintenance level 4 and VLAN 100:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet cfm mip level 4 vlan 100
```

# ethernet cfm mep

To create a MEP and configure the MEP parameters, use the **ethernet cfm mep** command in interface configuration mode.

**ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain\_name* **mepid** *mepid* **vlan** *vlan*

**[no] ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain\_name* **mepid** *mepid* **vlan** *vlan*

## Syntax Description

<i>domain_name</i>	Name of the maintenance domain that contains this MEP.
<i>mepid</i>	ID of MEP. The MEPID range is from 1 to 8191.
<i>vlan</i>	VLAN level. The VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.

## Command Default

No MEP is created by default.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a MEP:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep domain test_mep mepid 100 vlan 200
```

# ethernet cfm interface

To enable CFM on the interface, use the **ethernet cfm interface** in interface configuration mode. To disable CFM on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**ethernet cfm interface**

**[no] ethernet cfm interface**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** CFM is disabled on the interface by default.

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable CFM on the interface:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ethernet cfm interface
```

# rep segment

To enable REP on an interface and to assign a segment ID to it, use the **rep segment** command in interface configuration mode. REP is disabled on all interfaces by default. To disable REP on an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**rep segment** {*id*} [**edge** [**no-neighbor**] [**primary**]] [**preferred**]

**[no] rep segment** {*id*} [**edge** [**no-neighbor**] [**primary**]] [**preferred**]

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Segment ID assigned to the interface; The range of ID is from 1 to 1024.
<b>edge</b>	Configures the port as an edge port. If you enter the <b>edge</b> keyword without the <b>primary</b> keyword, the port is configured as a secondary edge port. Each segment has only two edge ports.
<b>no-neighbor</b>	Specifies that the edge port must not have a neighbor port.
<b>primary</b>	Specifies that the port is the primary edge port. A segment has only one primary edge port. If you configure two ports in a segment as the primary edge port, for example ports on different switches, the REP selects one of them to serve as the segment primary edge port.
<b>preferred</b>	Configures the edge port as the preferred alternate port or the preferred port for VLAN load balancing. Configuring a port as <b>preferred</b> does not guarantee the port to become an alternate port; it gives the port preference over other similar ports. The alternate port is usually a previously failed port.

## Command Default

REP is disabled on the interface.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

When REP is enabled on an interface, the default is for the port to be a regular segment port

You must configure two edge ports on each REP segment. If you configure two ports in a segment as the primary edge port, for example, ports on different switches, the configuration is allowed. However, REP selects one of the ports to serve as the segment primary edge port. If you enable REP on two ports on a switch, the ports must be either regular segment ports or edge ports.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enable REP on a regular segment port:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100
```

The following example shows how to enable REP on a port and identify the port as the REP primary edge port:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge primary
```

The following example shows how to enable REP on a port and identify the port as the REP secondary edge port:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge
```

Other Examples:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge no-neighbor  
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge no-neighbor primary  
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 preferred  
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge preferred  
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge primary preferred  
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge no-neighbor preferred  
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep segment 100 edge no-neighbor primary preferred
```

# rep stcn

To configure the edge port to send REP segment topology change notifications (STCNs) to another interface or to other segments, use the **rep stcn** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the sending of STCNs to the interface or segment, use the **no** form of this command.

**rep stcn** {**interface** {*interface-id*} | **segment** {*id\_list*}}

[**no**] **rep stcn** {**interface** {*interface-id*} | **segment** {*id\_list*}}

## Syntax Description

<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Identifies a physical interface or port channel to receive STCNs.
<b>segment</b>	Identifies one REP segment or list of segments to receive STCNs.
<i>id_list</i>	Segment ID list. The valid range is from 1 to 1024.

## Command Default

Transmission of STCNs to other interfaces and segments is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

STCNs are disabled by default. This command does not apply to regular segment ports.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a REP edge port to send STCNs:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep stcn segment 50
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep stcn interface <1-22>
```

## rep preempt delay

To configure a waiting period after a segment port failure and recovery before VLAN load balancing is triggered, use the **rep preempt delay** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the configured delay, use the **no** form of this command.

**rep preempt delay** {*seconds*}

**[no] rep preempt delay**

### Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds to delay REP preemption. The time delay range is from 15 to 300.
----------------	--

### Command Default

No preemption delay is set if you do not enter the **rep preempt delay** command. The default setting is manual preemption with no delay.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

### Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the REP primary edge port. Enter this command and configure a preempt delay if you want VLAN load balancing to automatically trigger after a link failure and recovery.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure REP preemption time delay of 100 seconds on the primary edge port:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep preempt delay 100
```



# rep preempt

To manually start the REP preemption, use the **rep preempt** command in interface configuration mode. The **no** form of this command is used to de-activate the REP VLAN load balancing.

**rep preempt**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Default** Manual preemption is the default behavior.

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

---

**Usage Guidelines** Enter this command on the primary edge port where VLAN load balancing is configured.

---

**Examples** The following example shows how to manually trigger REP preemption:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep preempt
```

## rep preempt segment

To manually start the REP preemption on a segment, use the **rep preempt segment** command in interface configuration mode. This command does not have a **no** form.

**rep preempt segment** *segment\_id*

---

### Syntax Description

---

<i>segment_id</i>	ID of the REP segment. The value ranges from 1 to 1024.
-------------------	---

---



---

### Command Default

Manual preemption is the default behavior.

---

### Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

---

### Usage Guidelines

Enter this command on the switch that has the primary edge port.

---

### Examples

The following example shows how to manually trigger REP preemption on segment 100:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep preempt segment 100
```

# rep block port

To configure REP VLAN load balancing on the REP primary edge port, use the **rep block port** in interface configuration mode. To return to the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**rep block port** {*id port\_id* | **preferred**} **vlan** {*vlan\_list* | **all**}

[**no**] **rep block port** {*id port\_id* | **preferred**} **vlan** {*vlan\_list* | **all**}

## Syntax Description

<b>id</b> <i>port_id</i>	Identifies the VLAN blocking alternate port by entering the unique port ID that is automatically generated when REP is enabled. The REP port ID is a 16 character hexadecimal value. For example, 0X0080001647FB1780
<b>preferred</b>	Identifies the VLAN blocking alternate port as the segment port. Entering the <b>preferred</b> keyword does not ensure that the preferred port is the alternate port; it gives it preference over other similar ports.
<b>vlan</b>	Identifies the VLANs to be blocked.
<i>vlan_list</i>	VLAN ID from 1 to 4094 or a range or sequence of VLANs (such as 1-3, 22, 41-44) of VLANs to be blocked.
<b>all</b>	Blocks all VLANs.

## Command Default

All VLANs are blocked at the primary edge port by default.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Usage Guidelines

The default behavior after you enter the **rep preempt segment** privileged EXEC command (for manual preemption) is to block all VLANs at the primary edge port. This behavior remains until you configure the **rep block port** command.

If the primary edge port cannot determine which port is to be the alternate port, the default action is no preemption and no VLAN load balancing.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the alternate port to block VLANs 1 to 100:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# rep block port id 0X0080001647FB1780 vlan 1-100
```

# shutdown

To disable a port, use the **shutdown** command. Use the **no shutdown** command to enable the port. This command can be executed only by administrators.

**shutdown**

**no shutdown**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

---

**Examples** This example shows how to shutdown traffic on vlan 2:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# shutdown vlan 2
```

## mtu *bytes*

To set the maximum frame size that will be accepted by the port, use the **mtu** command.

To enable jumbo frames on an interface by adjusting the maximum transmission unit (MTU), use the **mtu** command.

**mtu <bytes>**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>bytes</i> Byte size; Valid values are 64-9700.
<b>Defaults</b>	By default, jumbo frames are disabled. The default mtu value is 9700
<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Login as an administrator and make sure that the port is down administratively to make this setting.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify an MTU of 1800 bytes: <pre>MSTP (config)# interface GigabitEthernet 2 MSTP (config-if)# mtu 1800</pre>

## speed *auto/1000, 10000*

To enable auto negotiation or to set the speed manually, use the **speed** command in interface configuration mode.

### Syntax Description

<i>auto</i>	Enables Fast Ethernet auto negotiation. The interface automatically operates at 1000 Mbps or 10000 Mbps depending on environmental factors, such as the type of media and transmission speeds for the peer cards, hubs, and switches used in the network configuration. Auto negotiation is the default.
-------------	--

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Usage Guidelines

The speed of client and trunk ports of GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE can be set accordingly:

**Table C-2**      **Setting speed values**

Card	Ports	Speed
GE_XP and GE_XPE	Client ports 1 to 20	auto 1000 Mbps
GE_XP and GE_XPE	Trunk ports 21 and 22	10000
10 GE-XP and 10 GE_XPE	Trunk ports 1 to 4	10000

### Examples

The following example specifies 1000 Mbps operation:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# speed 1000
```

# flowcontrol on|off

To set a gigabit ethernet interface to send or receive pause frames, use the **flowcontrol** ON or OFF command.

**flowcontrol** *on|off*

## Syntax Description

<i>on</i>	Enables a port to receive and process pause frames from remote ports or send pause frames to remote ports.
<i>off</i>	Prevents a port from receiving and processing pause frames from remote ports or from sending pause frames to remote ports.

## Defaults

By default, Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface ports are set to off.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Usage Guidelines

Pause frames are special packets that signal a source to stop sending frames for a specific period of time because the buffers are full.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable a port to pause frames:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# flowcontrol receive on
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

# switchport mode trunk

To set a port as UNI/NNI, use the **switchport mode trunk** command.

**switchport mode trunk**

---

## Defaults

By default, all client ports are dot1q-tunnel and all trunk ports are trunk.

---

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

---

## Usage Guidelines

The port has to be administratively down to make these settings

---

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a port for trunk mode:

```
MSTP(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
```

To verify your settings enter the [show interfaces](#) privileged EXEC command.



# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel

These commands set a port as UNI/NNI, use the **switchport mode trunk** command.

**switchport mode dot1q-tunnel**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** By default, all client ports are dot1q-tunnel and all trunk ports are trunk

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

---

**Usage Guidelines** Use the [switchport mode trunk](#) command to cause the interface to become a trunk.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a port as an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
```

To verify your settings enter the [show interfaces](#) privileged EXEC command.

## service-policy input *name*

To set the ingress and egress QoS parameters on the port by mapping relevant policies to the port, use the **service-policy input** command.

**service-policy input** *name*

[no] **service-policy input** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of a service policy map to be attached.
--------------------	-------------	--

Defaults	No policy maps are attached.
----------	------------------------------

Command Modes	Interface configuration
---------------	-------------------------

Usage Guidelines	The port must be administratively down for configuring.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to attach a policy map to an interface:
----------	--

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# service-policy input pmap1
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

## service-policy output *name*

To set the ingress and egress QoS parameters on the port by mapping relevant policies to the port, use the **service-policy output *name*** command in interface configuration command.

**service-policy output *name***

**[no] service-policy output *name***

---

**Syntax Description**

---

*name* Name of a service policy map to be attached.

---

---

**Defaults**

No policy map is attached.

---

**Command Modes**

Interface configuration

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to attach a policy map to an output interface:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# service-policy output policy9
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

## service instance ethernet *name*

To create a service instance on an interface, use the **service instance ethernet *name*** command.

**service instance ethernet *name***

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of a service instance. Maximum characters are 32
---------------------------	-------------	---

---

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

---

---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a service instance:
-----------------	--

---

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# service instance Ethernet servether1
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

# l2protocol-tunnel

To enable protocol tunneling on an interface, use the **l2protocol-tunnel** command.

**l2protocol-tunnel**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** No Layer 2 protocol packets are tunneled.

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enable protocol tunneling:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

## [no] switchport port-security mac-address *mac-address*

To configure a secure MAC address for an interface, use the **switchport port-security mac-address** command.

**switchport port-security mac-address** *mac-address*

**[no] switchport port-security mac-address** *mac-address*

Syntax Description	<i>mac-address</i>	MAC address of the port. The format is 00:00:00:00:00:00
--------------------	--------------------	--

Defaults	MAC address is not secured on the port.
----------	---

Command Modes	Interface configuration
---------------	-------------------------

Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure a MAC address as secure on the interface:</p> <pre>MSTP-176(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address ff:ee:00:12:30:04</pre>
----------	---

# ip igmp snooping mrouter

To configure a Layer 2 port as a multicast router port, use the `ip igmp snooping mrouter` command. Use the `no` form of this command to remove the configuration.

**ip igmp snooping mroute**

---

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

---

**Usage Guidelines** Takes effect on SVLANS associated with the port where IGMP is enabled.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to specify the next-hop interface to the multicast router:

```
MSTP-176(config-if)# ip igmp snooping mrouter interface gigabitethernet 5
MSTP-176(config-if)#
```

# encapsulation default

To set the encapsulation method used by the interface, use the **encapsulation default** command in service interface configuration mode.

**encapsulation default**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Service instance configuration

---

**Usage Guidelines** Execute the `rew ing tag push dot1 <svlan>` command to set the port in transparent mode.

---

**Examples** `MSTP-176(config-if-srv)# encapsulation default`



## encapsulation dot1q *first cvlan last cvlan*

To enable IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified subinterface in a virtual LAN (VLAN), use the **encapsulation dot1q *first cvlan last cvlan***> command in service interface configuration mode or subinterface configuration mode

```
encapsulation dot1q first cvlan last cvlan>
```

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<code>&lt;first cvlan&gt; &lt;last cvlan&gt;</code> Comma must be entered to separate each customer VLAN (CVLAN) ID range from the next range.
---------------------------	--

---

This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

<b>Defaults</b>	By default, IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation is disabled.
-----------------	--

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service instance configuration
----------------------	--------------------------------

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation is configurable on interface GiGe and 10Gige interfaces. IEEE 802.1Q is a standard protocol for interconnecting cards and for defining VLAN topologies.
-------------------------	---

---

<b>Examples</b>	<pre>MSTP-176(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 1000 1002</pre>
-----------------	---

# encapsulation untagged

Defines the matching criteria to be used in order to map untagged Ethernet frames ingress on an interface to the appropriate service instance.

**encapsulation untagged**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Service instance configuration

---

**Examples** MSTP-176(config-if-srv)# encapsulation untagged

## bridge-domain *svlan*

To enable RFC 1490 Frame Relay bridging to map a bridged VLAN to the GE\_XP, 10GE\_XP, GE\_XPE, and 10GE\_XPE card, use the **bridge-domain** command in service interface configuration mode.

**bridge-domain** *svlan*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>svlan</i>	SVLAN ID to be used in the bridging configuration. The valid range is from 1 to 4093.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Bridging is disabled.
-----------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service instance configuration
----------------------	--------------------------------

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows the GE_XP, 10GE_XP, GE_XPE, and 10GE_XPE being configured for IEEE 802.1Q VLAN bridging using a VLAN ID of 99:
-----------------	--

```
MSTP-176(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 99
```

## police cir percent % bc *bytes* be *bytes*

To configure traffic policing based on a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface, use the police command in policy-map configuration mode.

**police cir percent % bc *bytes* be *bytes***

### Syntax Description

<b>cir</b>	Committed information rate. Indicates that the cir will be used for policing traffic.
<b>percent</b>	Specifies that percent of bandwidth will be used for calculating the cir.
<b>%</b>	Specifies the bandwidth percentage. Valid range is a number from 1 to 100.
<b>bc</b>	Conform burst (bc) size used by the first token bucket for policing traffic.
<b>be</b>	Peak burst (be) size used by the second token bucket for policing traffic.

### Defaults

By default, traffic policing is disabled.

### Command Modes

Policy-map configuration and VLAN profile configuration.

### Examples

The following example configures traffic policing using a cir and a pir based on a percentage of bandwidth. In this example, a cir of 20 percent and a pir of 40 percent have been specified. Additionally, an optional bc value and be value (300 ms and 400 ms, respectively) have been specified.

```
MSTP(config-pmap)# police cir percent 20 bc 300 ms be 400 ms
```

## set cos *number*

To set the Layer 2 class of service (CoS) value of an outgoing packet, use the set cos command in policy-map class configuration mode.

**set cos *number***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	<p>Specify the CoS value to be applied to the 802.1Q SVLAN tag. Values 0 through 7 specify constant values for the CoS. Values 8 and 9 mean:</p> <p>8 = TRUST. This value indicates that the CVLAN CoS value must be trusted, i.e. copied into the SVLAN CoS field.</p> <p>9 = CVLAN. This value indicates that the SVLAN CoS field is set based on the value of the CVLAN ID. This mapping is provided by an EVC service instance. A service instance on an interface can be defined to match frames with one or more CVLANs. That service instance can also have a policy applied that specifies a CoS. The result is a mapping from CVLAN to CoS on an interface.</p>
---------------------------	---------------	--

**Defaults** By default, no CoS value is set for the outgoing packet.

**Command Modes** Policy-map configuration.

**Usage Guidelines** Enter upto 9 CoS values.

**Examples** In the following example, the policy map called "cos-set" is created to assign different CoS values for different types of traffic.

```
MSTP(config)# policy-map cos-set
MSTP(config-pmap-c)# set cos 1
```

## wrr-queue cos-map *queue-id cos1 ... cosn*

To map CoS values to drop thresholds for a queue, use the wrr-queue cos-map command.

**wrr-queue cos-map** *queue-id cos1 ... cosn*

### Syntax Description

<i>queue-id</i>	Queue number; the valid value is 1.
<i>cos1 ... cosn</i>	CoS value; valid values are from 0 to 9.

### Command Modes

Policy-map configuration.

### Examples

This example shows how to map the CoS values 0 and 1 to standard transmit queue 1

```
MSTP(config-pmap)# wrr-queue cos-map 1 1 0
MSTP(config-pmap)#
```

## wrr-queue queue-id *weight 1-16* bandwidth percent %

To allocate bandwidth between standard transmit queue 1 (low priority) and standard transmit queue 2 (high priority), use the **wrr-queue bandwidth** command.

**wrr-queue <queue-id> weight <1-16> bandwidth percent <%>**

---

**Syntax Description**

*weight <1-16>* WRR weights; valid values are 1 to 15

---

---

**Command Modes**

Policy-map configuration.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to allocate a three-to-one bandwidth ratio:

```
MSTP(config-pmap)# wrr-queue weight 2 bandwidth 3
```

■ `wrr-queue queue-id weight 1-16 bandwidth percent %`