



Interface and Hardware Component Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers, IOS XR Release 7.0.x

First Published: 2019-08-01

Last Modified: 2020-02-28

Americas Headquarters

Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA
<http://www.cisco.com>
Tel: 408 526-4000
800 553-NETS (6387)
Fax: 408 527-0883

THE SPECIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRODUCTS IN THIS MANUAL ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL STATEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS MANUAL ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BUT ARE PRESENTED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. USERS MUST TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR APPLICATION OF ANY PRODUCTS.

THE SOFTWARE LICENSE AND LIMITED WARRANTY FOR THE ACCOMPANYING PRODUCT ARE SET FORTH IN THE INFORMATION PACKET THAT SHIPPED WITH THE PRODUCT AND ARE INCORPORATED HEREIN BY THIS REFERENCE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO LOCATE THE SOFTWARE LICENSE OR LIMITED WARRANTY, CONTACT YOUR CISCO REPRESENTATIVE FOR A COPY.

The Cisco implementation of TCP header compression is an adaptation of a program developed by the University of California, Berkeley (UCB) as part of UCB's public domain version of the UNIX operating system. All rights reserved. Copyright © 1981, Regents of the University of California.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER WARRANTY HEREIN, ALL DOCUMENT FILES AND SOFTWARE OF THESE SUPPLIERS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITH ALL FAULTS. CISCO AND THE ABOVE-NAMED SUPPLIERS DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT OR ARISING FROM A COURSE OF DEALING, USAGE, OR TRADE PRACTICE.

IN NO EVENT SHALL CISCO OR ITS SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS OR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO DATA ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS MANUAL, EVEN IF CISCO OR ITS SUPPLIERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and phone numbers used in this document are not intended to be actual addresses and phone numbers. Any examples, command display output, network topology diagrams, and other figures included in the document are shown for illustrative purposes only. Any use of actual IP addresses or phone numbers in illustrative content is unintentional and coincidental.

All printed copies and duplicate soft copies of this document are considered uncontrolled. See the current online version for the latest version.

Cisco has more than 200 offices worldwide. Addresses and phone numbers are listed on the Cisco website at www.cisco.com/go/offices.

The documentation set for this product strives to use bias-free language. For purposes of this documentation set, bias-free is defined as language that does not imply discrimination based on age, disability, gender, racial identity, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, and intersectionality. Exceptions may be present in the documentation due to language that is hardcoded in the user interfaces of the product software, language used based on standards documentation, or language that is used by a referenced third-party product.

Cisco and the Cisco logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Cisco and/or its affiliates in the U.S. and other countries. To view a list of Cisco trademarks, go to this URL: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/legal/trademarks.html>. Third-party trademarks mentioned are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (1721R)

© 2019 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.



CONTENTS

PREFACE

Preface xi

Changes to This Document xi

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request xi

CHAPTER 1

New and Changed Feature Information 1

Interface and Hardware Component Features Added or Modified in IOS XR Release 7.0.x 1

CHAPTER 2

Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces 3

Physical Interface Preconfiguration Overview 4

Prerequisites for Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces 4

Benefits of Interface Preconfiguration 4

How to Preconfigure Physical Interfaces 5

Information About Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces 6

Use of the Interface Preconfigure Command 8

CHAPTER 3

Advanced Configuration and Modification of the Management Ethernet Interface 11

Prerequisites for Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces 11

How to Perform Advanced Management Ethernet Interface Configuration 12

Configuring a Management Ethernet Interface 12

IPv6 Stateless Address Auto Configuration on Management Interface 15

Modifying the MAC Address for a Management Ethernet Interface 17

Verifying Management Ethernet Interface Configuration 18

Information About Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces 19

CHAPTER 4

Configuring Ethernet Interfaces 21

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces 21

Information About Configuring Ethernet	25
Default Configuration Values for 100-Gigabit Ethernet	25
Network Interface Speed	26
Configuring Network Interface Speed	26
Using the speed command	26
Using the negotiation auto command	28
Using speed and negotiation auto command	30
Ethernet MTU	32
Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)	33
Enabling LLDP Globally	33
Enabling LLDP Per Interface	34
Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing Tunable Optics	35
Configuring the DWDM Tunable Optics	39
Priority Flow Control (PFC)	47
Restrictions for PFC	48
Configuring Priority Flow Control	48
How to Configure Interfaces in Breakout Mode	49
Information About Breakout	49
Configure Breakout in a Port	50
Remove the Breakout Configuration	50
Verify a Breakout Configuration	50
How to Configure Interfaces in Breakout Mode	51
Information About Breakout	51
Configure Breakout in a Port	51
Remove the Breakout Configuration	51
Verify a Breakout Configuration	51

CHAPTER 5**Configuring Ethernet OAM 53**

Information About Configuring Ethernet OAM	53
Ethernet Link OAM	53
Neighbor Discovery	54
EFD	54
MIB Retrieval	55
Miswiring Detection (Cisco-Proprietary)	55

SNMP Traps	55
Ethernet CFM	55
Maintenance Domains	56
Services	58
Maintenance Points	58
MIP Creation	59
MEP and CFM Processing Overview	59
CFM Protocol Messages	61
Continuity Check (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)	61
Loopback (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)	64
Linktrace (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)	65
Configurable Logging	67
Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM	67
How to Configure Ethernet OAM	68
Configuring Ethernet Link OAM	68
Configuring an Ethernet OAM Profile	69
Attaching an Ethernet OAM Profile to an Interface	75
Configuring Ethernet OAM at an Interface and Overriding the Profile Configuration	76
Verifying the Ethernet OAM Configuration	77
Configuring Ethernet CFM	78
Configuring a CFM Maintenance Domain	78
Configuring Services for a CFM Maintenance Domain	80
Enabling and Configuring Continuity Check for a CFM Service	81
Configuring Automatic MIP Creation for a CFM Service	83
Configuring Cross-Check on a MEP for a CFM Service	84
Configuring Other Options for a CFM Service	86
Configuring CFM MEPs	88
Configuring Y.1731 AIS	90
Configuring AIS in a CFM Domain Service	90
Configuring AIS on a CFM Interface	92
Configuring Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM	93
Verifying the CFM Configuration	95
Troubleshooting Tips	95
CFM Over Bundles	96

Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol	97
Types of Fault Detection	97
UDLD Modes of Operation	98
Configure UDLD	98
Y.1731 Performance Monitoring	101
Two-Way Delay Measurement for Scalability	101
Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement	101
Synthetic Loss Measurement	108
Configuring Synthetic Loss Measurement	108
Bit Error Rate	114
Configuration Examples for Ethernet OAM	117
Configuration Examples for EOAM Interfaces	117
Configuring an Ethernet OAM Profile Globally: Example	117
Configuring Ethernet OAM Features on an Individual Interface: Example	117
Configuring Ethernet OAM Features to Override the Profile on an Individual Interface: Example	118
Clearing Ethernet OAM Statistics on an Interface: Example	118
Enabling SNMP Server Traps on a Router: Example	118
Configuration Examples for Ethernet CFM	119
Ethernet CFM Domain Configuration: Example	119
Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example	119
Flexible Tagging for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example	119
Continuity Check for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example	119
MIP Creation for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example	119
Cross-check for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example	119
Other Ethernet CFM Service Parameter Configuration: Example	120
MEP Configuration: Example	120
Ethernet CFM Show Command: Examples	120
AIS for CFM Configuration: Examples	123
AIS for CFM Show Commands: Examples	124
show ethernet cfm interfaces ais Command: Example	124
show ethernet cfm local meps Command: Examples	124
show ethernet cfm local meps detail Command: Example	126

CHAPTER 6	Configuring Integrated Routing and Bridging	127
	IRB Introduction	127
	Bridge-Group Virtual Interface	128
	Supported Features on a BVI	128
	BVI Interface and Line Protocol States	129
	Prerequisites for Configuring IRB	129
	Restrictions for Configuring IRB	130
	How to Configure IRB	131
	Configuring the Bridge Group Virtual Interface	131
	Configuration Guidelines	131
	Configuring the Layer 2 AC Interfaces	133
	Configuring a Bridge Group and Assigning Interfaces to a Bridge Domain	134
	Associating the BVI as the Routed Interface on a Bridge Domain	135
	Displaying Information About a BVI	137
	Additional Information on IRB	137
	Packet Flows Using IRB	137
	Packet Flows When Host A Sends to Host B on the Bridge Domain	138
	Packet Flows When Host A Sends to Host C From the Bridge Domain to a Routed Interface	138
	Packet Flows When Host C Sends to Host B From a Routed Interface to the Bridge Domain	139
	Configuration Examples for IRB	139
	Basic IRB Configuration: Example	139
	IPv4 Addressing on a BVI Supporting Multiple IP Networks: Example	140
	IRB With BVI and VRRP Configuration: Example	140

CHAPTER 7	Configuring Link Bundling	143
	Limitations and Compatible Characteristics of Ethernet Link Bundles	144
	Configuring Ethernet Link Bundles	145
	Configuring LACP Fallback	150
	VLANs on an Ethernet Link Bundle	151
	Configuring VLAN over Bundles	152
	152	
	LACP Short Period Time Intervals	156
	Configuring the Default LACP Short Period Time Interval	156

Configuring Custom LACP Short Period Time Intervals	158
Information About Configuring Link Bundling	164
IEEE 802.3ad Standard	164
Link Bundle Configuration Overview	165
Link Switchover	165
LACP Fallback	166
<hr/>	
CHAPTER 8	Configuring Traffic Mirroring 167
Introduction to Traffic Mirroring	167
Traffic Mirroring Types	168
Traffic Mirroring Terminology	169
Characteristics of Source Port	169
Characteristics of Destination Port	170
Characteristics of Monitor Session	170
Restrictions	170
Configure Traffic Mirroring	171
Configure Remote Traffic Mirroring	172
Configuring ACLs for Traffic Mirroring	174
Attaching the Configurable Source Interface	175
Configuring UDF-Based ACL for Traffic Mirroring	177
Verifying UDF-based ACL	178
Traffic Mirroring on Layer 2 Interfaces	179
Monitoring Traffic Mirroring on a Layer 2 Interface	179
ERSPAN	179
Monitor Multiple ERSPAN Sessions with SPAN and Security ACL	180
Configure Multiple ERSPAN monitor Sessions with SPAN and Security ACL	180
Introduction to ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit	180
Topology	181
Configure ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit	181
SPAN	184
SPAN over Pseudo-Wire	184
Limitations	184
Configuring SPAN over Pseudo-Wire	184
Verifying SPAN over Pseudo-Wire	185

Troubleshooting Traffic Mirroring 186

CHAPTER 9

Configuring Virtual Loopback and Null Interfaces 191

Information About Configuring Virtual Interfaces 191

Virtual Loopback Interface Overview 191

Prerequisites for Configuring Virtual Interfaces 192

Configuring Virtual Loopback Interfaces 192

Null Interface Overview 194

Configuring Null Interfaces 194

Configuring Virtual IPv4 Interfaces 196

CHAPTER 10

Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces 199

How to Configure 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces 199

Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Subinterfaces 199

Verification 202

Configuring an Attachment Circuit on a VLAN 202

Removing an 802.1Q VLAN Subinterface 204

Information About Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces 205

Subinterfaces 205

Subinterface MTU 205

EFPs 206

Layer 2 VPN on VLANs 206

Layer 3 QinQ 206

CHAPTER 11

Configuring GRE Tunnels 209

Configuring GRE Tunnels 209

Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation 210

Configuration 211

Running Configuration 214

Verification 217

CHAPTER 12

Configuring Controllers 221

Optics Controllers 221

Maintenance Mode 222

Performance Monitoring	223
How to Configure Controllers	223
Configuring Optics Controller	223
Configuring Port Mode Speed	225
Configuring Wavelength	229
Configuring Coherent DSP Controller	231
Configuring Performance Monitoring	232
Verify Controller Details	233

CHAPTER 13**Global Navigation Satellite System 235**

Configuring the Global Navigation Satellite System	235
Information About GNSS	235
Overview of GNSS	235
Operation of GNSS Module	236
Prerequisites for GNSS	237
Restrictions for GNSS	237
Configure GNSS	237



Preface



Note This product has reached end-of-life status. For more information, see the [End-of-Life and End-of-Sale Notices](#).

The *Interface and Hardware Component Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers* provides information and procedures related to router interface and hardware configuration.

The preface contains the following sections:

- [Changes to This Document, on page xi](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, on page xi](#)

Changes to This Document

This table lists the technical changes made to this document since it was first released.

Table 1: Changes to This Document

Date	Summary
August 2019	Initial release of this document.
March 2020	Republished for 7.0.2.

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

Subscribe to *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, as an RSS feed and deliver content directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service.



CHAPTER 1

New and Changed Feature Information

This table summarizes the new and changed feature information for the *Interface and Hardware Component Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers*, and tells you where they are documented.

- [Interface and Hardware Component Features Added or Modified in IOS XR Release 7.0.x](#), on page 1

Interface and Hardware Component Features Added or Modified in IOS XR Release 7.0.x

Feature	Description	Introduced/Changed in Release	Where Documented
Event-driven Telemetry Support	Provides support for Event-driven Telemetry Support on LLDP.	Release 7.0.1	<i>Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers</i>
SPAN over Pseudo-Wire	Provides support for SPAN over Pseudo-Wire.	Release 7.0.2	For more information about the feature, see the Configuring Traffic Mirroring chapter in the <i>Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference for Cisco NCS 5500 and NCS 540 and NCS 560 Series Routers</i>



CHAPTER 2

Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces

This module describes the preconfiguration of physical interfaces.

Preconfiguration is supported for these types of interfaces and controllers:

- 100-Gigabit Ethernet
- Management Ethernet

Preconfiguration allows you to configure line cards before they are inserted into the router. When the cards are inserted, they are instantly configured. The preconfiguration information is created in a different system database tree, rather than with the regularly configured interfaces. That database tree is known as the *preconfiguration directory* on the route processor.

There may be some preconfiguration data that cannot be verified unless the line card is present, because the verifiers themselves run only on the line card. Such preconfiguration data is verified when the line card is inserted and the verifiers are initiated. A configuration is rejected if errors are found when the configuration is copied from the preconfiguration area to the active area.



Note One Gigabit Ethernet interface is not supported. Only physical interfaces can be preconfigured.



Note Eight quadrature amplitude modulation (8QAM) requires V2 (or higher) CFP2 version and 5.23 (or higher) firmware.



Note From Cisco IOS XR Release 6.3.2, a six-seconds delay is introduced in error propagation from the driver to DPA for the MACSec line card and Oldcastle platforms. As a result, the BER algorithm on these platforms knows the error with a delay of 6 seconds.

- [Physical Interface Preconfiguration Overview](#), on page 4
- [Prerequisites for Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces](#), on page 4
- [Benefits of Interface Preconfiguration](#), on page 4
- [How to Preconfigure Physical Interfaces](#), on page 5
- [Information About Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces](#), on page 6

Physical Interface Preconfiguration Overview

Preconfiguration is the process of configuring interfaces before they are present in the system. Preconfigured interfaces are not verified or applied until the actual interface with the matching location (rack/slot/module) is inserted into the router. When the anticipated line card is inserted and the interfaces are created, the precreated configuration information is verified and, if successful, immediately applied to the running configuration of the router.



Note When you plug the anticipated line card in, make sure to verify any preconfiguration with the appropriate **show** commands.

Use the **show run** command to see interfaces that are in the preconfigured state.



Note We recommend filling out preconfiguration information in your site planning guide, so that you can compare that anticipated configuration with the actual preconfigured interfaces when that line card is installed and the interfaces are up.



Tip Use the **commit best-effort** command to save the preconfiguration to the running configuration file. The **commit best-effort** command merges the target configuration with the running configuration and commits only valid configuration (best effort). Some configuration might fail due to semantic errors, but the valid configuration still comes up.

Prerequisites for Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces

Before preconfiguring physical interfaces, ensure that this condition is met:

- Preconfiguration drivers and files are installed. Although it may be possible to preconfigure physical interfaces without a preconfiguration driver installed, the preconfiguration files are required to set the interface definition file on the router that supplies the strings for valid interface names.

Benefits of Interface Preconfiguration

Preconfigurations reduce downtime when you add new cards to the system. With preconfiguration, the new cards can be instantly configured and actively running during cards bootup.

Another advantage of performing a preconfiguration is that during a cards replacement, when the cards is removed, you can still see the previous configuration and make modifications.

How to Preconfigure Physical Interfaces

This task describes only the most basic preconfiguration of an interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface preconfigure** *type interface-path-id*
3. Use one of the following commands:
 - **ipv4 address** *ip-address subnet-mask*
 - **ipv4 address** *ip-address /prefix*
4. Configure additional interface parameters, as described in this manual in the configuration chapter that applies to the type of interface that you are configuring.
5. **end** or **commit** best-effort
6. **show running-config**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface preconfigure** *type interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface preconfigure HundredGigE 0/3/0/2
```

Enters interface preconfiguration mode for an interface, where *type* specifies the supported interface type that you want to configure and *interface-path-id* specifies the location where the interface will be located in *rack/slot/module/port* notation.

Step 3 Use one of the following commands:

- **ipv4 address** *ip-address subnet-mask*
- **ipv4 address** *ip-address /prefix*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-pre)# ipv4 address 192.168.1.2/31
```

Assigns an IP address and mask to the interface.

Step 4 Configure additional interface parameters, as described in this manual in the configuration chapter that applies to the type of interface that you are configuring.

Step 5 **end** or **commit** best-effort

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-pre)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-pre)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?`
- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit best-effort** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session. The **commit best-effort** command merges the target configuration with the running configuration and commits only valid changes (best effort). Some configuration changes might fail due to semantic errors.

Step 6 **show running-config****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config
```

(Optional) Displays the configuration information currently running on the router.

Example

This example shows how to preconfigure a basic Ethernet interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface preconfigure HundredGigE 0/3/0/24
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 192.168.1.2/31
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-pre)# commit
```

Information About Preconfiguring Physical Interfaces

From Cisco IOS XR Release 7.0.2, the NC57-18DD-SE follows the following port mapping:

- Port number 0-17 (nine pairs) and 24-29 (three pairs): They together drive 400G mode. This means that if the top port is in 400G mode, the bottom port is unusable. These ports are retimer ports.

- Port number 18-23 (six ports): They are direct connected ports and are individually capable of 400G mode.



Note There's a limitation for ports 0, 1 and 14, 15. You have to insert modules of similar speed (40G or 100G) into these pairs of ports. For example, if you insert 40G module in port 0, then 40G module must be inserted in port 1.



Note For 400G-only mode, the ports to be used are 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 28.

For detailed information on port mapping and usage, see the figure *NC57-18DD-SE Line Card* in chapter *NCS 5500 Series Modular Router Overview of Hardware Installation Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Modular Routers* guide.

To control the interfaces which are created, use the `hw-module port-range mode` command with the following modes:

- 40-100: This is the default port mode. Two ports are created in 100G mode by default. Online Insertion and Removal (OIR) to 40G creates the 40G port. Assume both ports to be similar to J/J+ ports.
- 400: The first port created is 400G. No port is created for the bottom port.
- 2x100: For 2x100 mode. This supports QDD-2X100-LR4 optics.

Port range can be in the form of n to $n+1$. Example: 0,1 or 6,7. The port range is valid for ports 0-17 and 24-29. To configure a port with 400G rate:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#hw-module port-range 0 1 location 0/3/CPU0 mode 400
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#commit
Wed Feb  6 03:23:12.923 UTC
LC/0/3/CPU0:Feb  6 03:23:13.548 UTC: ifmgr[281]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : Interface
HundredGigE0/3/0/1, changed state to Down
LC/0/3/CPU0:Feb  6 03:23:13.548 UTC: ifmgr[281]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : Interface
HundredGigE0/3/0/0, changed state to Down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show ipv4 int br location 0/3/CPU0
Wed Feb  6 03:26:07.935 UTC
```

Interface	IP-Address	Status	Protocol	Vrf-Name
FourHundredGigE0/3/0/0	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/2	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/3	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/4	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/5	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/6	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default

To change a port mode:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#conf
Thu Jan  9 05:13:02.853 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#hw-module port-range 2 3 location 0/3/CPU0 mode 2x100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#commit
Thu Jan  9 05:13:11.411 UTC
LC/0/3/CPU0:Jan  9 05:13:11.469 UTC: optics_driver[196]: %PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR :
ALARM_MAJOR :PORTMODE SPEED MISMATCH :CLEAR :0/3/CPU0: Optics0/3/0/3
```

```
LC/0/3/CPU0:Jan  9 05:13:13.141 UTC: ifmgr[228]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : Interface
HundredGigE0/3/0/3, changed state to Down
LC/0/3/CPU0:Jan  9 05:13:13.141 UTC: ifmgr[228]: %PKT_INFRA-LINK-3-UPDOWN : Interface
HundredGigE0/3/0/2, changed state to Down
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show ipv4 int br location 0/3/CPU0
Thu Jan  9 05:13:24.245 UTC
```

Interface	IP-Address	Status	Protocol	Vrf-Name
FortyGigE0/3/0/28	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/29	unassigned	Shutdown	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/2/0	unassigned	Down	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/2/1	unassigned	Down	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/3/0	unassigned	Down	Down	default
HundredGigE0/3/0/3/1	unassigned	Down	Down	default

Use the following commands for the newly configured image:

```
hw-module port-range 0 1 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 2 3 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 4 5 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 6 7 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 8 9 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 10 11 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 12 13 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 14 15 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 16 17 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 24 25 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 26 27 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 28 29 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 400
hw-module port-range 0 1 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 2 3 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 4 5 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 6 7 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 8 9 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 10 11 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 12 13 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 14 15 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 16 17 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 24 25 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 26 27 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
hw-module port-range 28 29 location 0/6/CPU0 mode 2x100
```

To preconfigure interfaces, you must understand these concepts:

Use of the Interface Preconfigure Command

Interfaces that are not yet present in the system can be preconfigured with the **interface preconfigure** command in global configuration mode.

The **interface preconfigure** command places the router in interface configuration mode. Users should be able to add any possible interface commands. The verifiers registered for the preconfigured interfaces verify the configuration. The preconfiguration is complete when the user enters the **end** command, or any matching exit or global configuration mode command.



Note It is possible that some configurations cannot be verified until the line card is inserted.

Do not enter the **no shutdown** command for new preconfigured interfaces, because the no form of this command removes the existing configuration, and there is no existing configuration.

Users are expected to provide names during preconfiguration that will match the name of the interface that will be created. If the interface names do not match, the preconfiguration cannot be applied when the interface is created. The interface names must begin with the interface type that is supported by the router and for which drivers have been installed. However, the slot, port, subinterface number, and channel interface number information cannot be validated.



Note Specifying an interface name that already exists and is configured (or an abbreviated name like Hu0/3/0/0) is not permitted.



CHAPTER 3

Advanced Configuration and Modification of the Management Ethernet Interface

This module describes the configuration of Management Ethernet interfaces.

Before you can use Telnet to access the router through the LAN IP address, you must set up a Management Ethernet interface and enable Telnet servers.



Note Although the Management Ethernet interfaces on the system are present by default, the user must configure these interfaces to use them for accessing the router, using protocols and applications such as Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), HTTP, extensible markup language (XML), TFTP, Telnet, and command-line interface (CLI).

- [Prerequisites for Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces, on page 11](#)
- [How to Perform Advanced Management Ethernet Interface Configuration, on page 12](#)
- [Information About Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces, on page 19](#)

Prerequisites for Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces

Before performing the Management Ethernet interface configuration procedures that are described in this chapter, be sure that the following tasks and conditions are met:

- You have performed the initial configuration of the Management Ethernet interface.
- You know how to apply the generalized interface name specification *rack/slot/module/port*.



Note For transparent switchover, both active and standby Management Ethernet interfaces are expected to be physically connected to the same LAN or switch.

How to Perform Advanced Management Ethernet Interface Configuration

This section contains the following procedures:

Configuring a Management Ethernet Interface

Perform this task to configure a Management Ethernet interface. This procedure provides the minimal configuration required for the Management Ethernet interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
3. **ipv4 address** *ip-address mask*
4. **mtu** *bytes*
5. **no shutdown**
6. **end** or **commit**
7. **show interfaces MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation *rack/slot/module/port*.

The example indicates port 0 on the RP card that is installed in slot 0.

Step 3 **ipv4 address** *ip-address mask***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.76.18.150/16 (or)  
ipv4 address 1.76.18.150 255.255.0.0
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the interface.

- Replace *ip-address* with the primary IPv4 address for the interface.

- Replace *mask* with the mask for the associated IP subnet. The network mask can be specified in either of two ways:
- The network mask can be a four-part dotted decimal address. For example, 255.255.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means that the corresponding address bit belongs to the network address.
- The network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /16 indicates that the first 16 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are network address.

Step 4 `mtu bytes`**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mtu 1488
```

(Optional) Sets the maximum transmission unit (MTU) byte value for the interface. The default is 1514.

- The default is 1514 bytes.
- The range for the Management Ethernet interface Interface **mtu** values is 64 to 1514 bytes.

Step 5 `no shutdown`**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Removes the shutdown configuration, which removes the forced administrative down on the interface, enabling it to move to an up or down state.

Step 6 `end` or `commit`**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 7 show interfaces MgmtEth *interface-path-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

(Optional) Displays statistics for interfaces on the router.

Example

This example displays advanced configuration and verification of the Management Ethernet interface on the RP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.76.18.150/16

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router:Mar 26 01:09:28.685 :ifmgr[190]:%LINK-3-UPDOWN :Interface
MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0, changed state to Up
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0

MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface state transitions: 3
  Hardware is Management Ethernet, address is 1005.cad8.4354 (bia 1005.cad8.4354)
  Internet address is 1.76.18.150/16
  MTU 1488 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit (Max: 1000000 Kbit)
    reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
  Encapsulation ARPA,
  Full-duplex, 1000Mb/s, 1000BASE-T, link type is autonegotiation
  loopback not set,
  Last link flapped 00:00:59
  ARP type ARPA, ARP timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:02
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  5 minute input rate 4000 bits/sec, 3 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    21826 packets input, 4987886 bytes, 0 total input drops
      0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
    Received 12450 broadcast packets, 8800 multicast packets
      0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles, 0 parity
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    1192 packets output, 217483 bytes, 0 total output drops
  Output 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets
  0 output errors, 0 underruns, 0 applique, 0 resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  3 carrier transitions

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0

interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
  mtu 1488
  ipv4 address 1.76.18.150/16
  ipv6 address 2002::14c:125a/64
```

```
ipv6 enable
!
```

The following example displays VRF configuration and verification of the Management Ethernet interface on the RP with source address:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show run interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
 vrf httpupload
 ipv4 address 10.8.67.20 255.255.0.0
 ipv6 address 2001:10:8:67::20/48
!
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show run http
Wed Jan 30 14:58:53.458 UTC
http client vrf httpupload
http client source-interface ipv4 MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show run vrf
Wed Jan 30 14:59:00.014 UTC
vrf httpupload
!
```

IPv6 Stateless Address Auto Configuration on Management Interface

Perform this task to enable IPv6 stateless auto configuration on Management interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
3. **ipv6 address autoconfig**
4. **end** or **commit**
5. **show ipv6 interfaces** *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters global configuration mode.
```

Step 2 **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation rack/slot/module/port.
The example indicates port 0 on the RP card that is installed in slot 0.
```

Step 3 **ipv6 address autoconfig****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig
```

Enable IPv6 stateless address auto configuration on the management port.

Step 4 **end or commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 5 **show ipv6 interfaces *interface-path-id*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv6 interfaces gigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

(Optional) Displays statistics for interfaces on the router.

Example

This example displays :

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ipv6 interfaces gigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
```

```

Fri Nov 4 16:48:14.372 IST
GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0 is Up, ipv6 protocol is Up, Vrfid is default (0x60000000)
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is fe80::d1:1eff:fe2b:baf
  Global unicast address(es):
    5::d1:1eff:fe2b:baf [AUTO CONFIGURED], subnet is 5::/64 <<<<<< auto configured address

  Joined group address(es): ff02::1:ff2b:baf ff02::2 ff02::1
  MTU is 1514 (1500 is available to IPv6)
  ICMP redirects are disabled
  ICMP unreachable are enabled
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts 1
  ND reachable time is 0 milliseconds
  ND cache entry limit is 1000000000
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
  Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
  Outgoing access list is not set
  Inbound common access list is not set, access list is not set
  Table Id is 0xe0800000
  Complete protocol adjacency: 0
  Complete glean adjacency: 0
  Incomplete protocol adjacency: 0
  Incomplete glean adjacency: 0
  Dropped protocol request: 0
  Dropped glean request: 0

```

Modifying the MAC Address for a Management Ethernet Interface

Perform this task to configure the MAC layer address of the Management Ethernet interfaces for the RPs.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
3. **mac-address** *address*
4. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2 **interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Management Ethernet interface name and instance.

Step 3 **mac-address** *address*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mac-address 0001.2468.ABCD
```

Configures the MAC layer address of the Management Ethernet interface.

Note • To return the device to its default MAC address, use the **no mac-address** address command.

Step 4 end or commit

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

OR

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Verifying Management Ethernet Interface Configuration

Perform this task to verify configuration modifications on the Management Ethernet interfaces.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show interfaces MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*
2. **show running-config interface MgmtEth** *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 show interfaces MgmtEth *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Displays the Management Ethernet interface configuration.

Step 2 `show running-config interface MgmtEth interface-path-id`

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Displays the running configuration.

Information About Configuring Management Ethernet Interfaces

To configure Management Ethernet interfaces, you must understand the following concept:



CHAPTER 4

Configuring Ethernet Interfaces

This module describes the configuration of Ethernet interfaces.

The following distributed ethernet architecture delivers network scalability and performance, while enabling service providers to offer high-density, high-bandwidth networking solutions.

- 10-Gigabit
- 40-Gigabit
- 100-Gigabit



Tip You can programmatically configure and manage the Ethernet interfaces using `openconfig-ethernet-if.yang` and `openconfig-interfaces.yang` OpenConfig data models. To get started with using data models, see the *Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers*.

These solutions are designed to interconnect the router with other systems in point-of-presence (POP)s, including core and edge routers and Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches.

Restrictions

Router does not support configuration of the static mac address.

- [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces, on page 21](#)
- [Information About Configuring Ethernet, on page 25](#)
- [Link Layer Discovery Protocol \(LLDP\), on page 33](#)
- [Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing Tunable Optics, on page 35](#)
- [Priority Flow Control \(PFC\) , on page 47](#)
- [How to Configure Interfaces in Breakout Mode, on page 49](#)
- [How to Configure Interfaces in Breakout Mode, on page 51](#)

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Restrictions and Important Guidelines

- NC55-MPA-12T-S supports 1G optics in eight ports. The ports are 0 to 3 and 8 to 11.
- NC55-MPA-12T-S supports 10G optics in ports 4 to 7.

Use this procedure to create a basic Ethernet interface configuration.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show version**
2. **show interfaces** [**GigE** | **TenGigE** | | | **HundredGigE**] *interface-path-id*
3. **configure**
4. **interface** [**GigE** | **TenGigE** | | | **HundredGigE**] *interface-path-id*
5. **ipv4 address** *ip-address mask*
6. **mtu** *bytes*
7. **no shutdown**
8. **end** or **commit**
9. **show interfaces** [**GigE** **TenGigE** **HundredGigE**] *interface-path-id*

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **show version**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show version
```

(Optional) Displays the current software version, and can also be used to confirm that the router recognizes the line card.

Step 2 **show interfaces** [**GigE** | **TenGigE** | | | **HundredGigE**] *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

(Optional) Displays the configured interface and checks the status of each interface port.

Step 3 **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 4 **interface** [**GigE** | **TenGigE** | | | **HundredGigE**] *interface-path-id*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation *rack/slot/module/port*. Possible interface types for this procedure are:

- GigE
- 10GigE
- 100GigE

- Note**
- The example indicates a 100-Gigabit Ethernet interface in the line card in slot 1.

Step 5 **ipv4 address** *ip-address mask*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 172.18.189.38 255.255.255.224
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the interface.

- Replace *ip-address* with the primary IPv4 address for the interface.
- Replace *mask* with the mask for the associated IP subnet. The network mask can be specified in either of two ways:
 - The network mask can be a four-part dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means that the corresponding address bit belongs to the network address.
 - The network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are network address.

Step 6 **mtu** *bytes*

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mtu 2000
```

(Optional) Sets the MTU value for the interface.

- The configurable range for MTU values is 1514 bytes to 9646 bytes.
- The default is 1514 bytes for normal frames and 1518 bytes for 802.1Q tagged frames.

Step 7 **no shutdown**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

Removes the shutdown configuration, which forces an interface administratively down.

Step 8 **end** or **commit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Step 9 **show interfaces [GigE TenGigE HundredGigE] interface-path-id**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

(Optional) Displays statistics for interfaces on the router.

Example

This example shows how to configure an interface for a 100-Gigabit Ethernet line card:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 172.18.189.38 255.255.255.224

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mtu 2000

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
Uncommitted changes found, commit them? [yes]: yes

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces HundredGigE 0/5/0/24
HundredGigE0/5/0/24 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface state transitions: 1
  Hardware is HundredGigE, address is 6219.8864.e330 (bia 6219.8864.e330)
  Internet address is 3.24.1.1/24
  MTU 9216 bytes, BW 100000000 Kbit (Max: 100000000 Kbit)
    reliability 255/255, txload 3/255, rxload 3/255
  Encapsulation ARPA,
  Full-duplex, 100000Mb/s, link type is force-up
  output flow control is off, input flow control is off
  Carrier delay (up) is 10 msec
  loopback not set,
  Last link flapped 10:05:07
  ARP type ARPA, ARP timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:08:56, output 00:00:00
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  5 minute input rate 1258567000 bits/sec, 1484160 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 1258584000 bits/sec, 1484160 packets/sec
    228290765840 packets input, 27293508436038 bytes, 0 total input drops
    0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
```

```

Received 15 broadcast packets, 45 multicast packets
      0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles, 0 parity
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
212467849449 packets output, 25733664696650 bytes, 0 total output drops
Output 23 broadcast packets, 15732 multicast packets
39 output errors, 0 underruns, 0 applique, 0 resets
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
0 carrier transitions

```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface HundredGigE 0/5/0/24
```

```

interface HundredGigE 0/5/0/24
  mtu 9216
  service-policy input linerate
  service-policy output elinerate
  ipv4 address 3.24.1.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 3:24:1::1/64
  flow ipv4 monitor perfv4 sampler fsm ingress
!

```

Information About Configuring Ethernet

This section provides the following information sections:

Default Configuration Values for 100-Gigabit Ethernet

This table describes the default interface configuration parameters that are present when an interface is enabled on a 100-Gigabit Ethernet line card.



Note You must use the **shutdown** command to bring an interface administratively down. The interface default is **no shutdown**. When a line card is first inserted into the router, if there is no established preconfiguration for it, the configuration manager adds a shutdown item to its configuration. This shutdown can be removed only by entering the **no shutdown** command.

Table 2: 100-Gigabit Ethernet line card Default Configuration Values

Parameter	Configuration File Entry	Default Value
MTU	mtu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1514 bytes for normal frames • 1518 bytes for 802.1Q tagged frames. • 1522 bytes for Q-in-Q frames.
MAC address	mac address	Hardware burned-in address (BIA)

Network Interface Speed

1Gig interfaces connected through copper or fiber cable can have interface speed of either 100 Mbps or 1000 Mbps. This is applicable on 1Gig interface with a 1000Base-T module (GLC-TE). By default 1G interface has following capabilities:

- Speed—1000 Mbps for fiber cable and autonegotiate for copper cable
- Duplex—Full
- Pause—Receive Part (RX) and Transmit Part (TX)

The copper and fiber cables have same default values as mentioned above but autonegotiation is default for copper cable.

The speed can either configured or set to autonegotiate with remote end interface. When in autonegotiation mode, an interface is capable of negotiating the speed of 100 Mbps or 1000 Mbps depending on the speed at the remote end interface; and other parameters such as full duplex and pause are also autonegotiated.

Autonegotiation is an optional function of the Fast Ethernet standard that enables devices to automatically exchange information over a link about speed and duplex abilities. Autonegotiation is very useful for ports where devices with different capabilities are connected and disconnected on a regular basis.

Configuring Network Interface Speed

You can configure the network interface speed by using on of the following method:

- Using the **speed** command
- Using the **negotiation auto** command
- Using both **speed** and **negotiation auto** command



Note Cisco recommends to configure network interface speed in autonegotiation mode.

Using the speed command

When you configure the speed of the network interface (1G) using the **speed** command, the interface speed is forced to the configured speed by limiting the speed value of the auto negotiated parameter to the configured speed.

This sample configuration forces the Gig interface speed to 100Mbps.



Note The interface speed at remote end is also set to 100Mbps.

```
#configuration
(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
(config-if)#speed 100
(config-if)#commit
(config-if)#end
```

Use the **show controller GigE** and **show interface GigE** commands to verify if the speed is configured to 100Mbps and autonegotiation is disabled:

```
#show controllers GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
Operational data for interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31:
State:
  Administrative state: enabled
  Operational state: Up
  LED state: Green On
Phy:
  Media type: Four-pair Category 5 UTP PHY, full duplex
Optics:
  Vendor: CISCO
  Part number: SBCU-5740ARZ-CS1
  Serial number: AVC194525HW
  Wavelength: 0 nm
Digital Optical Monitoring:
  Transceiver Temp: 0.000 C
  Transceiver Voltage: 0.000 V

Alarms key: (H) Alarm high, (h) Warning high
             (L) Alarm low, (l) Warning low

```

Lane	Wavelength (nm)	Tx Power		Rx Power		Laser Bias (mA)
		(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	
0	n/a	0.0	1.0000	0.0	1.0000	0.000

```

DOM alarms:
  No alarms

Alarm Thresholds
Alarm High      Warning High    Warning Low    Alarm Low
-----
Transceiver Temp (C):      0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000
Transceiver Voltage (V):  0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000
Laser Bias (mA):          0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000
Transmit Power (mW):       1.000      1.000      1.000      1.000
Transmit Power (dBm):      0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000
Receive Power (mW):        1.000      1.000      1.000      1.000
Receive Power (dBm):       0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000

Statistics:
FEC:
  Corrected Codeword Count: 0
  Uncorrected Codeword Count: 0

MAC address information:
  Operational address: 0035.1a00.e67c
  Burnt-in address: 0035.1a00.e62c
Autonegotiation disabled.

Operational values:
Speed: 100Mbps /*Gig interface speed is set to 100Mbps */
Duplex: Full Duplex
Flowcontrol: None
Loopback: None (or external)
MTU: 1514
MRU: 1514
Forward error correction: Disabled

#show interfaces GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface state transitions: 7

```

```

Hardware is GigabitEthernet, address is 0035.1a00.e62c (bia 0035.1a00.e62c)
Internet address is Unknown
MTU 1514 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit (Max: 100000 Kbit)
    reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
Encapsulation ARPA,
Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, TFD, link type is force-up
output flow control is off, input flow control is off
Carrier delay (up) is 10 msec
loopback not set,
Last link flapped 00:00:30
Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
30 second input rate 1000 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
    90943 packets input, 11680016 bytes, 0 total input drops
    0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
    Received 0 broadcast packets, 90943 multicast packets
        0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles, 0 parity
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    61279 packets output, 4347618 bytes, 0 total output drops
    Output 0 broadcast packets, 8656 multicast packets
    0 output errors, 0 underruns, 0 applique, 0 resets
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
8 carrier transitions

```

In the above show output you will observe that the state of the GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31 is up, and line protocol is up. This is because the speed at both ends is 100Mbps.

Using the negotiation auto command

When you configure the network interface speed using **negotiation auto** command, the speed is autonegotiated with the remote end interface. This command enhances the speed capability to 100M or 1G to be negotiated with the peer.

This sample configuration sets the interface speed to autonegotiate:



Note The interface speed at remote end is set to 100Mbps.



Note Prior to Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.2, the default setting for auto-negotiation varied with different platforms under the NCS 5500 family. On NCS 540 and NCS 55A2, 100G auto-negotiation was enabled by default.

From Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.2 onwards, auto-negotiation is not enabled by default. Use the **negotiation auto** command to enable auto-negotiation.

```

#configuration
(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
(config-if)#negotiation auto
(config-if)#commit
(config-if)#end

```

Use the **show controller GigE** and **show interface GigE** commands to verify if the speed is autonegotiated:

```

#show interfaces GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31 is up, line protocol is up

```



```

Interface state transitions: 10
Hardware is GigabitEthernet, address is 0035.1a00.e62c (bia 0035.1a00.e62c)
Internet address is Unknown
MTU 1514 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit (Max: 100000 Kbit)
    reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
Encapsulation ARPA,
Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, TFD, link type is autonegotiation
output flow control is off, input flow control is off
Carrier delay (up) is 10 msec
loopback not set,
Last link flapped 00:00:01
Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
30 second input rate 1000 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
 91005 packets input, 11687850 bytes, 0 total input drops
 0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
Received 0 broadcast packets, 91005 multicast packets
    0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles, 0 parity
 0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
61307 packets output, 4350024 bytes, 0 total output drops
Output 0 broadcast packets, 8668 multicast packets
 0 output errors, 0 underruns, 0 applique, 0 resets
 0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
15 carrier transitions
    
```

In the above show output you see that GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31 is up, and line protocol is up.

```

#show controllers GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
Operational data for interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31:
    
```

State:

```

Administrative state: enabled
Operational state: Up
LED state: Green On
    
```

Phy:

```

Media type: Four-pair Category 5 UTP PHY, full duplex
Optics:
  Vendor: CISCO
  Part number: SBCU-5740ARZ-CS1
  Serial number: AVC194525HW
  Wavelength: 0 nm
Digital Optical Monitoring:
  Transceiver Temp: 0.000 C
  Transceiver Voltage: 0.000 V
    
```

```

Alarms key: (H) Alarm high, (h) Warning high
            (L) Alarm low, (l) Warning low
    
```

Wavelength	Tx Power		Rx Power		Laser Bias
Lane (nm)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(mA)
0 n/a	0.0	1.0000	0.0	1.0000	0.000

```

DOM alarms:
  No alarms
    
```

Alarm	Alarm	Warning	Warning	Alarm
Thresholds	High	High	Low	Low
Transceiver Temp (C):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transceiver Voltage (V):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Laser Bias (mA):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transmit Power (mW):	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

```

        Transmit Power (dBm):      0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000
        Receive Power (mW):        1.000      1.000      1.000      1.000
        Receive Power (dBm):      0.000      0.000      0.000      0.000
Statistics:
    FEC:
        Corrected Codeword Count: 0
        Uncorrected Codeword Count: 0

MAC address information:
    Operational address: 0035.1a00.e67c
    Burnt-in address: 0035.1a00.e62c

Autonegotiation enabled:
    No restricted parameters

Operational values:
    Speed: 100Mbps
    Duplex: Full Duplex
    Flowcontrol: None
    Loopback: None (or external)
    MTU: 1514
    MRU: 1514
    Forward error correction: Disabled

```

Using speed and negotiation auto command

When you configure the speed of the network interface (1G) using the **speed** and **negotiation auto** command, the interface autonegotiates all the paramets (full-duplex and pause) except speed. The speed is forced to the configured value.

This sample shows how to configures Gig interface speed to 100Mbps and autonegotiate other parameters:



Note The interface speed at remote end is set to 100Mbps.

```

#configuration
(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
(config-if)#negotiation auto
(config-if)#speed 100
(config-if)#end

```

Use the **show controller GigE** and **show interface GigE** command to verify if the link is up, speed is forced to 100Mbps and autonegotiation is enabled:

```

#show interfaces GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31
GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface state transitions: 9
  Hardware is GigabitEthernet, address is 0035.1a00.e62c (bia 0035.1a00.e62c)
  Internet address is Unknown
  MTU 1514 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit (Max: 100000 Kbit)
    reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
  Encapsulation ARPA,
  Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, TFD, link type is autonegotiation
  output flow control is off, input flow control is off
  Carrier delay (up) is 10 msec
  loopback not set,
  Last link flapped 00:00:03
  Last input 00:00:00, output 00:00:00
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never

```

```

30 second input rate 0 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
90968 packets input, 11683189 bytes, 0 total input drops
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
Received 0 broadcast packets, 90968 multicast packets
0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles, 0 parity
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
61287 packets output, 4348541 bytes, 0 total output drops
Output 0 broadcast packets, 8664 multicast packets
0 output errors, 0 underruns, 0 applique, 0 resets
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
12 carrier transitions
    
```

In the above show output you will observe that the GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31 is up, and line protocol is up This is because the speed at both ends is 100Mbps.

#show controllers GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/31

Operational data for interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/31:

State:

```

Administrative state: enabled
Operational state: Up
LED state: Green On
    
```

Phy:

Media type: Four-pair Category 5 UTP PHY, full duplex

Optics:

```

Vendor: CISCO
Part number: SBCU-5740ARZ-CS1
Serial number: AVC194525HW
Wavelength: 0 nm
    
```

Digital Optical Monitoring:

```

Transceiver Temp: 0.000 C
Transceiver Voltage: 0.000 V
    
```

Alarms key: (H) Alarm high, (h) Warning high
(L) Alarm low, (l) Warning low

	Wavelength	Tx Power		Rx Power		Laser Bias
Lane	(nm)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(mA)
0	n/a	0.0	1.0000	0.0	1.0000	0.000

DOM alarms:

No alarms

Alarm Thresholds	Alarm High	Warning High	Warning Low	Alarm Low
Transceiver Temp (C):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transceiver Voltage (V):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Laser Bias (mA):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transmit Power (mW):	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Transmit Power (dBm):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Receive Power (mW):	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Receive Power (dBm):	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Statistics:

FEC:

```

Corrected Codeword Count: 0
Uncorrected Codeword Count: 0
    
```

MAC address information:

Operational address: 0035.1a00.e67c

```
Burnt-in address: 0035.1a00.e62c
```

Autonegotiation enabled:

```
Speed restricted to: 100Mbps /* autonegotiation is enabled and speed is forced to
100Mbps*/
```

Operational values:

```
Speed: 100Mbps
Duplex: Full Duplex
Flowcontrol: None
Loopback: None (or external)
MTU: 1514
MRU: 1514
Forward error correction: Disabled
```

Ethernet MTU

The Ethernet maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the size of the largest frame, minus the 4-byte frame check sequence (FCS), that can be transmitted on the Ethernet network. Every physical network along the destination of a packet can have a different MTU.

Cisco IOS XR software supports two types of frame forwarding processes:

- Fragmentation for IPv4 packets—In this process, IPv4 packets are fragmented as necessary to fit within the MTU of the next-hop physical network.



Note IPv6 does not support fragmentation.

- MTU discovery process determines largest packet size—This process is available for all IPv6 devices, and for originating IPv4 devices. In this process, the originating IP device determines the size of the largest IPv6 or IPv4 packet that can be sent without being fragmented. The largest packet is equal to the smallest MTU of any network between the IP source and the IP destination devices. If a packet is larger than the smallest MTU of all the networks in its path, that packet will be fragmented as necessary. This process ensures that the originating device does not send an IP packet that is too large.

Jumbo frame support is automatically enable for frames that exceed the standard frame size. The default value is 1514 for standard frames and 1518 for 802.1Q tagged frames. These numbers exclude the 4-byte frame check sequence (FCS).

Following are the supported MTU properties on devices containing NC55 first generation line cards, NCS 5501, NCS5501-SE cards:

- Each physical port can have a different MTU.
- Main interface of each bundle can have one MTU value.
- L3 sub-interface (bundle or physical) shares MTU profiles and can have a maximum of 3 unique configured MTUs per NPU.



Note L2 sub-interface MTU is not supported.

For more information about the architecture, refer to the [NCS 5500 and NCS 5700 Fixed Platform Architecture white paper](#).

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)

Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is a device discovery protocol that runs over Layer 2. Layer 2 is also known as the data link layer that runs on all Cisco-manufactured devices, such as routers, bridges, access servers, and switches. CDP allows the network management applications to automatically discover and learn about other Cisco devices that connect to the network.

To support non-Cisco devices and to allow for interoperability between other devices, it also supports the IEEE 802.1AB LLDP. LLDP is also a neighbor discovery protocol that is used for network devices to advertise information about themselves to other devices on the network. This protocol runs over the data link layer, which allows two systems running different network layer protocols to learn about each other.

With LLDP, you can also access the information about a particular physical network connection. If you use a non-Cisco monitoring tool (via SNMP), LLDP helps you identify the Object Identifiers (OIDs) that the system supports. The following are the supported OIDs:

- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.4
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.5
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.6
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.7
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.8
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.9
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.10
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.11
- 1.0.8802.1.1.2.1.4.1.1.12

Enabling LLDP Globally

To run LLDP on the router, you must enable it globally. When you enable LLDP globally, all interfaces that support LLDP are automatically enabled for both transmit and receive operations.

You can override this default operation at the interface to disable receive or transmit operations.

The following table describes the global attributes that you can configure:

Attribute	Default	Range	Description
Holdtime	120	0-65535	Specifies the holdtime (in sec) that are sent in packets
Reinit	2	2-5	Delay (in sec) for LLDP initialization on any interface

Attribute	Default	Range	Description
Timer	30	5-65534	Specifies the rate at which LLDP packets are sent (in sec)

To enable LLDP globally, complete the following steps:

1. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router # configure
2. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config) #lldp
3. end or commit

Running configuration

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router-5#show run lldp
Fri Dec 15 20:36:49.132 UTC
lldp
!
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show lldp neighbors
Fri Dec 15 20:29:53.763 UTC
Capability codes:
  (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
  (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other
```

```
Device ID      Local Intf          Hold-time  Capability  Port ID
SW-NOSTG-I11-PUB.cis Mg0/RP0/CPU0/0    120        N/A         Fa0/28
```

Total entries displayed: 1

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show lldp neighbors mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
Fri Dec 15 20:30:54.736 UTC
Capability codes:
```

```
  (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
  (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other
```

```
Device ID      Local Intf          Hold-time  Capability  Port ID
SW-NOSTG-I11-PUB.cis Mg0/RP0/CPU0/0    120        N/A         Fa0/28
```

Total entries displayed: 1

Enabling LLDP Per Interface

When you enable LLDP globally, all interfaces that support LLDP are automatically enabled for both transmit and receive operations. However, if you want to enable LLDP per interface, perform the following configuration steps:

1. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# int gigabitEthernet 0/2/0/0
2. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no sh
3. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#commit
4. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#lldp ?
5. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#lldp enable
6. RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#commit

Running configuration

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#sh running-config
Wed Jun 27 12:40:21.274 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Wed Jun 27 00:59:29 2018 by UNKNOWN
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/1
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/0/2
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0
 Shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
 shutdown
!
end
```

Verification

Verifying the config

=====

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#sh lldp interface <===== LLDP enabled only on GigEth0/2/0/0
Wed Jun 27 12:43:26.252 IST
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/2/0/0:
  Tx: enabled
  Rx: enabled
  Tx state: IDLE
  Rx state: WAIT FOR FRAME
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show lldp neighbors
Wed Jun 27 12:44:38.977 IST
Capability codes:
```

```
(R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
(W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other
```

```
Device ID      Local Intf      Hold-time  Capability  Port ID
ios            Gi0/2/0/0      120       R           Gi0/2/0/0      <===== LLDP
enabled only on GigEth0/2/0/0 and neighborship seen for the same.
```

Total entries displayed: 1

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#
```

Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing Tunable Optics

The Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (DWDM) wavelengths of the DWDM-SFP10G-C module on the Cisco NCS 5500 Series Aggregation Services Routers is tunable. You can configure the DWDM ITU

wavelengths by using the `itu channel` command in the interface configuration mode. The `itu channel` command ensures that the traffic continues to flow.

The following table contains the wavelength mapping information for the DWDM module:

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
1	191.35	1566.723
2	191.40	1566.314
3	191.45	1565.905
4	191.50	1565.496
5	191.55	1565.087
6	191.60	1564.679
7	191.65	1564.271
8	191.70	1563.863
9	191.75	1563.455
10	191.80	1563.047
11	191.85	1562.640
12	191.90	1562.233
13	191.95	1561.826
14	192.00	1561.419
15	192.05	1561.013
16	192.10	1560.606
17	192.15	1560.200
18	192.20	1559.794
19	192.25	1559.389
20	192.30	1558.983
21	192.35	1558.578
22	192.40	1558.173
23	192.45	1557.768
24	192.50	1557.363
25	192.55	1556.959
26	192.60	1556.555

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
27	192.65	1556.151
28	192.70	1555.747
29	192.75	1555.343
30	192.80	1554.940
31	192.85	1554.537
32	192.90	1554.134
33	192.95	1553.731
34	193.00	1553.329
35	193.05	1552.926
36	193.10	1552.524
37	193.15	1552.122
38	193.20	1551.721
39	193.25	1551.319
40	193.30	1550.918
41	193.35	1550.517
42	193.40	1550.116
43	193.45	1549.715
44	193.50	1549.315
45	193.55	1548.915
46	193.60	1548.515
47	193.65	1548.115
48	193.70	1547.715
49	193.75	1547.316
50	193.80	1546.917
51	193.85	1546.518
52	193.90	1546.119
53	193.95	1545.720
54	194.00	1545.322

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
55	194.05	1544.924
56	194.10	1544.526
57	194.15	1544.128
58	194.20	1543.730
59	194.25	1543.333
60	194.30	1542.936
61	194.35	1542.539
62	194.40	1542.142
63	194.45	1541.746
64	194.50	1541.349
65	194.55	1540.953
66	194.60	1540.557
67	194.65	1540.162
68	194.70	1539.766
69	194.75	1539.371
70	194.80	1538.976
71	194.85	1538.581
72	194.90	1538.186
73	194.95	1537.792
74	195.00	1537.397
75	195.05	1537.003
76	195.10	1536.609
77	195.15	1536.216
78	195.20	1535.822
79	195.25	1535.429
80	195.30	1535.036
81	195.35	1534.643
82	195.40	1534.250

Channel	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
83	195.45	1533.858
84	195.50	1533.465
85	195.55	1533.073
86	195.60	1532.681
87	195.65	1532.290
88	195.70	1531.898
89	195.75	1531.507
90	195.80	1531.116
91	195.85	1530.725
92	195.90	1530.334
93	195.95	1529.944
94	196.00	1529.553
95	196.05	1529.163
96	196.10	1528.773



Note For more information on limitations of this feature and details about optical parameters, see https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/interfaces-modules/dwdm-transceiver-modules/data_sheet_c78-711186.html.

Configuring the DWDM Tunable Optics

Perform the following procedure to configure the DWDM Tunable Optics module:

1. Router# enable //Enables the privileged EXEC mode. If prompted, enter your password.
2. Router# configure terminal
3. Router(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 4/11 // Specifies the 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface to be configured. slot/port—Specifies the location of the interface.
4. Router(config-if)# itu channel 28 //Sets the ITU channel. *number* specifies the ITU channel number. The acceptable values are from 1-96.

Verifying the ITU Configuration

The following example shows how to use the show controller optics command to check an ITU configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers optics 0/0/0/16
Tue Sep  5 08:25:54.127 UTC
```

Controller State: Up

Transport Admin State: In Service

Laser State: Off

LED State: Off

Optics Status

```
Optics Type: SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
DWDM carrier Info: C BAND, MSA ITU Channel=49, Frequency=193.75THz,
Wavelength=1547.316nm
```

Alarm Status:

Detected Alarms:

LOW-RX0-PWR

LOS/LOL/Fault Status:

Laser Bias Current = 0.0 mA

Actual TX Power = 0.00 dBm

RX Power = 0.00 dBm

Performance Monitoring: Enable

THRESHOLD VALUES

Parameter	High Alarm	Low Alarm	High Warning	Low Warning
Rx Power Threshold(dBm)	-2.9	-30.9	-7.0	-26.9
Tx Power Threshold(dBm)	5.9	-5.0	2.9	-1.0
LBC Threshold(mA)	75.00	25.00	70.00	30.00
Temp. Threshold(celsius)	75.00	-5.00	70.00	0.00
Voltage Threshold(volt)	3.63	2.97	3.46	3.13

Polarization parameters not supported by optics

Temperature = 38.00 Celsius

Voltage = 3.28 V

Transceiver Vendor Details

Form Factor : SFP+

Vendor Info

```
Optics type   : SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
Name          : CISCO-OCLARO
OUI Number    : 00.0b.40
Part Number   : TRS7080FNCCA033
Rev Number    : 0000
Serial Number  : ONT2038009E
PID           : DWDM-SFP10G-C
VID           : V01
```

```
// DWDM Channel to Frequency/Wavelength Mapping
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers optics 0/0/0/16 dwdm-carrier-map
```

```
Tue Sep  5 08:26:31.175 UTC
```

DWDM Carrier Band:: (null)
 MSA ITU channel range supported: 1~96

DWDM Carrier Map table

ITU Ch Num	G.694.1 Ch Num	Frequency (THz)	Wavelength (nm)
1	-35	191.35	1566.723
2	-34	191.40	1566.314
3	-33	191.45	1565.905
4	-32	191.50	1565.496
5	-31	191.55	1565.087
6	-30	191.60	1564.679
7	-29	191.65	1564.271
8	-28	191.70	1563.863
9	-27	191.75	1563.455
10	-26	191.80	1563.047
11	-25	191.85	1562.640
12	-24	191.90	1562.233
13	-23	191.95	1561.826
14	-22	192.00	1561.419
15	-21	192.05	1561.013
16	-20	192.10	1560.606
17	-19	192.15	1560.200
18	-18	192.20	1559.794
19	-17	192.25	1559.389
20	-16	192.30	1558.983
21	-15	192.35	1558.578
22	-14	192.40	1558.173
23	-13	192.45	1557.768
24	-12	192.50	1557.363
25	-11	192.55	1556.959
26	-10	192.60	1556.555
27	-9	192.65	1556.151
28	-8	192.70	1555.747

29	-7	192.75	1555.343
30	-6	192.80	1554.940
31	-5	192.85	1554.537
32	-4	192.90	1554.134
33	-3	192.95	1553.731
34	-2	193.00	1553.329
35	-1	193.05	1552.926
36	0	193.10	1552.524
37	1	193.15	1552.122
38	2	193.20	1551.721
39	3	193.25	1551.319
40	4	193.30	1550.918
41	5	193.35	1550.517
42	6	193.40	1550.116
43	7	193.45	1549.715
44	8	193.50	1549.315
45	9	193.55	1548.915
46	10	193.60	1548.515
47	11	193.65	1548.115
48	12	193.70	1547.715
49	13	193.75	1547.316
50	14	193.80	1546.917
51	15	193.85	1546.518
52	16	193.90	1546.119
53	17	193.95	1545.720
54	18	194.00	1545.322
55	19	194.05	1544.924
56	20	194.10	1544.526
57	21	194.15	1544.128
58	22	194.20	1543.730
59	23	194.25	1543.333
60	24	194.30	1542.936

61	25	194.35	1542.539
62	26	194.40	1542.142
63	27	194.45	1541.746
64	28	194.50	1541.349
65	29	194.55	1540.953
66	30	194.60	1540.557
67	31	194.65	1540.162
68	32	194.70	1539.766
69	33	194.75	1539.371
70	34	194.80	1538.976
71	35	194.85	1538.581
72	36	194.90	1538.186
73	37	194.95	1537.792
74	38	195.00	1537.397
75	39	195.05	1537.003
76	40	195.10	1536.609
77	41	195.15	1536.216
78	42	195.20	1535.822
79	43	195.25	1535.429
80	44	195.30	1535.036
81	45	195.35	1534.643
82	46	195.40	1534.250
83	47	195.45	1533.858
84	48	195.50	1533.465
85	49	195.55	1533.073
86	50	195.60	1532.681
87	51	195.65	1532.290
88	52	195.70	1531.898
89	53	195.75	1531.507
90	54	195.80	1531.116
91	55	195.85	1530.725
92	56	195.90	1530.334

```

    93    57                195.95        1529.944
-----
    94    58                196.00        1529.553
-----
    95    59                196.05        1529.163
-----
    96    60                196.10        1528.773

```

```
// Change Frequency
```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#conf t
Tue Sep  5 08:34:14.312 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/16
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 50GHz-grid frequency 19335
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#commit
Tue Sep  5 08:34:39.943 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers optics 0/0/0/16
Tue Sep  5 08:34:42.824 UTC

```

```
Controller State: Administratively Down
```

```
Transport Admin State: Out Of Service
```

```
Laser State: Off
```

```
LED State: Off
```

```
Optics Status
```

```

Optics Type: SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
DWDM carrier Info: C BAND, MSA ITU Channel=41, Frequency=193.35THz,
Wavelength=1550.517nm

```

```
Alarm Status:
```

```
-----
```

```
Detected Alarms:
```

```
    LOW-RX0-PWR
```

```
LOS/LOL/Fault Status:
```

```
Laser Bias Current = 0.0 mA
```

```
Actual TX Power = 0.00 dBm
```

```
RX Power = 0.00 dBm
```

```
Performance Monitoring: Enable
```

```
THRESHOLD VALUES
```

```
-----
```

Parameter	High Alarm	Low Alarm	High Warning	Low Warning
Rx Power Threshold(dBm)	-2.9	-30.9	-7.0	-26.9
Tx Power Threshold(dBm)	5.9	-5.0	2.9	-1.0
LBC Threshold(mA)	75.00	25.00	70.00	30.00
Temp. Threshold(celsius)	75.00	-5.00	70.00	0.00
Voltage Threshold(volt)	3.63	2.97	3.46	3.13

```
Polarization parameters not supported by optics
```

```
Temperature = 39.00 Celsius
```

```
Voltage = 3.28 V
```


Transceiver Vendor Details

```

Form Factor : SFP+
Vendor Info
-----
Optics type   : SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
Name          : CISCO-OCLARO
OUI Number    : 00.0b.40
Part Number   : TRS7080FNCCA033
Rev Number    : 0000
Serial Number : ONT2038009B
PID           : DWDM-SFP10G-C
VID           : V01

```

```
// Change Wavelength
```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#conf t
Tue Sep  5 11:27:21.614 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/16
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 50GHz-grid wavelength 1539766
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#commit
Tue Sep  5 11:28:14.547 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers optics 0/0/0/16
Tue Sep  5 11:28:30.934 UTC

```

```
Controller State: Administratively Down
```

```
Transport Admin State: Out Of Service
```

```
Laser State: Off
```

```
LED State: Off
```

```
Optics Status
```

```

Optics Type: SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
DWDM carrier Info: C BAND, MSA ITU Channel=68, Frequency=194.70THz,
Wavelength=1539.766nm

```

```
Alarm Status:
```

```
-----
```

```
Detected Alarms:
```

```
    LOW-RX0-PWR
```

```
LOS/LOL/Fault Status:
```

```
Laser Bias Current = 0.0 mA
```

```
Actual TX Power = 0.00 dBm
```

```
RX Power = 0.00 dBm
```

```
Performance Monitoring: Enable
```

```
THRESHOLD VALUES
```

```
-----
```

Parameter	High Alarm	Low Alarm	High Warning	Low Warning
Rx Power Threshold(dBm)	-2.9	-30.9	-7.0	-26.9
Tx Power Threshold(dBm)	5.9	-5.0	2.9	-1.0
LBC Threshold(mA)	75.00	25.00	70.00	30.00
Temp. Threshold(celsius)	75.00	-5.00	70.00	0.00
Voltage Threshold(volt)	3.63	2.97	3.46	3.13

```

Polarization parameters not supported by optics

Temperature = 38.00 Celsius
Voltage = 3.28 V

Transceiver Vendor Details

Form Factor : SFP+
Vendor Info
-----
Optics type      : SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
Name             : CISCO-OCLARO
OUI Number       : 00.0b.40
Part Number      : TRS7080FNCCA033
Rev Number       : 0000
Serial Number    : ONT2038009E
PID              : DWDM-SFP10G-C
VID              : V01

// Change Channel
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#conf t
Tue Sep  5 08:29:03.648 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/16
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 50GHz-grid ?
  frequency      Configure Frequency and Map to ITU Channel
  itu-ch         Configure the ITU 50GHz Grid ITU Channel
  wavelength     Configure Wavelength and Map to ITU Channel
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 50GHz-grid itu-ch 84
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-Optics)#commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers optics 0/0/0/16
Tue Sep  5 08:29:54.851 UTC

Controller State: Administratively Down

Transport Admin State: Out Of Service

Laser State: Off

LED State: Off

Optics Status

Optics Type: SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
DWDM carrier Info: C BAND, MSA ITU Channel=84, Frequency=195.50THz,
Wavelength=1533.465nm

Alarm Status:
-----
Detected Alarms:
    LOW-RX0-PWR

LOS/LOL/Fault Status:

Laser Bias Current = 0.0 mA
Actual TX Power = 0.00 dBm
RX Power = 0.00 dBm

Performance Monitoring: Enable

THRESHOLD VALUES
-----

```

Parameter	High Alarm	Low Alarm	High Warning	Low Warning
Rx Power Threshold(dBm)	-2.9	-30.9	-7.0	-26.9
Tx Power Threshold(dBm)	5.9	-5.0	2.9	-1.0
LBC Threshold(mA)	75.00	25.00	70.00	30.00
Temp. Threshold(celsius)	75.00	-5.00	70.00	0.00
Voltage Threshold(volt)	3.63	2.97	3.46	3.13

Polarization parameters not supported by optics

Temperature = 38.00 Celsius
Voltage = 3.28 V

Transceiver Vendor Details

```

Form Factor : SFP+
Vendor Info
-----
Optics type   : SFP+ 10G DWDM Tunable
Name          : CISCO-OCLARO
OUI Number    : 00.0b.40
Part Number   : TRS7080FNCCA033
Rev Number    : 0000
Serial Number  : ONT2038009B
PID           : DWDM-SFP10G-C
VID           : V01
  
```

Priority Flow Control (PFC)

Priority flow control (PFC; IEEE 802.1Qbb), which is also referred to as Class-based Flow Control (CBFC) or Per Priority Pause (PPP), is a mechanism that prevents frame loss that is due to congestion. PFC is similar to 802.3x Flow Control (pause frames) or link-level flow control (LLFC). However, PFC functions on a per class-of-service (CoS) basis.

During congestion, PFC sends a pause frame that indicates which CoS value needs to be paused. A PFC pause frame contains a 2-octet timer value for each CoS that indicates the length of time that the traffic needs to be paused. The unit of time for the timer is specified in pause quanta. A quanta is the time that is required for transmitting 512 bits at the speed of the port. The range is from 0 to 65535.



Note The router sends out the required amount of pause frames or pause-threshold (x-off) messages to achieve lossless queues. It also sends out resume-threshold (x-on) messages.

PFC asks the peer to stop sending frames of a particular CoS value by sending a pause frame to a well-known multicast address. This pause frame is a one-hop frame that is not forwarded when received by the peer. When the congestion is mitigated, the router stops sending the PFC frames to the upstream node.

- NC55-36X100G-BA
- NC55-24H12F-SB
- NC55-24X100G-SB
- NC55-18H18F-BA
- NC55-36X100G-SB

- NC55-36X100G-U-SB

Restrictions for PFC

PFC has the following restrictions:

- PFC for transmit is not supported for internal traffic (recycle / loopback) and non-unicast traffic (broadcast / multicast).
- PFC for receive impacts all traffic meant to go out of the port. This may cause unintended drops to both unicast and non-unicast traffic because non-unicast traffic may consume buffer descriptors, thus starving unicast traffic. Hence, PFC is incompatible with sustained high rate non-unicast traffic in the system.
- PFC configuration will enable or disable both PFC transmit and receive functionalities. There is no support to enable only transmit or receive functions.
- When the PFC transmit thresholds for a particular CoS value are crossed, PFC pause frames for that CoS value will be transmitted out of all ports on that NP core, including the port that may have received pause frames from a peer. This is required as traffic for that CoS value may enter the router from any of the ports in that NP core.
- There is no option to clear the PFC frame counters displayed on the `show controller` command. They aggregate until the device reloads, irrespective of software configuration changes.
- There is no MIB support for PFC frame counters displayed on the `show controller` command.
- Standards compliant PFC receive functionality and watchdog monitoring requires an 8-priority egress queuing policy on all PFC enabled interfaces. Since 8-priority egress queuing policies are only supported in the non-HQoS profile, PFC is also supported only in the non-HQoS profile. For more details on this QoS prerequisite and configuration examples, please refer to *Modular QoS Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers*.
-
-
- PFC is only qualified on 40G and 100G physical interface types. PFC is not supported on breakout ports for these interface types and is not qualified on other interface types.
- Being an Ethernet feature, PFC has to be individually configured on the member interfaces of a bundle instead of the bundle interface. The user is expected to either enable or disable PFC on all members of the bundle, as a mix isn't supported.

Configuring Priority Flow Control

Use the following steps to configure Priority Flow Control:

Configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(configure)#interface HundredGigE0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# priority-flow-control mode on
```

Running configuration:

```
*Interface Level*
interface HundredGigE0/0/0/0
priority-flow-control mode on
```

Verification:

Per-port, per-CoS PFC Rx and Tx frame counters can be checked by the `show controllers <interface>` command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show controllers hundredGigE 0/0/0/0
Thu Nov 28 11:13:22.829 UTC
Operational data for interface HundredGigE0/0/0/0:
```

State:

```
Administrative state: disabled
Operational state: Down (Reason: Link is shutdown)
LED state: Off
```

Phy:

```
Media type: Not known
No optics present
Alarms:
  Current:
    No alarms
Statistics:
  FEC:
    Corrected Codeword Count: 0
    Uncorrected Codeword Count: 0
```

MAC address information:

```
Operational address: 008a.96ce.6424
Burnt-in address: 008a.96ce.6424
```

Autonegotiation disabled.

Priority Flow Control:

```
Total Rx PFC Frames: 0
Total Tx PFC Frames: 0
```

CoS	Status	Rx Frames	Tx Frames
0	on	0	0
1	on	0	0
2	on	0	0
3	on	0	0
4	on	0	0
5	on	0	0
6	on	0	0
7	on	0	0

How to Configure Interfaces in Breakout Mode

Information About Breakout

The router supports transmission of traffic in the breakout mode. The breakout mode enables a 40GbE, 100GbE, or 400GbE port to be split into multiple GbE ports.

Breakout Mode options:

- 4x10GbE
- 4x25GbE
- 2x50GbE

- 8x50GbE
- 4x100GbE
- 3x100GbE
- 2x100GbE
- 1x100GbE



Note The supported breakout mode is dependent on the port and optic transceiver

Configure Breakout in a Port

This example shows how to configuring a 4x10GbE breakout in a port:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config)# controller optics 0/1/0/28
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# breakout 4x10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router#
```

Remove the Breakout Configuration

Removing the breakout configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config)# controller optics 0/1/0/28
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# no breakout 4x10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# end
```

Verify a Breakout Configuration

Verifying a breakout configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# show running-config controller optics 0/1/0/28
controller Optics0/1/0/28
breakout 4x10
!
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# show int br location 0/1/CPU0 | i Te0/1/0/28
Te0/1/0/27/0      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/27/1      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/27/2      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/27/3      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/0      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/1      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/2      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/3      up          up          ARPA 10000 10000000
```

How to Configure Interfaces in Breakout Mode

Information About Breakout

The router supports transmission of traffic in the breakout mode. The breakout mode enables a 40GbE, 100GbE, or 400GbE port to be split into multiple GbE ports.

Breakout Mode options:

- 4x10GbE
- 4x25GbE
- 2x50GbE
- 8x50GbE
- 4x100GbE
- 3x100GbE
- 2x100GbE
- 1x100GbE



Note The supported breakout mode is dependent on the port and optic transceiver

Configure Breakout in a Port

This example shows how to configuring a 4x10GbE breakout in a port:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config)# controller optics 0/1/0/28
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# breakout 4x10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router#
```

Remove the Breakout Configuration

Removing the breakout configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config)# controller optics 0/1/0/28
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# no breakout 4x10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-Optics)# end
```

Verify a Breakout Configuration

Verifying a breakout configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# show running-config controller optics 0/1/0/28
controller Optics0/1/0/28
breakout 4x10
!
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# show int br location 0/1/CPU0 | i Te0/1/0/28
Te0/1/0/27/0      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/27/1      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/27/2      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/27/3      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/0      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/1      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/2      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
Te0/1/0/28/3      up      up      ARPA 10000 10000000
```




CHAPTER 5

Configuring Ethernet OAM

This module describes the configuration of Ethernet Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM).

Feature History for Configuring Ethernet OAM

Release	Modification
Release 6.1.1	Support for the following features was introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethernet Link OAM• Ethernet CFM

- [Information About Configuring Ethernet OAM, on page 53](#)
- [How to Configure Ethernet OAM, on page 68](#)
- [CFM Over Bundles, on page 96](#)
- [Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol, on page 97](#)
- [Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 101](#)
- [Bit Error Rate, on page 114](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Ethernet OAM, on page 117](#)

Information About Configuring Ethernet OAM

To configure Ethernet OAM, you should understand the following concepts:

Ethernet Link OAM

Ethernet as a Metro Area Network (MAN) or a Wide Area Network (WAN) technology benefits greatly from the implementation of Operations, Administration and Maintenance (OAM) features. Ethernet link OAM features allow Service Providers to monitor the quality of the connections on a MAN or WAN. Service providers can monitor specific events. Ethernet link OAM operates on a single, physical link and it can be configured to monitor either side or both sides of that link.

Ethernet link OAM can be configured in the following ways:

- A Link OAM profile can be configured, and this profile can be used to set the parameters for multiple interfaces.

- Link OAM can be configured directly on an interface.

When an interface is also using a link OAM profile, specific parameters that are set in the profile can be overridden by configuring a different value directly on the interface.

An Ethernet Link OAM profile simplifies the process of configuring EOAM features on multiple interfaces. An Ethernet OAM profile, and all of its features, can be referenced by other interfaces, allowing other interfaces to inherit the features of that Ethernet OAM profile.

Individual Ethernet link OAM features can be configured on individual interfaces without being part of a profile. In these cases, the individually configured features always override the features in the profile.

The preferred method of configuring custom EOAM settings is to create an EOAM profile in Ethernet configuration mode and then attach it to an individual interface or to multiple interfaces.

When an EOAM packet is received on any one of the AC interfaces on which EOAM is not configured, the AC interface multicasts the received EOAM packets to other AC interfaces that are part of EVPN-BD to reach the peer. When an EOAM is enabled on the bundle member in the peer, it punts the packet to the CPU in the peer. Also, the EOAM flaps the bundle member as the local or remote Key of the received EOAM does not match.

These standard Ethernet Link OAM features are supported on the router:

Neighbor Discovery

Neighbor discovery enables each end of a link to learn the OAM capabilities of the other end and establish an OAM peer relationship. Each end also can require that the peer have certain capabilities before it will establish a session. You can configure certain actions to be taken if there is a capabilities conflict or if a discovery process times out, using the **action capabilities-conflict** or **action discovery-timeout** commands.

EFD

Ethernet Fault Detection (EFD) is a mechanism that allows Ethernet OAM protocols, such as CFM, to control the `line protocol` state of an interface.

Unlike many other interface types, Ethernet interfaces do not have a line protocol, whose state is independent from that of the interface. For Ethernet interfaces, this role is handled by the physical-layer Ethernet protocol itself, and therefore if the interface is physically up, then it is available and traffic can flow.

EFD changes this to allow CFM to act as the line protocol for Ethernet interfaces. This allows CFM to control the interface state so that if a CFM defect (such as AIS or loss of continuity) is detected with an expected peer MEP, the interface can be shut down. This not only stops traffic flow, but also triggers actions in any higher-level protocols to route around the problem. For example, in the case of Layer 2 interfaces, the MAC table would be cleared and MSTP would reconverge. For Layer 3 interfaces, the ARP cache would be cleared and potentially the IGP would reconverge.

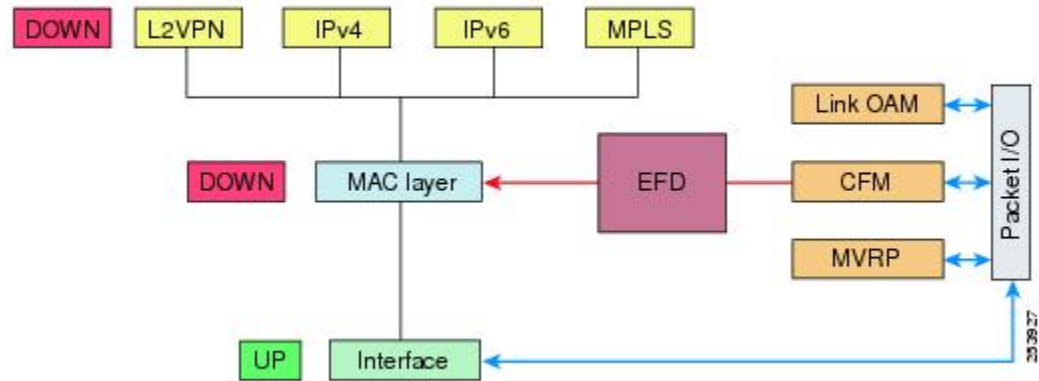


Note EFD can only be used for down MEPs. When EFD is used to shut down the interface, the CFM frames continue to flow. This allows CFM to detect when the problem has been resolved, and thus bring the interface backup automatically.

This figure shows CFM detection of an error on one of its sessions EFD signaling an error to the corresponding MAC layer for the interface. This triggers the MAC to go to a down state, which further triggers all higher level protocols (Layer 2 pseudowires, IP protocols, and so on) to go down and also trigger a reconvergence

where possible. As soon as CFM detects there is no longer any error, it can signal to EFD and all protocols will once again go active.

Figure 1: CFM Error Detection and EFD Trigger



MIB Retrieval

MIB retrieval enables an OAM peer on one side of an interface to get the MIB variables from the remote side of the link. The MIB variables that are retrieved from the remote OAM peer are READ ONLY.

Miswiring Detection (Cisco-Proprietary)

Miswiring Detection is a Cisco-proprietary feature that uses the 32-bit vendor field in every Information OAMPDU to identify potential miswiring cases.

SNMP Traps

SNMP traps can be enabled or disabled on an Ethernet OAM interface.

Ethernet CFM

Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) is a service-level OAM protocol that provides tools for monitoring and troubleshooting end-to-end Ethernet services per VLAN. This includes proactive connectivity monitoring, fault verification, and fault isolation. CFM uses standard Ethernet frames and can be run on any physical media that is capable of transporting Ethernet service frames. Unlike most other Ethernet protocols which are restricted to a single physical link, CFM frames can transmit across the entire end-to-end Ethernet network.



Note Enable a maximum of 32 VLAN ranges per NPU. Else, when you reload the device, all CFM sessions over the 802.1Q VLAN interface might go down. Also, the corresponding bundle interface might go down. If more than 32 VLAN ranges exist on an NPU, remove the additional VLAN ranges and reload the device to address the issue.

CFM is defined in two standards:

- IEEE 802.1ag—Defines the core features of the CFM protocol.
- ITU-T Y.1731—Redefines, but maintains compatibility with the features of IEEE 802.1ag, and defines some additional features.

Ethernet CFM supports these functions of ITU-T Y.1731:

- ETH-CC, ETH-RDI, ETH-LB, ETH-LT—These are equivalent to the corresponding features defined in IEEE 802.1ag.



Note The Linktrace responder procedures defined in IEEE 802.1ag are used rather than the procedures defined in Y.1731; however, these are interoperable.

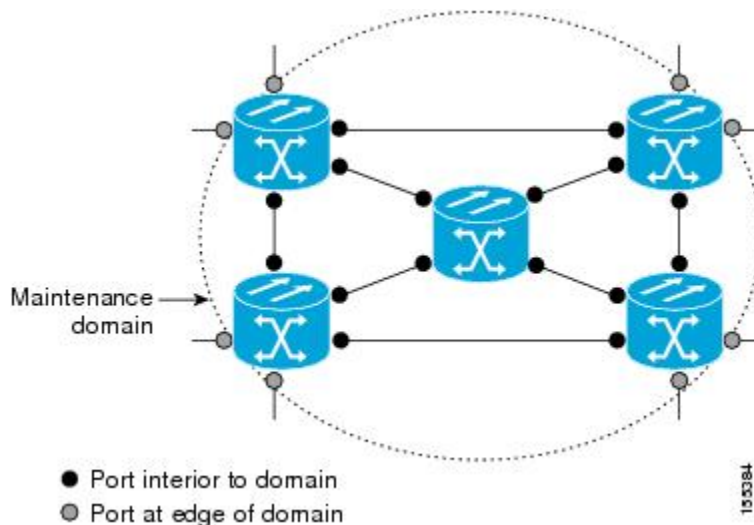
- ETH-AIS—The reception of ETH-LCK messages is also supported.

To understand how the CFM maintenance model works, you need to understand these concepts and features:

Maintenance Domains

A maintenance domain describes a management space for the purpose of managing and administering a network. A domain is owned and operated by a single entity and defined by the set of interfaces internal to it and at its boundary, as shown in this figure.

Figure 2: CFM Maintenance Domain



A maintenance domain is defined by the bridge ports that are provisioned within it. Domains are assigned maintenance levels, in the range of 0 to 7, by the administrator. The level of the domain is useful in defining the hierarchical relationships of multiple domains.

CFM maintenance domains allow different organizations to use CFM in the same network, but independently. For example, consider a service provider who offers a service to a customer, and to provide that service, they use two other operators in segments of the network. In this environment, CFM can be used in the following ways:

- The customer can use CFM between their CE devices, to verify and manage connectivity across the whole network.
- The service provider can use CFM between their PE devices, to verify and manage the services they are providing.
- Each operator can use CFM within their operator network, to verify and manage connectivity within their network.

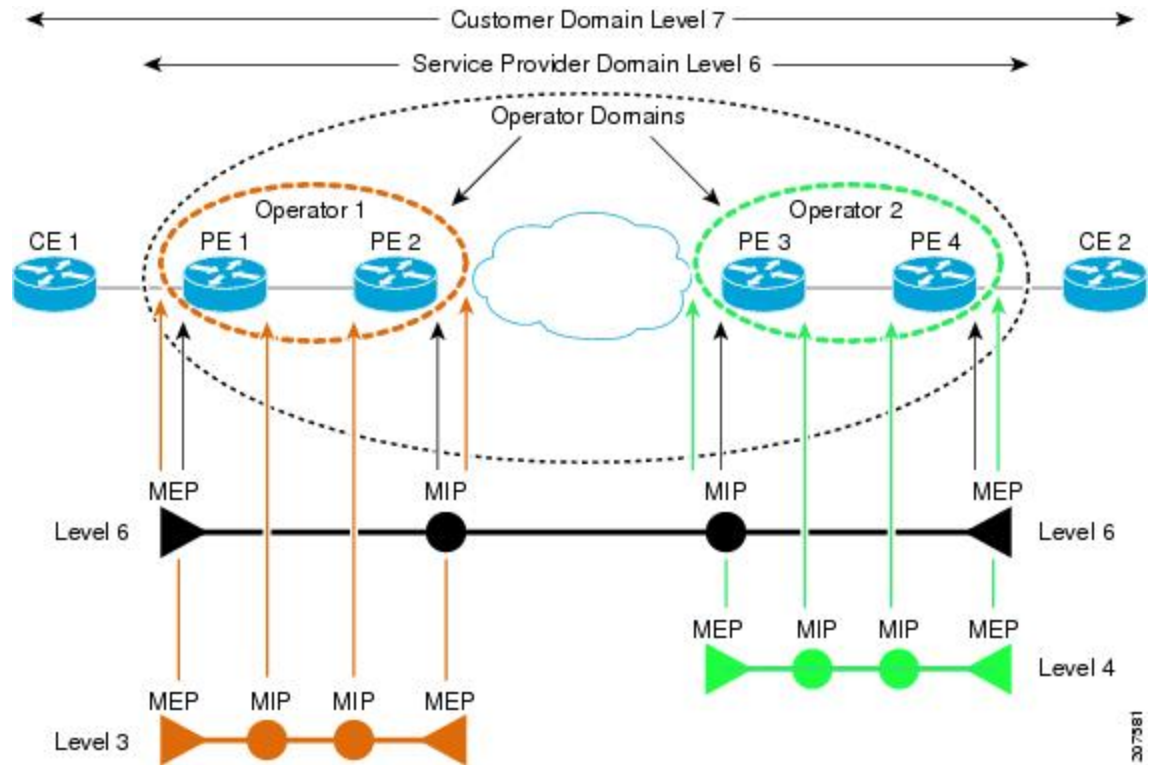
Each organization uses a different CFM maintenance domain.

This figure shows an example of the different levels of maintenance domains in a network.



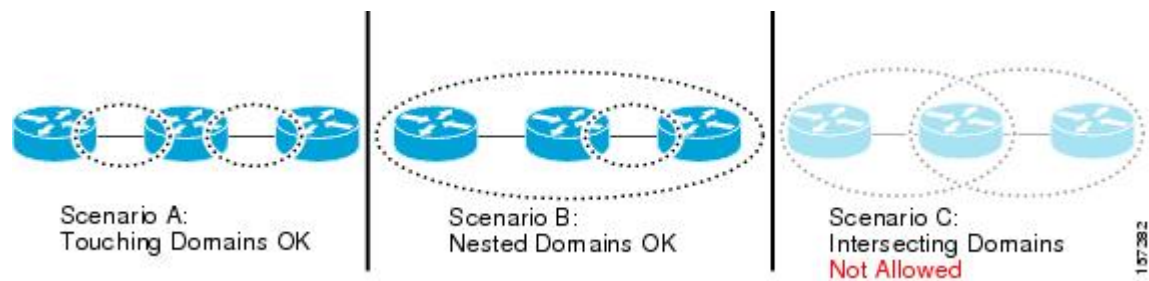
Note In CFM diagrams, the conventions are that triangles represent MEPs, pointing in the direction that the MEP sends CFM frames, and circles represent MIPs.

Figure 3: Different CFM Maintenance Domains Across a Network



To ensure that the CFM frames for each domain do not interfere with each other, each domain is assigned a maintenance level, between 0 and 7. Where domains are nested, as in this example, the encompassing domain must have a higher level than the domain it encloses. In this case, the domain levels must be negotiated between the organizations involved. The maintenance level is carried in all CFM frames that relate to that domain.

CFM maintenance domains may touch or nest, but cannot intersect. This figure illustrates the supported structure for touching and nested domains, and the unsupported intersection of domains.



Services

A CFM service allows an organization to partition its CFM maintenance domain, according to the connectivity within the network. For example, if the network is divided into a number of virtual LANs (VLANs), a CFM service is created for each of these. CFM can then operate independently in each service. It is important that the CFM services match the network topology, so that CFM frames relating to one service cannot be received in a different service. For example, a service provider may use a separate CFM service for each of their customers, to verify and manage connectivity between that customer's end points.

A CFM service is always associated with the maintenance domain that it operates within, and therefore with that domain's maintenance level. All CFM frames relating to the service carry the maintenance level of the corresponding domain.



Note CFM Services are referred to as *Maintenance Associations* in IEEE 802.1ag and as *Maintenance Entity Groups* in ITU-T Y.1731.

Maintenance Points

A CFM Maintenance Point (MP) is an instance of a particular CFM service on a specific interface. CFM only operates on an interface if there is a CFM maintenance point on the interface; otherwise, CFM frames are forwarded transparently through the interface.

A maintenance point is always associated with a particular CFM service, and therefore with a particular maintenance domain at a particular level. Maintenance points generally only process CFM frames at the same level as their associated maintenance domain. Frames at a higher maintenance level are always forwarded transparently, while frames at a lower maintenance level are normally dropped. This helps enforce the maintenance domain hierarchy, and ensures that CFM frames for a particular domain cannot leak out beyond the boundary of the domain.

There are two types of MP:

- **Maintenance End Points (MEPs)**—Created at the edge of the domain. Maintenance end points (MEPs) are members of a particular service within a domain and are responsible for sourcing and sinking CFM frames. They periodically transmit continuity check messages and receive similar messages from other MEPs within their domain. They also transmit traceroute and loopback messages at the request of the administrator. MEPs are responsible for confining CFM messages within the domain.
- **Maintenance Intermediate Points (MIPs)**—Created in the middle of the domain. Unlike MEPS, MIPs do allow CFM frames at their own level to be forwarded.

MIP Creation

Unlike MEPs, MIPs are not explicitly configured on each interface. MIPs are created automatically according to the algorithm specified in the CFM 802.1ag standard. The algorithm, in brief, operates as follows for each interface:

- The bridge-domain or cross-connect for the interface is found, and all services associated with that bridge-domain or cross-connect are considered for MIP auto-creation.
- The level of the highest-level MEP on the interface is found. From among the services considered above, the service in the domain with the lowest level that is higher than the highest MEP level is selected. If there are no MEPs on the interface, the service in the domain with the lowest level is selected.
- The MIP auto-creation configuration (**mip auto-create** command) for the selected service is examined to determine whether a MIP should be created.



Note Configuring a MIP auto-creation policy for a service does not guarantee that a MIP will automatically be created for that service. The policy is only considered if that service is selected by the algorithm first.

MEP and CFM Processing Overview

The boundary of a domain is an interface, rather than a bridge or host. Therefore, MEPs can be sub-divided into two categories:

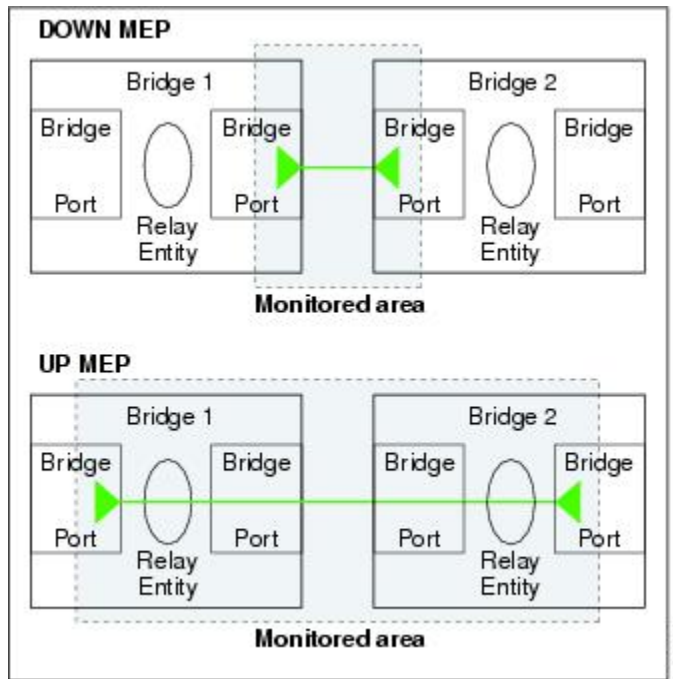
- Down MEPs—Send CFM frames from the interface where they are configured, and process CFM frames received on that interface. Down MEPs transmit AIS messages upward (toward the cross-connect).
- Up MEPs—Send frames into the bridge relay function, as if they had been received on the interface where the MEP is configured. They process CFM frames that have been received on other interfaces, and have been switched through the bridge relay function as if they are going to be sent out of the interface where the MEP is configured. Up MEPs transmit AIS messages downward (toward the wire). However, AIS packets are only sent when there is a MIP configured on the same interface as the MEP and at the level of the MIP.



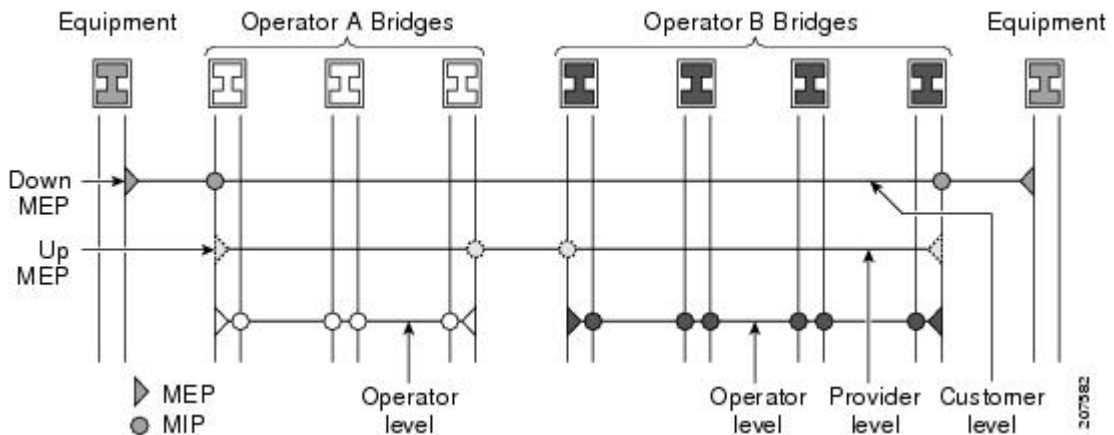
-
- Note**
- The terms *Down MEP* and *Up MEP* are defined in the IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 standards, and refer to the direction that CFM frames are sent from the MEP. The terms should not be confused with the operational status of the MEP.
 - The router only supports the “Down MEP level < Up MEP level” configuration.
-

This figure illustrates the monitored areas for Down and Up MEPs.

Figure 4: Monitored Areas for Down and Up MEPs



This figure shows maintenance points at different levels. Because domains are allowed to nest but not intersect (see), a MEP at a low level always corresponds with a MEP or MIP at a higher level. In addition, only a single MIP is allowed on any interface—this is generally created in the lowest domain that exists at the interface and that does not have a MEP.



MIPs and Up MEPs can only exist on switched (Layer 2) interfaces, because they send and receive frames from the bridge relay function. Down MEPs can be created on switched (Layer 2) interfaces.

MEPs continue to operate normally if the interface they are created on is blocked by the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP); that is, CFM frames at the level of the MEP continue to be sent and received, according to the direction of the MEP. MEPs never allow CFM frames at the level of the MEP to be forwarded, so the STP block is maintained.

MIPs also continue to receive CFM frames at their level if the interface is STP blocked, and can respond to any received frames. However, MIPs do not allow CFM frames at the level of the MIP to be forwarded if the interface is blocked.



Note A separate set of CFM maintenance levels is created every time a VLAN tag is pushed onto the frame. Therefore, if CFM frames are received on an interface which pushes an additional tag, so as to “tunnel” the frames over part of the network, the CFM frames will not be processed by any MPs within the tunnel, even if they are at the same level. For example, if a CFM MP is created on an interface with an encapsulation that matches a single VLAN tag, any CFM frames that are received at the interface that have two VLAN tags will be forwarded transparently, regardless of the CFM level.

CFM Protocol Messages

The CFM protocol consists of a number of different message types, with different purposes. All CFM messages use the CFM EtherType, and carry the CFM maintenance level for the domain to which they apply.

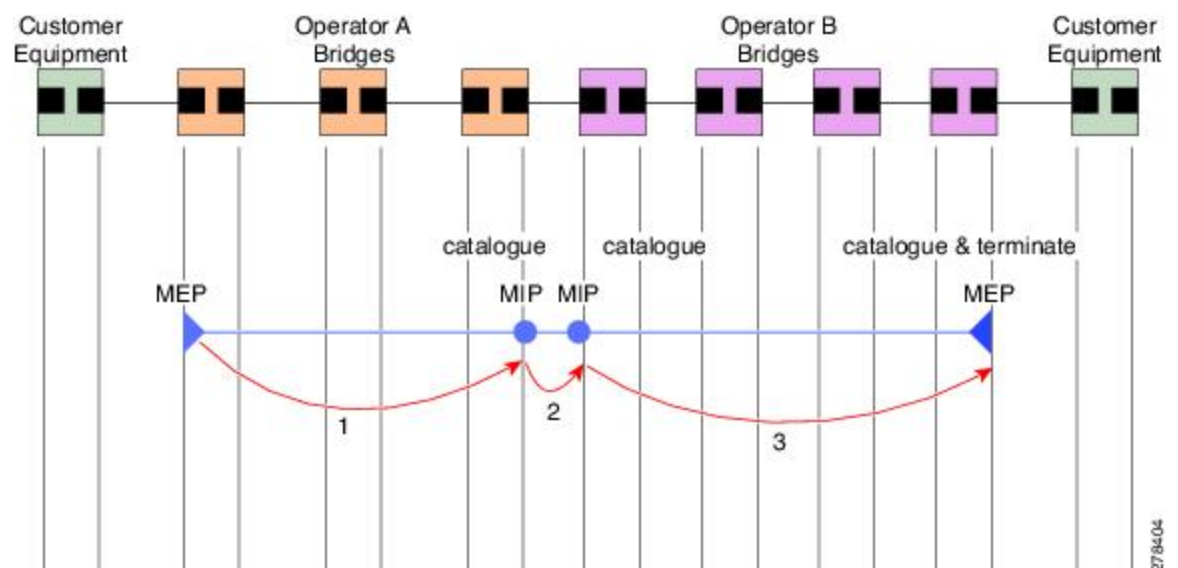
This section describes the following CFM messages:

Continuity Check (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)

Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) are “heartbeat” messages exchanged periodically between all the MEPs in a service. Each MEP sends out multicast CCMs, and receives CCMs from all the other MEPs in the service—these are referred to as *peer MEPs*. This allows each MEP to discover its peer MEPs, and to verify that there is connectivity between them.

MIPs also receive CCMs. MIPs use the information to build a MAC learning database that is used when responding to Linktrace. For more information about Linktrace, see the [Linktrace \(IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731\)](#).

Figure 5: Continuity Check Message Flow



All the MEPs in a service must transmit CCMs at the same interval. IEEE 802.1ag defines 7 possible intervals that can be used:

- 3.3ms
- 10ms
- 100ms
- 1s
- 10s
- 1 minute

A MEP detects a loss of connectivity with one of its peer MEPs when some number of CCMs have been missed. This occurs when sufficient time has passed during which a certain number of CCMs were expected, given the CCM interval. This number is called the *loss threshold*, and is usually set to 3.

CFM is supported only on interfaces which have Layer 2 transport feature enabled.

Maintenance Association Identifier (MAID)

CCM messages carry a variety of information that allows different defects to be detected in the service. This information includes:

- A configured identifier for the domain of the transmitting MEP. This is referred to as the Maintenance Domain Identifier (MDID).
- A configured identifier for the service of the transmitting MEP. This is referred to as the Short MA Name (SMAN). Together, the MDID and the SMAN make up the Maintenance Association Identifier (MAID). The MAID must be configured identically on every MEP in the service.
- These are restrictions on the type of MAID that are supported for sessions with time interval of less than 1 minute. The MAID supports two types of formats on offloaded MEPs:
 - No Domain Name Format
 - MD Name Format = 1-NoDomainName
 - Short MA Name Format = 3 - 2 bytes integer value
 - Short MA Name Length = 2 - fixed length
 - Short MA Name = 2 bytes of integer
 - 1731 Maid Format
 - MD Name Format = 1-NoDomainName
 - MA Name Format(MEGID Format) = 32
 - MEGID Length = 13 - fixed length
 - MEGID(ICCCCode) = 6 Bytes
 - MEGID(UMC) = 7 Bytes
 - ITU Carrier Code (ICC) - Number of different configurable ICC code - 15 (for each NPU)
 - Unique MEG ID Code (UMC) - 4

Maintenance Association Identifier (MAID) comprises of the Maintenance Domain Identifier (MDID) and Short MA Name (SMAN).

MDID **only** supports **null** value and SMAN supports ITU Carrier Code (ICC) or a numerical. No other values are supported.

An example for configuring domain ID null is: **ethernet cfm domain SMB level 3 id null**

An example for configuring SMAN is: **ethernet cfm domain SMB level 3 id null service 901234AB xconnect group 99999 p2p 99999 id number 1**

The following table summarizes the supported values and parameters for MDID and SMAN. This table only details the MAID restriction on the hardware offload feature. There is no MAID restriction for software offload or non-offloaded MEPS.

For Cisco NCS 5500 series routers, "id null" has to be explicitly configured for the domain ID, for hardware offloaded sessions.

Format	MDID	SMAN	Support	Comment
	No	2 byte integer	Yes	Up to 2000 entries
	No	13 bytes ICCCode (6 bytes) and UMC (7 bytes)	Yes	Up to 15 unique ICC Up to 4K UMC values
48 bytes string based	1-48 bytes of MDID and SMAN		No	Most commonly used

- A configured numeric identifier for the MEP (the MEP ID). Each MEP in the service must be configured with a different MEP ID.
- Dynamic Remote MEPs are not supported for MEPs with less than 1min interval. You must configure MEP CrossCheck for all such MEPS.
- Sequence numbering is not supported for MEPs with less than 1 minute interval.
- In a Remote Defect Indication (RDI), each MEP includes this in the CCMs it is sending, if it has detected a defect relating to the CCMs it is receiving. This notifies all the MEPs in the service that a defect has been detected somewhere in the service.
- The interval at which CCMs are being transmitted.
- CCM Tx/Rx statistics counters are not supported for MEPs with less than 1 minute intervals.
- Sender TLV and Cisco Proprietary TLVs are not supported for MEPs with less than 1min intervals.
- The status of the interface where the MEP is operating—for example, whether the interface is up, down, STP blocked, and so on.



Note The status of the interface (up/down) should not be confused with the direction of any MEPs on the interface (Up MEPs/Down MEPs).

These defects can be detected from received CCMs:

- Interval mismatch—The CCM interval in the received CCM does not match the interval that the MEP is sending CCMs.
- Level mismatch—A MEP has received a CCM carrying a lower maintenance level than the MEP's own level.
- Loop—A CCM is received with the source MAC address equal to the MAC address of the interface where the MEP is operating.
- Configuration error—A CCM is received with the same MEP ID as the MEP ID configured for the receiving MEP.
- Cross-connect—A CCM is received with an MAID that does not match the locally configured MAID. This generally indicates a VLAN misconfiguration within the network, such that CCMs from one service are leaking into a different service.
- Peer interface down—A CCM is received that indicates the interface on the peer is down.
- Remote defect indication—A CCM is received carrying a remote defect indication.



Note This defect does not cause the MEP to include a remote defect indication in the CCMs that it is sending.

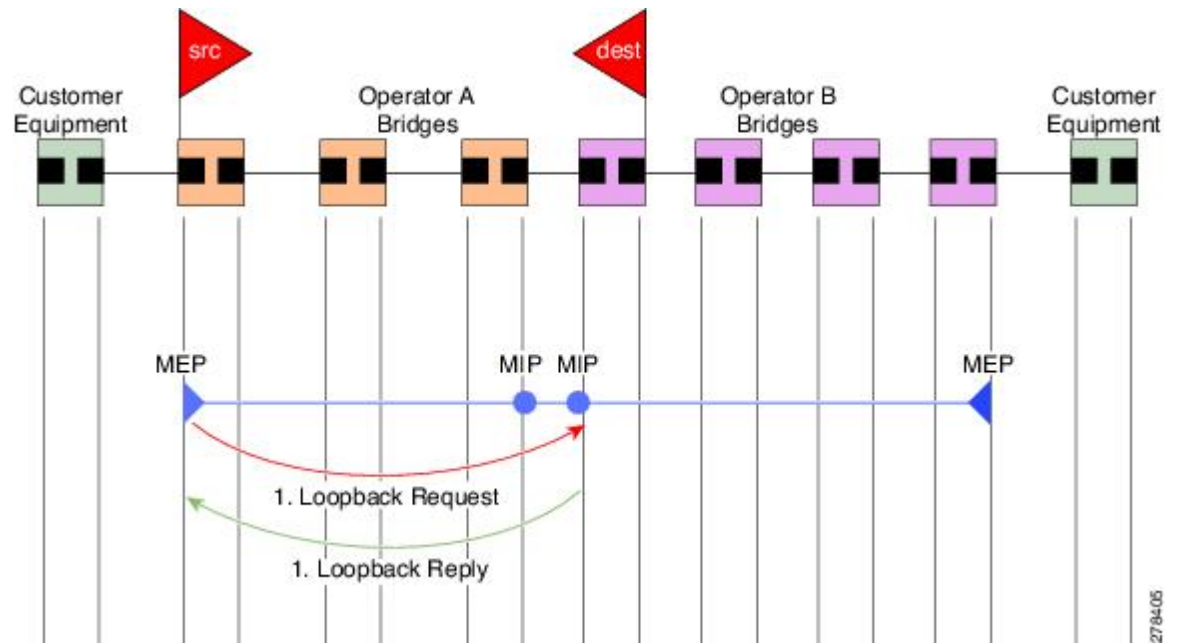
Out-of-sequence CCMs can also be detected by monitoring the sequence number in the received CCMs from each peer MEP. However, this is not considered a CCM defect.

Loopback (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)

Loopback Messages (LBM) and Loopback Replies (LBR) are used to verify connectivity between a local MEP and a particular remote MP. At the request of the administrator, a local MEP sends unicast LBMs to the remote MP. On receiving each LBM, the target maintenance point sends an LBR back to the originating MEP. Loopback indicates whether the destination is reachable or not—it does not allow hop-by-hop discovery of the path. It is similar in concept to an ICMP Echo (ping). Since loopback messages are destined for unicast addresses, they are forwarded like normal data traffic, while observing the maintenance levels. At each device that the loopback reaches, if the outgoing interface is known (in the bridge's forwarding database), then the frame is sent out on that interface. If the outgoing interface is not known, then the message is flooded on all interfaces.

This figure shows an example of CFM loopback message flow between a MEP and MIP.

Figure 6: Loopback Messages



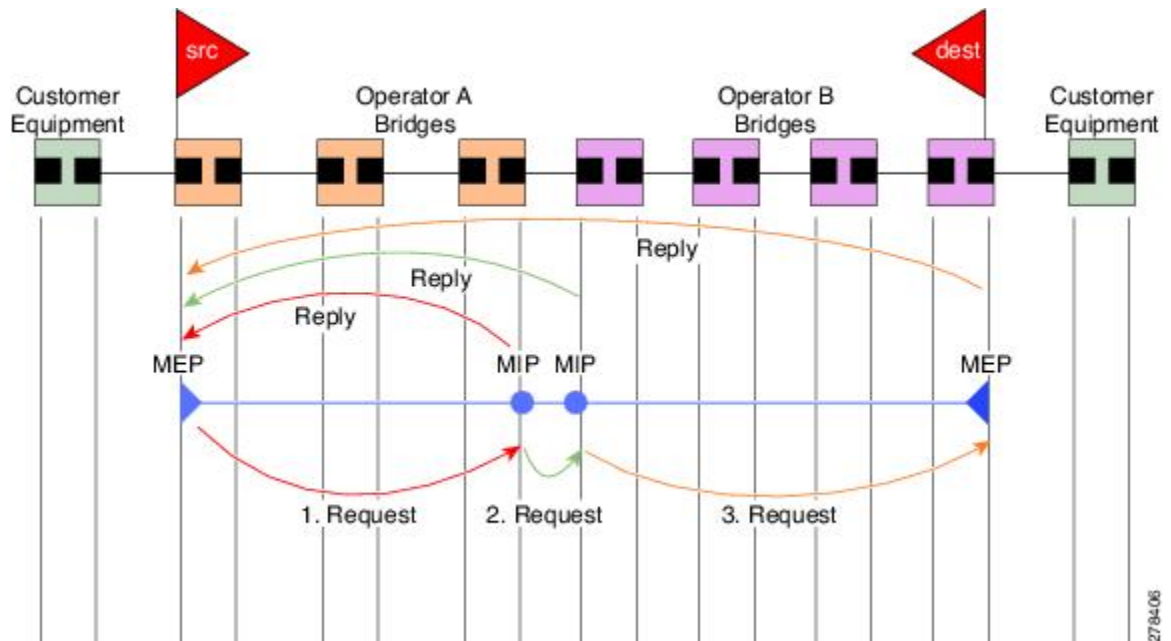
Loopback messages can be padded with user-specified data. This allows data corruption to be detected in the network. They also carry a sequence number which allows for out-of-order frames to be detected.

Linktrace (IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731)

Linktrace Messages (LTM) and Linktrace Replies (LTR) are used to track the path (hop-by-hop) to a unicast destination MAC address. At the request of the operator, a local MEP sends an LTM. Each hop where there is a maintenance point sends an LTR back to the originating MEP. This allows the administrator to discover connectivity data about the path. It is similar in concept to IP traceroute, although the mechanism is different. In IP traceroute, successive probes are sent, whereas CFM Linktrace uses a single LTM which is forwarded by each MP in the path. LTMs are multicast, and carry the unicast target MAC address as data within the frame. They are intercepted at each hop where there is a maintenance point, and either retransmitted or dropped to discover the unicast path to the target MAC address.

This figure shows an example of CFM linktrace message flow between MEPs and MIPs.

Figure 7: Linktrace Message Flow



The linktrace mechanism is designed to provide useful information even after a network failure. This allows it to be used to locate failures, for example after a loss of continuity is detected. To achieve this, each MP maintains a CCM Learning Database. This maps the source MAC address for each received CCM to the interface through which the CCM was received. It is similar to a typical bridge MAC learning database, except that it is based only on CCMs and it times out much more slowly—on the order of days rather than minutes.



Note In IEEE 802.1ag, the CCM Learning Database is referred to as the MIP CCM Database. However, it applies to both MIPs and MEPs.

In IEEE 802.1ag, when an MP receives an LTM message, it determines whether to send a reply using the following steps:

1. The target MAC address in the LTM is looked up in the bridge MAC learning table. If the MAC address is known, and therefore the egress interface is known, then an LTR is sent.
2. If the MAC address is not found in the bridge MAC learning table, then it is looked up in the CCM learning database. If it is found, then an LTR is sent.
3. If the MAC address is not found, then no LTR is sent (and the LTM is not forwarded).

If the target MAC has never been seen previously in the network, the linktrace operation will not produce any results.



Note IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 define slightly different linktrace mechanisms. In particular, the use of the CCM learning database and the algorithm described above for responding to LTM messages are specific to IEEE 802.1ag. IEEE 802.1ag also specifies additional information that can be included in LTRs. Regardless of the differences, the two mechanisms are interoperable.

Configurable Logging

CFM supports logging of various conditions to syslog. Logging can be enabled independently for each service, and when the following conditions occur:

- New peer MEPs are detected, or loss of continuity with a peer MEP occurs.
- Changes to the CCM defect conditions are detected.
- Cross-check “missing” or “unexpected” conditions are detected.
- AIS condition detected (AIS messages received) or cleared (AIS messages no longer received).
- EFD used to shut down an interface, or bring it back up.

Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM

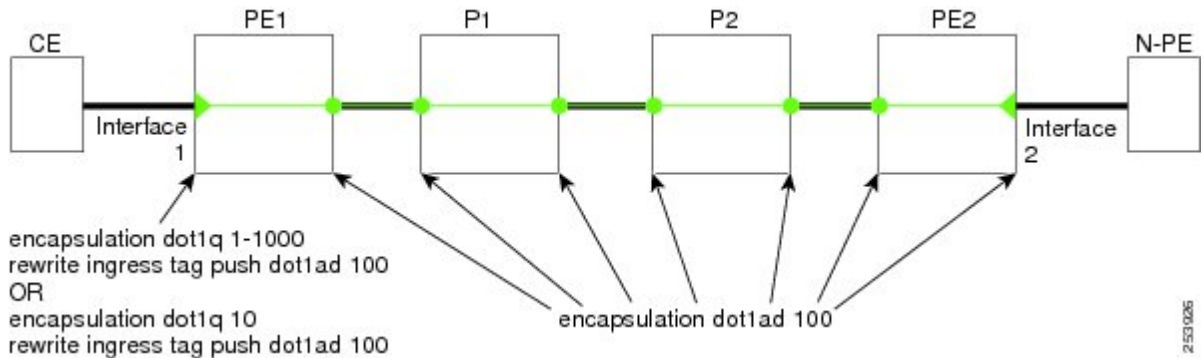
The Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM feature ensures that CFM packets are sent with the right VLAN tags so that they are appropriately handled as a CFM packet by the remote device. When packets are received by an edge router, they are treated as either CFM packets or data packets, depending on the number of tags in the header. The system differentiates between CFM packets and data packets based on the number of tags in the packet, and forwards the packets to the appropriate paths based on the number of tags in the packet.

CFM frames are normally sent with the same VLAN tags as the corresponding customer data traffic on the interface, as defined by the configured encapsulation and tag rewrite operations. Likewise, received frames are treated as CFM frames if they have the correct number of tags as defined by the configured encapsulation and tag rewrite configuration, and are treated as data frames (that is, they are forwarded transparently) if they have more than this number of tags.

In most cases, this behavior is as desired, since the CFM frames are then treated in exactly the same way as the data traffic flowing through the same service. However, in a scenario where multiple customer VLANs are multiplexed over a single multipoint provider service (for example, N:1 bundling), a different behavior might be desirable.

This figure shows an example of a network with multiple VLANS using CFM.

Figure 8: Service Provider Network With Multiple VLANs and CFM



This figure shows a provider's access network, where the S-VLAN tag is used as the service delimiter. PE1 faces the customer, and PE2 is at the edge of the access network facing the core. N:1 bundling is used, so the interface encapsulation matches a range of C-VLAN tags. This could potentially be the full range, resulting in all:1 bundling. There is also a use case where only a single C-VLAN is matched, but the S-VLAN is nevertheless used as the service delimiter—this is more in keeping with the IEEE model, but limits the provider to 4094 services.

CFM is used in this network with a MEP at each end of the access network, and MIPs on the boxes within the network (if it is native Ethernet). In the normal case, CFM frames are sent by the up MEP on PE1 with two VLAN tags, matching the customer data traffic. This means that at the core interfaces and at the MEP on PE2, the CFM frames are forwarded as if they were customer data traffic, since these interfaces match only on the S-VLAN tag. So, the CFM frames sent by the MEP on PE1 are not seen by any of the other MIPs.

Flexible VLAN tagging changes the encapsulation for CFM frames that are sent and received at Up MEPs. Flexible VLAN tagging allows the frames to be sent from the MEP on PE1 with just the S-VLAN tag that represents the provider service. If this is done, the core interfaces will treat the frames as CFM frames and they will be seen by the MIPs and by the MEP on PE2. Likewise, the MEP on PE1 should handle received frames with only one tag, as this is what it will receive from the MEP on PE2.

To ensure that CFM packets from Up MEPs are routed to the appropriate paths successfully, tags may be set to a specific number in a domain service, using the **tags** command. Currently, tags can only be set to one (1).

How to Configure Ethernet OAM

This section provides these configuration procedures:

Configuring Ethernet Link OAM

Custom EOAM settings can be configured and shared on multiple interfaces by creating an EOAM profile in Ethernet configuration mode and then attaching the profile to individual interfaces. The profile configuration does not take effect until the profile is attached to an interface. After an EOAM profile is attached to an interface, individual EOAM features can be configured separately on the interface to override the profile settings when desired.

This section describes how to configure an EOAM profile and attach it to an interface in these procedures:

Configuring an Ethernet OAM Profile

Perform these steps to configure an Ethernet OAM profile.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet oam profile** *profile-name*
3. **link-monitor**
4. **symbol-period window** *window*
5. **symbol-period threshold low** *threshold* **high** *threshold*
6. **frame window** *window*
7. **frame threshold low** *threshold* **high** *threshold*
8. **frame-period window** *window*
9. **frame-period threshold low***threshold* **high** *threshold*
10. **frame-seconds window** *window*
11. **frame-seconds threshold low** *threshold* **high** *threshold*
12. **exit**
13. **mib-retrieval**
14. **connection timeout** *<timeout>*
15. **hello-interval** {100ms|1s}
16. **mode** {active|passive}
17. **require-remote mode** {active|passive}
18. **require-remote mib-retrieval**
19. **action capabilities-conflict** {disable | efd | error-disable-interface}
20. **action critical-event** {disable | error-disable-interface}
21. **action discovery-timeout** {disable | efd | error-disable-interface}
22. **action dying-gasp** {disable | error-disable-interface}
23. **action high-threshold** {error-disable-interface | log}
24. **action session-down** {disable | efd | error-disable-interface}
25. **action session-up** disable
26. **action uni-directional link-fault** {disable | efd | error-disable-interface}
27. **action wiring-conflict** {disable | efd | log}
28. **uni-directional link-fault detection**
29. **commit**
30. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	ethernet oam profile <i>profile-name</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet oam profile Profile_1</pre>	Creates a new Ethernet Operations, Administration and Maintenance (OAM) profile and enters Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 3	link-monitor Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# link-monitor</pre>	Enters the Ethernet OAM link monitor configuration mode.
Step 4	symbol-period window <i>window</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# symbol-period window 60000</pre>	(Optional) Configures the window size (in milliseconds) for an Ethernet OAM symbol-period error event. The IEEE 802.3 standard defines the window size as a number of symbols rather than a time duration. These two formats can be converted either way by using a knowledge of the interface speed and encoding. The range is 1000 to 60000. The default value is 1000.
Step 5	symbol-period threshold low <i>threshold</i> high <i>threshold</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# symbol-period threshold ppm low 1 high 1000000</pre>	(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in symbols) that trigger an Ethernet OAM symbol-period error event. The high threshold is optional and is configurable only in conjunction with the low threshold. The range is 0 to 60000000. The default low threshold is 1.
Step 6	frame window <i>window</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame window 6000</pre>	(Optional) Configures the frame window size (in milliseconds) of an OAM frame error event. The range is from 1000 to 60000. The default value is 1000.
Step 7	frame threshold low <i>threshold</i> high <i>threshold</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame threshold low 10000000 high 60000000</pre>	(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in symbols) that triggers an Ethernet OAM frame error event. The high threshold is optional and is configurable only in conjunction with the low threshold. The range is from 0 to 60000000. The default low threshold is 1.
Step 8	frame-period window <i>window</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-period window 60000</pre>	(Optional) Configures the window size (in milliseconds) for an Ethernet OAM frame-period error event. The IEEE 802.3 standard defines the window size as number of frames rather than a time duration. These two formats can be converted either way by using a knowledge of the interface speed. Note that the conversion assumes that all frames are of the minimum size.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-period window milliseconds 60000</pre>	<p>The range is from 1000 to 60000.</p> <p>The default value is 1000.</p> <p>Note The only accepted values are multiples of the line cardinterface module-specific polling interval, that is, 1000 milliseconds for most line cardsinterface modules.</p>
Step 9	<p>frame-period threshold low<i>threshold</i> high <i>threshold</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-period threshold ppm low 100 high 1000000</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in errors per million frames) that trigger an Ethernet OAM frame-period error event. The frame period window is defined in the IEEE specification as a number of received frames, in our implementation it is x milliseconds. The high threshold is optional and is configurable only in conjunction with the low threshold.</p> <p>The range is from 1 to 1000000.</p> <p>The default low threshold is 1.</p> <p>To obtain the number of frames, the configured time interval is converted to a window size in frames using the interface speed. For example, for a 1Gbps interface, the IEEE defines minimum frame size as 512 bits. So, we get a maximum of approximately 1.5 million frames per second. If the window size is configured to be 8 seconds (8000ms) then this would give us a Window of 12 million frames in the specification's definition of Errored Frame Window.</p> <p>The thresholds for frame-period are measured in errors per million frames. Hence, if you configure a window of 8000ms (that is a window of 12 million frames) and a high threshold of 100, then the threshold would be crossed if there are 1200 errored frames in that period (that is, 100 per million for 12 million).</p>
Step 10	<p>frame-seconds window <i>window</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-seconds window 900000</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures the window size (in milliseconds) for the OAM frame-seconds error event.</p> <p>The range is 10000 to 900000.</p> <p>The default value is 60000.</p> <p>Note The only accepted values are multiples of the line cardinterface module-specific polling interval, that is, 1000 milliseconds for most line cardsinterface modules.</p>
Step 11	<p>frame-seconds threshold low <i>threshold</i> high <i>threshold</i></p> <p>Example:</p>	<p>(Optional) Configures the thresholds (in seconds) that trigger a frame-seconds error event. The high threshold value can be configured only in conjunction with the low threshold value.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
	RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# frame-seconds threshold low 3 high 900	The range is 1 to 900 The default value is 1.
Step 12	exit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam-lm)# exit	Exits back to Ethernet OAM mode.
Step 13	mib-retrieval Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# mib-retrieval	Enables MIB retrieval in an Ethernet OAM profile or on an Ethernet OAM interface.
Step 14	connection timeout <timeout> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# connection timeout 30	Configures the connection timeout period for an Ethernet OAM session, as a multiple of the hello interval. The range is 2 to 30. The default value is 5.
Step 15	hello-interval {100ms 1s} Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# hello-interval 100ms	Configures the time interval between hello packets for an Ethernet OAM session. The default is 1 second (1s).
Step 16	mode {active passive} Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# mode passive	Configures the Ethernet OAM mode. The default is active.
Step 17	require-remote mode {active passive} Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# require-remote mode active	Requires that active mode or passive mode is configured on the remote end before the OAM session becomes active.
Step 18	require-remote mib-retrieval Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# require-remote mib-retrieval	Requires that MIB-retrieval is configured on the remote end before the OAM session becomes active.
Step 19	action capabilities-conflict {disable efd error-disable-interface} Example:	Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a capabilities-conflict event occurs. The default action is to create a syslog entry.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action capabilities-conflict efd</pre>	<p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 20	<p>action critical-event {disable error-disable-interface}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action critical-event error-disable-interface</pre>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a critical-event notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer. The default action is to create a syslog entry.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 21	<p>action discovery-timeout {disable efd error-disable-interface}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action discovery-timeout efd</pre>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a connection timeout occurs. The default action is to create a syslog entry.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 22	<p>action dying-gasp {disable error-disable-interface}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action dying-gasp error-disable-interface</pre>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a dying-gasp notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer. The default action is to create a syslog entry.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 23	<p>action high-threshold {error-disable-interface log}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action high-threshold error-disable-interface</pre>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a high threshold is exceeded. The default is to take no action when a high threshold is exceeded.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the disable keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and take no action at the interface when the event occurs.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 24	<p>action session-down {disable efd error-disable-interface}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action session-down efd</pre>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when an Ethernet OAM session goes down.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 25	<p>action session-up disable</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action session-up disable</pre>	<p>Specifies that no action is taken on an interface when an Ethernet OAM session is established. The default action is to create a syslog entry.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 26	<p>action uni-directional link-fault {disable efd error-disable-interface}</p>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a link-fault notification is received from the remote Ethernet OAM peer. The default action is to create a syslog entry.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the log keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and log the event for the interface when it occurs.
Step 27	<p>action wiring-conflict {disable efd log}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# action session-down efd</pre>	<p>Specifies the action that is taken on an interface when a wiring-conflict event occurs. The default is to put the interface into error-disable state.</p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you change the default, the error-disable-interface keyword option is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to override the profile setting and put the interface into error-disable state when the event occurs.
Step 28	<p>uni-directional link-fault detection</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-eoam)# uni-directional link-fault detection</pre>	<p>Enables detection of a local, unidirectional link fault and sends notification of that fault to an Ethernet OAM peer.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 29	commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit	Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session.
Step 30	end Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end	Ends the configuration session and exits to the EXEC mode.

Attaching an Ethernet OAM Profile to an Interface

Perform these steps to attach an Ethernet OAM profile to an interface:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface** [FastEthernet | HundredGigE | TenGigE] *interface-path-id*
3. **ethernet oam**
4. **profile** *profile-name*
5. **commit**
6. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface [FastEthernet HundredGigE TenGigE] <i>interface-path-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0	Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> . Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The example indicates an 8-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface in modular services card slot 1.
Step 3	ethernet oam Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet oam	Enables Ethernet OAM and enters interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 4	profile <i>profile-name</i> Example:	Attaches the specified Ethernet OAM profile (<i>profile-name</i>), and all of its configuration, to the interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-eoam)# profile Profile_1	
Step 5	commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit	Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session.
Step 6	end Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end	Ends the configuration session and exits to the EXEC mode.

Configuring Ethernet OAM at an Interface and Overriding the Profile Configuration

Using an EOAM profile is an efficient way of configuring multiple interfaces with a common EOAM configuration. However, if you want to use a profile but also change the behavior of certain functions for a particular interface, then you can override the profile configuration. To override certain profile settings that are applied to an interface, you can configure that command in interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode to change the behavior for that interface.

In some cases, only certain keyword options are available in interface Ethernet OAM configuration due to the default settings for the command. For example, without any configuration of the **action** commands, several forms of the command have a default behavior of creating a syslog entry when a profile is created and applied to an interface. Therefore, the **log** keyword is not available in Ethernet OAM configuration for these commands in the profile because it is the default behavior. However, the **log** keyword is available in Interface Ethernet OAM configuration if the default is changed in the profile configuration so you can retain the action of creating a syslog entry for a particular interface.

To see all of the default Ethernet OAM configuration settings, see the [Verifying the Ethernet OAM Configuration](#).

To configure Ethernet OAM settings at an interface and override the profile configuration, perform these steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface** [HundredGigE | TenGigE] *interface-path-id*
3. **ethernet oam**
4. *interface-Ethernet-OAM-command*
5. **commit**
6. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface [HundredGigE TenGigE] <i>interface-path-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0	Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Ethernet interface name and notation <i>rack/slot/module/port</i> . Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The example indicates an 8-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface in modular services card slot 1.
Step 3	ethernet oam Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet oam	Enables Ethernet OAM and enters interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 4	<i>interface-Ethernet-OAM-command</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-eoam)# action capabilities-conflict error-disable-interface	Configures a setting for an Ethernet OAM configuration command and overrides the setting for the profile configuration, where <i>interface-Ethernet-OAM-command</i> is one of the supported commands on the platform in interface Ethernet OAM configuration mode.
Step 5	commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit	Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session.
Step 6	end Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end	Ends the configuration session and exits to the EXEC mode.

Verifying the Ethernet OAM Configuration

Use the **show ethernet oam configuration** command to display the values for the Ethernet OAM configuration for a particular interface, or for all interfaces. The following example shows the default values for Ethernet OAM settings:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet oam configuration
Thu Aug  5 22:07:06.870 DST
GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0:
  Hello interval:                               1s
  Mib retrieval enabled:                         N
  Uni-directional link-fault detection enabled:  N
  Configured mode:                               Active
  Connection timeout:                             5
  Symbol period window:                           0
```

```

Symbol period low threshold:          1
Symbol period high threshold:       None
Frame window:                        1000
Frame low threshold:                 1
Frame high threshold:                None
Frame period window:                 1000
Frame period low threshold:          1
Frame period high threshold:         None
Frame seconds window:                60000
Frame seconds low threshold:         1
Frame seconds high threshold:        None
High threshold action:                None
Link fault action:                   Log
Dying gasp action:                   Log
Critical event action:                Log
Discovery timeout action:             Log
Capabilities conflict action:         Log
Wiring conflict action:               Error-Disable
Session up action:                   Log
Session down action:                 Log
Require remote mode:                 Ignore
Require remote MIB retrieval:         N

```

Configuring Ethernet CFM

To configure Ethernet CFM, perform the following tasks:



Note CFM is not supported for the following:

- L3 Interfaces and Sub-Interfaces
- Bundle Member Ports
- EVPN-FXC
- Bridge Domain
- VPLS

Configuring a CFM Maintenance Domain

To configure a CFM maintenance domain, perform the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**
3. **traceroute cache hold-time** *minutes* **size** *entries*
4. **domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** *[null]*] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]]
5. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm	Enters Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	traceroute cache hold-time minutes size entries Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# traceroute cache hold-time 1 size 3000	(Optional) Sets the maximum limit of traceroute cache entries or the maximum time limit to hold the traceroute cache entries. The default is 100 minutes and 100 entries.
Step 4	domain domain-name level level-value [id [null] [dns DNS-name] [mac H.H.H] [string string]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1	<p>Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters CFM domain configuration mode.</p> <p>The level must be specified.</p> <p>The id is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.</p>
Step 5	end or commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# commit	<p>Saves configuration changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</pre> Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Services for a CFM Maintenance Domain

You can configure up to 32000 CFM services for a maintenance domain. To configure services for a CFM maintenance domain, perform the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**
3. **domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [null] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]]
4. **service** *service-name* {**down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **m2mp** | **p2p** *xconnect-name*} [**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [[**number** *number*]]
5. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm	Enters Ethernet CFM configuration mode.
Step 3	domain <i>domain-name</i> level <i>level-value</i> [id [null] [dns <i>DNS-name</i>] [mac <i>H.H.H</i>] [string <i>string</i>]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations at a specified maintenance level, and enters CFM domain configuration mode. The id is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	service <i>service-name</i> { down-meps xconnect group <i>xconnect-group-name</i> m2mp p2p <i>xconnect-name</i> } [id [icc-based <i>icc-string umc-string</i>] [[number <i>number</i>]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service ABC xconnect group X1 p2p ADB	Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain where MIPs and up MEPs will be created. The id sets the short MA name.
Step 5	end or commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit	Saves configuration changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before</pre>

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<pre> exiting (yes/no/cancel) ? [cancel]: </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Enabling and Configuring Continuity Check for a CFM Service

To configure Continuity Check for a CFM service, complete the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**
3. **domain** *domain-name level level-value* [**id** [null] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]]
4. **service** *service-name* {**down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name p2p xconnect-name*} [**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [**number** *number*]
5. **continuity-check interval** *time* [**loss-threshold** *threshold*]
6. **continuity-check archive hold-time** *minutes*
7. **continuity-check loss auto-traceroute**
8. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm</pre>	Enters Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<p>domain <i>domain-name</i> level <i>level-value</i> [id [null] [dns <i>DNS-name</i>] [mac <i>H.H.H</i>] [string <i>string</i>]]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1</pre>	<p>Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode.</p> <p>The level must be specified.</p> <p>The id is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.</p>
Step 4	<p>service <i>service-name</i> {down-meps xconnect group <i>xconnect-group-name</i> p2p <i>xconnect-name</i>} [id [icc-based <i>icc-string</i> <i>umc-string</i>] [number <i>number</i>]]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service ABC xconnect group X1 p2p ADB</pre>	<p>Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain or xconnect where MIPs and up MEPs will be created.</p> <p>The id sets the short MA name.</p>
Step 5	<p>continuity-check interval <i>time</i> [loss-threshold <i>threshold</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# continuity-check interval 100m loss-threshold 10</pre>	<p>(Optional) Enables Continuity Check and specifies the time interval at which CCMs are transmitted or to set the threshold limit for when a MEP is declared down.</p>
Step 6	<p>continuity-check archive hold-time <i>minutes</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# continuity-check archive hold-time 100</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures how long information about peer MEPs is stored after they have timed out.</p>
Step 7	<p>continuity-check loss auto-traceroute</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# continuity-check loss auto-traceroute</pre>	<p>(Optional) Configures automatic triggering of a traceroute when a MEP is declared down.</p>
Step 8	<p>end or commit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit</pre>	<p>Saves configuration changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</pre> Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Automatic MIP Creation for a CFM Service

For more information about the algorithm for creating MIPs, see the **MIP Creation** section.

To configure automatic MIP creation for a CFM service, complete the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**
3. **domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [null]] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]]
4. **service** *service-name* {**down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name*} [**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string* *umc-string*] | [**number** *number*]
5. **mip auto-create** {**all** | **lower-mep-only**} {**ccm-learning**}
6. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ethernet cfm	Enters the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	domain <i>domain-name</i> level <i>level-value</i> [id [null]] [dns <i>DNS-name</i>] [mac <i>H.H.H</i>] [string <i>string</i>]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1	Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode. The level must be specified. The only supported option is id [null] for less than 1min interval MEPS. The id is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association

	Command or Action	Purpose
		identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.
Step 4	<p>service <i>service-name</i> {down-meps xconnect group <i>xconnect-group-name</i> p2p <i>xconnect-name</i>} [id [icc-based <i>icc-string</i> <i>umc-string</i>] [number <i>number</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service ABC xconnect group X1 p2p ADB</pre>	<p>Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain where MIPs and up MEPs will be created.</p> <p>The id sets the short MA name.</p>
Step 5	<p>mip auto-create {all lower-mep-only} {ccm-learning}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# mip auto-create all ccm-learning</pre>	<p>(Optional) Enables the automatic creation of MIPs in a bridge domain. ccm-learning option enables CCM learning for MIPs created in this service. This must be used only in services with a relatively long CCM interval of at least 100 ms. CCM learning at MIPs is disabled by default.</p>
Step 6	<p>end or commit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit</pre>	<p>Saves configuration changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</pre> Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Cross-Check on a MEP for a CFM Service

To configure cross-check on a MEP for a CFM service and specify the expected set of MEPs, complete the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**

3. **domain** *domain-name level level-value* [**id** [null] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]]
4. **service** *service-name* {**bridge group** *bridge-domain-group bridge-domain bridge-domain-name* | **down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name p2p xconnect-name*} [**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [**string** *text*] | [**number** *number*] | [**vlan-id** *id-number*] | [**vpn-id** *oui-vpnid*]]
5. **mep crosscheck**
6. **mep-id** *mep-id-number* [**mac-address** *mac-address*]
7. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ethernet cfm	Enters the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	domain <i>domain-name level level-value</i> [id [null] [dns <i>DNS-name</i>] [mac <i>H.H.H</i>] [string <i>string</i>]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1	<p>Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode.</p> <p>The level must be specified.</p> <p>The id is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.</p>
Step 4	service <i>service-name</i> { bridge group <i>bridge-domain-group bridge-domain bridge-domain-name</i> down-meps xconnect group <i>xconnect-group-name p2p xconnect-name</i> } [id [icc-based <i>icc-string umc-string</i>] [string <i>text</i>] [number <i>number</i>] [vlan-id <i>id-number</i>] [vpn-id <i>oui-vpnid</i>]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Bridge_Service bridge group BD1 bridge-domain B1	<p>Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain or xconnect where MIPs and up MEPs will be created.</p> <p>The id sets the short MA name.</p>
Step 5	mep crosscheck Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# mep crosscheck mep-id 10	Enters CFM MEP crosscheck configuration mode.
Step 6	mep-id <i>mep-id-number</i> [mac-address <i>mac-address</i>] Example:	Enables cross-check on a MEP.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-cfm-xcheck) # mep-id 10	Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat this command for every MEP that you want included in the expected set of MEPs for cross-check.
Step 7	end or commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-cfm-xcheck) # commit	Saves configuration changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Other Options for a CFM Service

To configure other options for a CFM service, complete the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

- configure**
- ethernet cfm**
- domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-value* [**id** [null] [**dns** *DNS-name*] [**mac** *H.H.H*] [**string** *string*]]
- service** *service-name* {**bridge group** *bridge-domain-group* **bridge-domain** *bridge-domain-name* | **down-meps** | **xconnect group** *xconnect-group-name* **p2p** *xconnect-name*} [**id** [**icc-based** *icc-string umc-string*] | [**string** *text*] | [**number** *number*] | [**vlan-id** *id-number*] | [**vpn-id** *oui-vpnid*]]
- maximum-meps** *number*
- log** {**ais**|**continuity-check errors**|**continuity-check mep changes**|**crosscheck errors**|**efd**}
- end or commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ethernet cfm	Enters the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration mode.
Step 3	domain domain-name level level-value [id [null] [dns DNS-name] [mac H.H.H] [string string]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1	<p>Creates and names a container for all domain configurations and enters the CFM domain configuration mode.</p> <p>The level must be specified.</p> <p>The id is the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) and is used as the first part of the maintenance association identifier (MAID) in CFM frames. If the MDID is not specified, the domain name is used as the MDID by default.</p>
Step 4	service service-name {bridge group bridge-domain-group bridge-domain bridge-domain-name down-meps xconnect group xconnect-group-name p2p xconnect-name} [id [icc-based icc-string umc-string] [string text] [number number] [vlan-id id-number] [vpn-id oui-vpnid]] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Bridge_Service bridge group BD1 bridge-domain B1	<p>Configures and associates a service with the domain and enters CFM domain service configuration mode. You can specify that the service is used only for down MEPs, or associate the service with a bridge domain or xconnect where MIPs and up MEPs will be created.</p> <p>The id sets the short MA name.</p>
Step 5	maximum-meps number Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# maximum-meps 1000	(Optional) Configures the maximum number (2 to 8190) of MEPs across the network, which limits the number of peer MEPs recorded in the database.
Step 6	log {ais continuity-check errors continuity-check mep changes crosscheck errors efd} Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log continuity-check errors	(Optional) Enables logging of certain types of events.
Step 7	end or commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit	<p>Saves configuration changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring CFM MEPs

- For every subinterface configured under a Layer 3 parent interface, you must associate a unique 802.1Q or 802.1ad tag. Else, it leads to unknown network behavior.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface** {**HundredGigE** | **TenGigE**} *interface-path-id*
3. **interface** {**HundredGigE** | **TenGigE** | **Bundle-Ether**} *interface-path-id.subinterface*
4. **vrf vrf-name**
5. **interface** {**HundredGigE** | **TenGigE**} *interface-path-id*
6. **ethernet cfm**
7. **mep domain** *domain-name* **service** *service-name* **mep-id** *id-number*
8. **cos** *cos*
9. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# <code>configure</code>	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	interface {HundredGigE TenGigE} interface-path-id Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1</pre>	Type of Ethernet interface on which you want to create a MEP. Enter HundredGigE or TenGigE and the physical interface or virtual interface. Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
Step 3	interface {HundredGigE TenGigE Bundle-Ether} interface-path-id.subinterface Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1</pre>	Type of Ethernet interface on which you want to create a MEP. Enter HundredGigE , TenGigE , or Bundle-Ether and the physical interface or virtual interface followed by the subinterface path ID. Naming convention is <i>interface-path-id.subinterface</i> . The period in front of the subinterface value is required as part of the notation.
Step 4	vrf vrf-name Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf vrf_A</pre>	Configures a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 5	interface {HundredGigE TenGigE} interface-path-id Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1</pre>	Type of Ethernet interface on which you want to create a MEP. Enter HundredGigE or TenGigE and the physical interface or virtual interface. Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router.
Step 6	ethernet cfm Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet cfm</pre>	Enters interface Ethernet CFM configuration mode.
Step 7	mep domain domain-name service service-name mep-id id-number Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm)# mep domain Dm1 service Sv1 mep-id 1</pre>	Creates a maintenance end point (MEP) on an interface and enters interface CFM MEP configuration mode.
Step 8	cos cos Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm-mep)# cos 7</pre>	(Optional) Configures the class of service (CoS) (from 0 to 7) for all CFM packets generated by the MEP on an interface. If not configured, the CoS is inherited from the Ethernet interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Note For Ethernet interfaces, the CoS is carried as a field in the VLAN tag. Therefore, CoS only applies to interfaces where packets are sent with VLAN tags. If the cos (CFM) command is executed for a MEP on an interface that does not have a VLAN encapsulation configured, it will be ignored.</p>
Step 9	<p>end or commit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm-mep) # commit</pre>	<p>Saves configuration changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you use the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</pre> Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Y.1731 AIS

This section has the following step procedures:

Configuring AIS in a CFM Domain Service

Use the following procedure to configure Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission for a CFM domain service and configure AIS logging.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**
3. **domain name level level**
4. **service name bridge group name bridge-domain name**
5. **service name xconnect group xconnect-group-name p2p xconnect-name**
6. **ais transmission [interval {1s|1m}][cos cos]**

7. **log ais**
8. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm	Enters Ethernet CFM global configuration mode.
Step 3	domain name level level Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1	Specifies the domain and domain level.
Step 4	service name bridge group name bridge-domain name Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2	Specifies the service, bridge group, and bridge domain.
Step 5	service name xconnect group xconnect-group-name p2p xconnect-name Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X2	Specifies the service and cross-connect group and name.
Step 6	ais transmission [interval {1s 1m}][cos cos] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# ais transmission interval 1m cos 7	Configures Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission for a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) domain service.
Step 7	log ais Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log ais	Configures AIS logging for a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) domain service to indicate when AIS or LCK packets are received.
Step 8	end or commit Example:	Saves configuration changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you issue the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit</pre>	<p>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. • Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. • Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. • Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring AIS on a CFM Interface

To configure AIS on a CFM interface, perform the following steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface gigabitethernet** *interface-path-id*
3. **ethernet cfm**
4. **ais transmission up interval 1m cos** *cos*
5. **end** or **commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>configure</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	<p>interface gigabitethernet <i>interface-path-id</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# interface TenGigE 0/0/0/2</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 3	<p>ethernet cfm</p> <p>Example:</p>	Enters Ethernet CFM interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm</pre>	
Step 4	<p>ais transmission up interval 1m cos <i>cos</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm)# ais transmission up interval 1m cos 7</pre>	Configures Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission on a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) interface.
Step 5	<p>end or commit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-sla-prof-stat-cfg)# commit</pre>	<p>Saves configuration changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you issue the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: <pre>Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]:</pre> Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes. Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Configuring Flexible VLAN Tagging for CFM

Use this procedure to set the number of tags in CFM packets in a CFM domain service.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ethernet cfm**
3. **domain *name* level *level***
4. **service *name* bridge group *name* bridge-domain *name***
5. **tags *number***
6. **end or commit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ethernet cfm Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm	Enters Ethernet CFM global configuration mode.
Step 3	domain <i>name level level</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1	Specifies the domain and domain level.
Step 4	service <i>name</i> bridge group <i>name</i> bridge-domain <i>name</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S2 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2	Specifies the service, bridge group, and bridge domain.
Step 5	tags <i>number</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# tags 1	Specifies the number of tags in CFM packets. Currently, the only valid value is 1.
Step 6	end or commit Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit	Saves configuration changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you issue the end command, the system prompts you to commit changes: Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)? [cancel]: Entering yes saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode. Entering no exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes. Entering cancel leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the commit command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Verifying the CFM Configuration

To verify the CFM configuration, use one or more of the following commands:

show ethernet cfm configuration-errors [domain <i>domain-name</i>] [interface <i>interface-path-id</i>]	Displays information about errors that are preventing configured CFM operations from becoming active, as well as any warnings that have occurred.
show ethernet cfm local maintenance-points <i>domain name</i> [<i>service name</i>] [interface type <i>interface-path-id</i>] [mep mip]	Displays a list of local maintenance points.



Note After you configure CFM, the error message, *cfmd[317]: %L2-CFM-5-CCM_ERROR_CCMS_MISSED : Some received CCMs have not been counted by the CCM error counters*, may display. This error message does not have any functional impact and does not require any action from you.

Troubleshooting Tips

To troubleshoot problems within the CFM network, perform these steps:

SUMMARY STEPS

- To verify connectivity to a problematic MEP, use the **ping ethernet cfm** command as shown in this example:
- If the results of the **ping ethernet cfm** command show a problem with connectivity to the peer MEP, use the **traceroute ethernet cfm** command to help further isolate the location of the problem as shown in the following example:

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 To verify connectivity to a problematic MEP, use the **ping ethernet cfm** command as shown in this example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# ping ethernet cfm domain D1 service S1 mep-id 16 source
interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5 CFM Loopbacks, timeout is 2 seconds -
Domain foo (level 2), Service foo
Source: MEP ID 1, interface TenGigE0/0/0/1
Target: 0001.0002.0003 (MEP ID 16):
Running (5s) ...
Success rate is 60.0 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1251/1349/1402 ms
Out-of-sequence: 0.0 percent (0/3)
```

```
Bad data: 0.0 percent (0/3)
Received packet rate: 1.4 pps
```

Step 2 If the results of the **ping ethernet cfm** command show a problem with connectivity to the peer MEP, use the **traceroute ethernet cfm** command to help further isolate the location of the problem as shown in the following example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# traceroute ethernet cfm domain D1 service S1 mep-id 16 source interface TenGigE 0/0/0/2
```

```
Traceroutes in domain D1 (level 4), service S1
Source: MEP-ID 1, interface TenGigE0/0/0/2
```

```
=====
Traceroute at 2009-05-18 12:09:10 to 0001.0203.0402,
TTL 64, Trans ID 2:
```

Hop	Hostname/Last	Ingress MAC/name	Egress MAC/Name	Relay
1	ios 0000-0001.0203.0400	0001.0203.0400 [Down] TenGigE0/0/0/2		FDB
2	abc ios		0001.0203.0401 [Ok] Not present	FDB
3	bcd abc	0001.0203.0402 [Ok] TenGigE0/0		Hit

```
Replies dropped: 0
```

If the target was a MEP, verify that the last hop shows “Hit” in the Relay field to confirm connectivity to the peer MEP.

If the Relay field contains “MPDB” for any of the hops, then the target MAC address was not found in the bridge MAC learning table at that hop, and the result is relying on CCM learning. This result can occur under normal conditions, but it can also indicate a problem. If you used the **ping ethernet cfm** command before using the **traceroute ethernet cfm** command, then the MAC address should have been learned. If “MPDB” is appearing in that case, then this indicates a problem at that point in the network.

CFM Over Bundles

CFM over bundle supports the following:

- CFM Maintenance Points—Up Maintenance-association End Points (MEP), Down MEP, and MIP, which includes L2 bundle main and sub-interfaces.
- CCM interval of 100 microsecond, 1second, 10 seconds, and 1 minute. CCM interval of 10 minutes is supported only in the versions earlier than IOS XR 7.3.2.
- RP OIR/VM reload, without impacting learned CFM peer MEPs.
- Process restart without impacting CFM sessions.
- CFM MEPs on bundle interfaces as software-offloaded-MEPs with all possible rewrite and encapsulation combinations supported by L2 sub-interfaces.
- CCM learning on MIP over bundle interfaces. CCM database learning supports investigation of one CCM out of 50 that goes over MIP.
- Static and dynamic MEPs.

Restrictions for Configuration of CFM on Bundles

Following are the restrictions for configuring CFM over bundle member interfaces:

- Only Layer 2 bundle Ethernet interfaces and sub-interfaces are supported except for those matching the VLAN tag `any`.
- CCM interval of 3.3 milliseconds and 10 milliseconds are not supported.
- CCM interval of 10 minutes is not supported from IOS XR 7.3.2.
- Supports 5000 pps rates of CCM traffic for bundle interfaces.
- Ethernet CFM is not supported with MEP that are configured on default and untagged encapsulated sub-interfaces that are part of a single physical interface.

Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol

Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) is a single-hop physical link protocol for monitoring an ethernet link, including both point-to-point and shared media links. This is a Cisco-proprietary protocol to detect link problems, which are not detected at the physical link layer. This protocol is specifically targeted at possible wiring errors, when using unbundled fiber links, where there can be a mismatch between the transmitting and receiving connections of a port.

Limitations

- UDLD is not tunneled through L2VPN like other slow protocols.
- UDLD must not be enabled on a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) source or a destination port.
- UDLD must not be enabled on a port that acts as a source or destination port for SPAN.

Types of Fault Detection

UDLD can detect these types of faults:

- Transmit faults — These are cases where there is a failure in transmitting packets from the local port to the peer device, but packets are being received from the peer. These faults are caused by failure of the physical link (where notification at layer 1 of unidirectional link faults is not supported by the media) as well as packet path faults on the local or peer device.
- Miswiring faults — These are cases where the receiving and transmitting sides of a port on the local device are connected to different peer ports (on the same device or on different devices). This can occur when using unbundled fibers to connect fiber optic ports.
- Loopback faults — These are cases where the receiving and transmitting sides of a port are connected to each other, creating a loopback condition. This can be an intentional mode of operation, for certain types of testing, but UDLD must not be used in these cases.
- Receive faults — The protocol includes a heartbeat signal that is transmitted at a negotiated periodic interval to the peer device. Missed heartbeats can therefore be used to detect failures on the receiving side of the link (where they do not result in interface state changes). These could be caused by a unidirectional link with a failure only affecting the receiving side, or by a link which has developed a

bidirectional fault. This detection depends on reliable, regular packet transmission by the peer device. For this reason, the UDLD protocol has two (configurable) modes of operation which determine the behavior on a heartbeat timeout. These modes are described in the section [UDLD Modes of Operation, on page 98](#).

UDLD Modes of Operation

UDLD can operate in these modes:

- **Normal mode:** In this mode, if a `Receive Fault` is detected, the user is informed and no further action is taken.
- **Aggressive mode:** In this mode, if a `Receive Fault` is detected, the user is informed and the affected port is disabled.



Note The difference of behavior between normal and aggressive modes is only seen in case of neighbor timeout. In all other cases, irrespective of the normal or aggressive mode, the system error disables a link once a unidirectional link is detected.

Configure UDLD

UDLD is configured for each interface. The interface must be a physical ethernet interface.

Perform the following steps to configure UDLD protocol on an interface:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
```



Note The example indicates an 8-port 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface in modular services card slot 1.

Running Configuration

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet udldRP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if-udld)# mode?
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config)#interface tenGigE 0/0/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if)#ethernet udld
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#mode ?
    aggressive  Run UDLD in aggressive mode
    normal      Run UDLD in normal mode
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#mode aggressive
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#message-time ?
```

```

<7-90> 'Mslow' message time (in seconds) to use for the UDLD protocol
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#message-time 50
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#destination mac-address ?
  H.H.H
    A valid multicast MAC address

  cisco-l2cp          Use the Cisco L2CP MAC address (used by CDP)

  ieee-slow-protocols Use the IEEE slow protocol destination MAC address
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#destination mac-address 0100.5e01.0101

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#logging disable

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS(config-if-udld)#end

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS#sh run interface tenGigE 0/0/0/0
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0

  ethernet udld

  mode aggressive

  message-time 50

  destination mac-address 0100.5e01.0101

  logging disable

!
!

```

Verification

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS#sh ethernet udld interfaces

Device ID:                00:8a:96:e1:20:d8

Device name:              IOS

Interface TenGigE0/0/0/0

Port state:               Up

Main FSM state:           Advertising

Detection FSM state:      Unknown

Message interval:         7 seconds

Timeout interval:         5 seconds

Destination MAC:          01:00:5e:01:01:01

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS#sh ethernet udld statistics tenGigE 0/0/0/0

Interface TenGigE0/0/0/0

```

```

Counters last cleared:          00:01:18 ago

Main FSM transitions (to each state)

Link up:      1
Detection:    0
Advertise:    1
Port shutdown: 0
UDLD inactive: 0

Detection FSM transitions (to each state)

Unknown: 0
Bidirectional: 0
Unidirectional: 0
Neighbor mismatch: 0
Loopback: 0

Rx packet counts

Probe: 0

Echo:          0
Flush:         0
Invalid packets (dropped): 0

Tx packet counts

Probe:          19
Echo:          0
Flush:         0
Unable to send (dropped): 0

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:IOS#sh ethernet udld daemon database
Interface TenGigE0/0/0/0

```

Item	Value
Interface handle	Te0/0/0/0 (0x00000200)
Name	Te0/0/0/0
Name (long internal format)	TenGigE0_0_0_0
Configured ?	TRUE
Caps add in progress ?	FALSE
Caps remove in progress ?	FALSE
Caps added ?	TRUE


```

Protocol start pending ?      FALSE
Protocol running ?          TRUE
Registered for packet I/O ?  TRUE
Aggressive mode ?          TRUE
Logging enabled ?           FALSE
Error disabled on start ?   FALSE
Error disabled during ISSU ? FALSE
Attributes read ?           TRUE
Pending state down nfn ?    FALSE
Message time                 50

```

Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

Y.1731 Performance Monitoring (PM) provides a standard Ethernet PM function that includes measurement of Ethernet frame delay, frame delay variation, frame loss, and frame throughput measurements. This is specified by the ITU-T Y-1731 standard and interpreted by the Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) standards group.

The router supports the following:

- Delay Measurement (DM)
- Synthetic Loss Measurement (SLM)

Two-Way Delay Measurement for Scalability

Use the Ethernet frame delay measurement to measure frame delay and frame delay variations. The system measures the Ethernet frame delay by using the Delay Measurement Message (DMM) method.

Restrictions for Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement

Follow the guidelines and restrictions listed here when you configure two-way delay measurement:

- Y.1731 PM does not support One-Way DMM since PTP support is not available in the Release 6.3.1 for NCS 5500.
- System supports software-based timestamping for Two-Way DMM for NCS5502 and NCS5508 routers. The restriction is only applicable to UP MEP (Maintenance association End Point), which requires core NPU (Network Processor) and access NPU to have ToD (Time of Day) in sync to support 64-bit hardware-based timestamping. After you enable PTP (Precision Time Protocol) and sync all NPUs, the restriction is removed.

Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement

Perform the following steps to configure two-way delay measurement:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # ethernet sla

profile DMM type cfm-delay-measurement
  probe
    send burst every 5 seconds packet count 5 interval 1 seconds
  !
  schedule
    every 1 minutes for 40 seconds
  !
  statistics
    measure round-trip-delay

```

```

        buckets size 1 probes
        buckets archive 5
    !
    measure round-trip-jitter
        buckets size 1 probes
        buckets archive 1
    !
!
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 12transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
    mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001
        sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
    !

```

Configuring an On-Demand Ethernet SLA Operation for CFM Delay Measurement

To configure an on-demand Ethernet SLA operation for CFM delay measurement, use this command in privileged EXEC configuration mode:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) #

```

ethernet sla on-demand operation type cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement probe domain D1 source
interface TenGigE 0/6/1/0 target mac-address 2.3.4

```

Running Configuration

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm peer meps
Mon Sep 11 12:09:44.534 UTC
Flags:
> - Ok                    I - Wrong interval
R - Remote Defect received V - Wrong level
L - Loop (our MAC received) T - Timed out
C - Config (our ID received) M - Missing (cross-check)
X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID) U - Unexpected (cross-check)
* - Multiple errors received S - Standby

Domain UP6 (level 6), Service s6
Up MEP on FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 MEP-ID 1
=====
St   ID MAC Address      Port   Up/Downtime   CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
--   -
>   4001 70e4.227c.2865 Up     00:01:27     0      0      0      0

Domain DOWN0 (level 0), Service s10
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 MEP-ID 2001
=====
St   ID MAC Address      Port   Up/Downtime   CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
--   -
>   6001 70e4.227c.287a Up     00:02:11     0      0      0      0

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config
Mon Sep 11 12:10:18.467 UTC
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration version = 6.4.1.14
!! Last configuration change at Mon Sep 11 12:08:16 2017 by root
!
logging console disable
telnet vrf default ipv4 server max-servers 10
username root
group root-lr

```

```

group cisco-support
secret 5 $1$QJT3$94M5/wK5J0v/lpAu/wz31/
!
line console
exec-timeout 0 0
!
ethernet cfm
domain UP6 level 6 id null
  service s6 xconnect group g1 p2p p1 id number 6
  mip auto-create all ccm-learning
  continuity-check interval 1s
  mep crosscheck
  mep-id 4001
  !
!
domain DOWN0 level 0 id null
  service s10 down-meps id number 10
  continuity-check interval 1s
  mep crosscheck
  mep-id 6001
  !
!
profile DMM type cfm-delay-measurement
  probe
  send burst every 5 seconds packet count 5 interval 1 seconds
  !
  schedule
  every 1 minutes for 40 seconds
  !
  statistics
  measure round-trip-delay
  buckets size 1 probes
  buckets archive 5
  !
  measure round-trip-jitter
  buckets size 1 probes
  buckets archive 1
  !
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/1
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/2
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/3
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/4
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/5
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/6
shutdown

```

```
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/7  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/8  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/9  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport  
encapsulation dot1q 1  
ethernet cfm  
    mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001  
    sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001  
    sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001  
!  
!  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/11  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/12  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/13  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/14  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/15  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/16  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/17  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/18  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/19  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/20  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/21  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/22  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/23  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/24  
shutdown  
!  
interface TenGigE0/0/0/25  
shutdown  
!
```

```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/26
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/27
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/28
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/29
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/30
shutdown
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/31
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/32
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/33
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/34
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/35
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/36
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/37
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/38
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/39
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/1/0/1
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/1/0/2
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/1/0/3
shutdown
!
controller Optics0/0/1/0
breakout 4x10
!
interface HundredGigE0/0/1/1
shutdown
!
interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
mep domain UP6 service s6 mep-id 1
sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
```

```

!
!
!
l2vpn
xconnect group g1
  p2p p1
    interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1
    interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1
!
!
!
end

```

Verification

One-way Delay (Source->Dest)

~~~~~

1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s

Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);  
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)

Result count: 10

Min: 1912765.961ms; Max: 1912765.961ms; Mean: 1912765.961ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms

One-way Delay (Dest->Source)

~~~~~

1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s

Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)

Result count: 10

Min: -1912765.952ms; Max: -1912765.951ms; Mean: -1912765.951ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms

Round Trip Jitter

~~~~~

1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s

Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);  
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)

Result count: 9

Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms

One-way Jitter (Source->Dest)

~~~~~

1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s

Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)

Result count: 9

Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.000ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms

One-way Jitter (Dest->Source)

~~~~~

1 probes per bucket

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s

```

Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
      Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
Result count: 9
Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms

```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#ethernet sla on-demand operation type cfm-syn probe domain DOWN0 source
interface tenGigE 0/0/0/10.1 target mep-id 6001
Mon Sep 11 12:12:39.259 UTC
Warning: Burst configuration is present and so this profile cannot be represented in the
MEF-SOAM-PM-MIB configuration tables. However, the statistics are still collected
On-demand operation 2 succesfully created
/ - Completed - statistics will be displayed shortly.
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show ethernet sla statistics on-demand id 2

```

```

Mon Sep 11 12:13:24.825 UTC
Source: Interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1, Domain DOWN0
Destination: Target MEP-ID 6001
=====
On-demand operation ID #2, packet type 'cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement'
Started at 12:12:41 UTC Mon 11 September 2017, runs once for 10s
Frame Loss Ratio calculated every 10s

```

```

One-way Frame Loss (Source->Dest)
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

```

```

Bucket started at 12:12:41 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
 Pkts sent: 100; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
 Result count: 1
 Min: 0.000%; Max: 0.000%; Mean: 0.000%; StdDev: 0.000%; Overall: 0.000%

```

```

One-way Frame Loss (Dest->Source)
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket

```

```

Bucket started at 12:12:41 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
  Pkts sent: 100; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
    Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
  Result count: 1
  Min: 0.000%; Max: 0.000%; Mean: 0.000%; StdDev: 0.000%; Overall: 0.000%

```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show ethernet cfm local meps verbose
Mon Sep 11 12:13:04.461 UTC
Domain UP6 (level 6), Service s6
Up MEP on FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 MEP-ID 1
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 008a.960f.c4a8
Peer MEPS: 1 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
Cross-check errors: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

CCM generation enabled: Yes, 1s (Remote Defect detected: No)
                        CCM processing offloaded to hardware

AIS generation enabled: No
Sending AIS:           No
Receiving AIS:         No

No packets sent/received

Domain DOWN0 (level 0), Service s10
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 MEP-ID 2001
=====

```

```

Interface state: Up      MAC address: 008a.960f.c428
Peer MEPs: 1 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
Cross-check errors: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

CCM generation enabled: Yes, 1s (Remote Defect detected: No)
                        CCM processing offloaded to hardware
AIS generation enabled: No
Sending AIS:           No
Receiving AIS:        No

Packet      Sent      Received
-----
DMM         10         0
DMR         0         10
SLM        100         0
SLR         0         100

```

## Synthetic Loss Measurement

The synthetic loss measurement mechanism defined in Y.1731 can only be used in point-to-point networks, and only works when there is sufficient flow of data traffic. The difficulties with the Y.1731 loss measurement mechanism was recognized across the industry and hence an alternative mechanism has been defined and standardized for measuring loss of traffic.

This alternative mechanism does not measure the loss of the actual data traffic, but instead injects synthetic CFM frames and measures the loss of these synthetic frames. You can perform a statistical analysis to give an approximation of the loss of data traffic. This technique is called Synthetic Loss Measurement (SLM). SLM has been included in the latest version of the Y.1731 standard. Use SLA to perform the following measurements:

- One-way loss (Source to Destination)
- One-way loss (Destination to Source)

SLM supports the following:

- All Layer 2 transport interfaces, such as physical, bundle interfaces, Layer2 sub-interfaces, pseudowire Head-end interfaces or attachment circuits. Transport network can be EVPN or BGP-MPLS.
- Up and Down MEPs.
- Transparent passing of the SLM packets through the MIP without punting it to the software.
- 100 concurrent SLM sessions.
- 1000 pps of SLM/SLR traffic.

## Configuring Synthetic Loss Measurement

The following section describes how you can configure Synthetic Loss Measurement:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# ethernet sla
profile test-slm type cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement
probe
  send packet every 1 seconds
  synthetic loss calculation packets 24
!
schedule

```



```

    every 3 minutes for 120 seconds
    !
    statistics
    measure one-way-loss-sd
        buckets size 1 probes
        buckets archive 5
    !
    measure one-way-loss-ds
        buckets size 1 probes
        buckets archive 5
    !
    !
    !
    !
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
    mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001
    sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
    !

```

### Configuring an On-Demand Ethernet SLA Operation for CFM Synthetic Loss Measurement

To configure an on-demand Ethernet SLA operation for CFM synthetic loss measurement, use this command in privileged EXEC configuration mode:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config) # ethernet sla on-demand operation type
cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement probe domain D1 source interface TenGigE
0/6/1/0 target mac-address 2.3.4

```

### Running Configuration

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet sla statistics on-demand id 1
Mon Sep 11 12:12:00.699 UTC
Source: Interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1, Domain DOWN0
Destination: Target MEP-ID 6001
=====
On-demand operation ID #1, packet type 'cfm-delay-measurement'
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config
Mon Sep 11 12:10:18.467 UTC
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration version = 6.4.1.14I
!! Last configuration change at Mon Sep 11 12:08:16 2017 by root
!
logging console disable
telnet vrf default ipv4 server max-servers 10
username root
group root-lr
group cisco-support
secret 5 $1$QJT3$94M5/wK5J0v/lpAu/wz31/
!
line console
exec-timeout 0 0
!
ethernet cfm
domain UP6 level 6 id null
    service s6 xconnect group g1 p2p p1 id number 6
    mip auto-create all ccm-learning
    continuity-check interval 1s
    mep crosscheck

```

```

        mep-id 4001
        !
    !
!
domain DOWN0 level 0 id null
service s10 down-meps id number 10
    continuity-check interval 1s
    mep crosscheck
    mep-id 6001
    !
!
!
profile test-slm type cfm-synthetic-loss-measurement
    probe
        send packet every 1 seconds
        synthetic loss calculation packets 24
    !
    schedule
        every 3 minutes for 120 seconds
    !
    statistics
        measure one-way-loss-sd
            buckets size 1 probes
            buckets archive 5
        !
        measure one-way-loss-ds
            buckets size 1 probes
            buckets archive 5
    !
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/1
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/2
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/3
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/4
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/5
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/6
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/7
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/8
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/9
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1 l2transport

```

```
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
  mep domain DOWN0 service s10 mep-id 2001
  sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
  sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
  !
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/11
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/12
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/13
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/14
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/15
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/16
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/17
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/18
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/19
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/20
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/21
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/22
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/23
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/24
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/25
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/26
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/27
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/28
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/29
shutdown
```

```

!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/30
shutdown
!
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/31
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/32
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/33
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/34
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/35
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/36
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/37
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/38
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/39
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/1/0/1
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/1/0/2
shutdown
!
interface TenGigE0/0/1/0/3
shutdown
!
controller Optics0/0/1/0
breakout 4x10
!
interface HundredGigE0/0/1/1
shutdown
!
interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1
ethernet cfm
mep domain UP6 service s6 mep-id 1
sla operation profile DMM target mep-id 6001
sla operation profile test-slm target mep-id 6001
!
!
!
l2vpn
xconnect group g1
p2p p1
interface TenGigE0/0/0/10.1
interface FortyGigE0/0/1/2.1
!
!

```

```
!
end
```

### Verification

Round Trip Delay

```
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
```

```
Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
 Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
 Result count: 10
 Min: 0.009ms; Max: 0.010ms; Mean: 0.009ms; StdDev: 0.000ms
```

One-way Delay (Source->Dest)

```
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
```

```
Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
  Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
    Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
  Result count: 10
  Min: 1912765.961ms; Max: 1912765.961ms; Mean: 1912765.961ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms
```

One-way Delay (Dest->Source)

```
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
```

```
Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
 Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
 Result count: 10
 Min: -1912765.952ms; Max: -1912765.951ms; Mean: -1912765.951ms; StdDev: -2147483.648ms
```

Round Trip Jitter

```
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
```

```
Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
  Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
    Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
  Result count: 9
  Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms
```

One-way Jitter (Source->Dest)

```
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
```

```
Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
 Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
 Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
 Result count: 9
 Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.000ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms
```

One-way Jitter (Dest->Source)

```
~~~~~
1 probes per bucket
```

```

Bucket started at 12:11:19 UTC Mon 11 September 2017 lasting 10s
  Pkts sent: 10; Lost: 0 (0.0%); Corrupt: 0 (0.0%);
    Misordered: 0 (0.0%); Duplicates: 0 (0.0%)
  Result count: 9
  Min: 0.000ms; Max: 0.001ms; Mean: 0.000ms; StdDev: 0.000ms

```

## Bit Error Rate

In network transmission, data streaming over communication channels is susceptible to unplanned alterations during transmission. Such alterations are due to noise, interference, or synchronization errors. The number of bits thus received with alterations is measured as the number of bit errors.

Bit Error Rate (BER) is the number of bit errors per unit time or time window. For example, consider a scenario where the bit rate reaching the receiver is 10 bits per second, and the bit error is 1 bit per second. In this example, the BER is bit errors/unit time or time window = 1 bit/second.

Using this feature, you can test cables and diagnose signal problems in the field. You can display and analyze the total number of error bits transmitted and the total received on the link. Your router supports BER on 10/40/100 GE interfaces.

The error range measurement that your router supports is  $10E-8$  through  $10E-12$  bits, where  $E = *10^$ . Thus, the error range is from:

$10*10^{-8} = 10 \times 0.00000001 = 0.0000001$  bits

through

$10*10^{-12} = 10 \times 0.000000000001 = 0.00000000001$  bits

Bit errors usually occur because of:

- Faulty or bad cables
- Loose cable connections at one or both ends

### How is Bit Error Rate Measured?

BER algorithm polls the hardware counters periodically for bit errors, every 500ms.

**For 40 GE and 100GE interfaces**, your router uses a physical coding sublayer (PCS) bit interleaved parity (BIP) error counter.

**For 10 GE interfaces**, your router employs a sync header error counter. (BIP counters aren't supported for 10GE interfaces.)

### What are Bit Error Rate Error States and Thresholds?

BER has the following error conditions for which you must configure threshold values at the interface:

- Signal Degradation (SD): there's a reduction in the signal quality but no loss of service, referred to as 'graceful error'.
- Signal Failure (SF): there's a loss of service because of a link-state change, referred to as 'catastrophic error'. The SF threshold state is enabled by default.

A switch uses the BER threshold value to detect an increased error rate before performance degradation seriously affects traffic. If the polling indicates reaching of the error threshold value:

- For SD BER: the console generates an IOS message.
- For SF BER: the console generates an IOS message. Plus, you can bring down the interface transmission at the device under test (DUT) end.

### Sliding Window for Polling

BER employs the concept of a sliding window to measure bit performance while polling happens in a small-length sequence of several windows. Here, 'window' refers to the BIP period or duration defined for different threshold levels. Consider a scenario where the BIP period is 2.5 seconds and the software polls the hardware counter every 500 ms. In this example, the 2.5 seconds BIP period is complete after five polls, and the window completely deploys. For the next round of polling, the window slides to the following sequence, thus ensuring better error performance while consuming lesser memory.

### Alarm Raise

If errors above the configured threshold accumulate in the first poll, an alarm is raised right away instead of waiting for the completion of the BIP period. For example, if there are errors above the threshold value in the first poll of 500 ms, an alarm is raised immediately and not after completing 2.5 seconds (five polls) of the BIP period.

### Alarm Clearance

The SD and SF alarm clearance is automatic once the error value is below a certain threshold level. Your router uses the configured error threshold value to measure the errors and generates IOS messages at that threshold.

Your router waits till the last poll of window deployment before clearing the alarm. The alarm is cleared as soon as the error value goes below the configured threshold value. This ensures that no new errors accumulate during the last poll of the completed window, which might keep the error count above the threshold.

### Configure BER

To configure BER thresholds:

1. Enter the configuration mode for your interface.
2. Enable the Signal Degrade Bit Error Rate (SD-BER) on the interface.



---

**Note** SD-BER is disabled by default.

---

3. Configure the SD-BER threshold.
4. Configure the Signal Fail Bit Error Rate (SF-BER) threshold.



---

**Note** SF-BER is enabled by default.

---

5. Enable remote fault signaling when SF BER is triggered.



---

**Note** Remote signaling for SF BER is disabled by default.

---

```
Router#config
Router(config)#int hundredGigE 0/1/0/17
/*Enable SD-BER*/
Router(config-if)#report sd-ber
/*Configure SD-BER threshold*/
Router(config-if)#threshold sd-ber 12
/*Configure SF-BER threshold*/
Router(config-if)#threshold sf-ber 8
/*Enable remote fault signaling*/
Router(config-if)#signal sf-ber remote-fault
Router(config-if)#commit
Router(config-if)#exit
```

### Running Configuration

```
int hundredGigE 0/1/0/17
!
  report sd-ber
!
  threshold sd-ber 12
!
  threshold sf-ber 8
!
  signal sf-ber remote-fault
!
!
```

### Verification

Run the **show controllers <interface> all** command to verify the BER default value as well as the configured threshold values.

```
BER monitoring:
Signal Degrade: 1e-11 (report-alarm)
Signal Fail: 1e-9 (report-alarm, signal-rf)
Current SD BER: 0
Current SF BER: 0
```

```
BER-SD Threshold: 1e-12
BER-SD Report: Enabled
BER-SF Threshold: 1e-8
BER-SF Report: Not configured (Enabled)
BER-SF Signal Remote Failure: Enabled
```

### Associated Commands

- [report sd-ber](#)
- [report sf-ber disable](#)
- [signal sf-ber remote-fault](#)
- [threshold sd-ber](#)
- [threshold sf-ber](#)



# Configuration Examples for Ethernet OAM

This section provides the following configuration examples:

## Configuration Examples for EOAM Interfaces

This section provides the following configuration examples:

### Configuring an Ethernet OAM Profile Globally: Example

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet OAM profile globally:

```
configure terminal
  ethernet oam profile Profile_1
    link-monitor
      symbol-period window 60000
      symbol-period threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
      frame window 60
      frame threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
      frame-period window 60000
      frame-period threshold ppm low 100 high 12000000
      frame-seconds window 900000
      frame-seconds threshold low 3 high 900
    exit
  mib-retrieval
  connection timeout 30
  require-remote mode active
  require-remote mib-retrieval
  action dying-gasp error-disable-interface
  action critical-event error-disable-interface
  action discovery-timeout error-disable-interface
  action session-down error-disable-interface
  action capabilities-conflict error-disable-interface
  action wiring-conflict error-disable-interface
  action remote-loopback error-disable-interface
  commit
```

### Configuring Ethernet OAM Features on an Individual Interface: Example

This example shows how to configure Ethernet OAM features on an individual interface:

```
configure terminal
  interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
    ethernet oam
      link-monitor
        symbol-period window 60000
        symbol-period threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
        frame window 60
        frame threshold ppm low 10000000 high 60000000
        frame-period window 60000
        frame-period threshold ppm low 100 high 12000000
        frame-seconds window 900000
        frame-seconds threshold low 3 high 900
      exit
    mib-retrieval
    connection timeout 30
    require-remote mode active
```

```

require-remote mib-retrieval
action link-fault error-disable-interface
action dying-gasp error-disable-interface
action critical-event error-disable-interface
action discovery-timeout error-disable-interface
action session-down error-disable-interface
action capabilities-conflict error-disable-interface
action wiring-conflict error-disable-interface
action remote-loopback error-disable-interface
commit

```

## Configuring Ethernet OAM Features to Override the Profile on an Individual Interface: Example

This example shows the configuration of Ethernet OAM features in a profile followed by an override of that configuration on an interface:

```

configure terminal
ethernet oam profile Profile_1
mode passive
action dying-gasp disable
action critical-event disable
action discovery-timeout disable
action session-up disable
action session-down disable
action capabilities-conflict disable
action wiring-conflict disable
action remote-loopback disable
action uni-directional link-fault error-disable-interface
commit

configure terminal
interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
ethernet oam
profile Profile_1
mode active
action dying-gasp log
action critical-event log
action discovery-timeout log
action session-up log
action session-down log
action capabilities-conflict log
action wiring-conflict log
action remote-loopback log
action uni-directional link-fault log
uni-directional link-fault detection
commit

```

## Clearing Ethernet OAM Statistics on an Interface: Example

This example shows how to clear Ethernet OAM statistics on an interface:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# clear ethernet oam statistics interface gigabitethernet 0/1/5/1

```

## Enabling SNMP Server Traps on a Router: Example

This example shows how to enable SNMP server traps on a router:

```

configure terminal
snmp-server traps ethernet oam events

```

## Configuration Examples for Ethernet CFM

This section includes the following examples:

### Ethernet CFM Domain Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure a basic domain for Ethernet CFM:

```
configure
  ethernet cfm
    traceroute cache hold-time 1 size 3000
    domain Domain_One level 1 id string D1
  commit
```

### Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to create a service for an Ethernet CFM domain:

```
service Bridge_Service bridge group BD1 bridge-domain B1
service Cross_Connect_1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X1
commit
```

### Flexible Tagging for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to set the number of tags in CFM packets from down MEPs in a CFM domain service:

```
configure
  ethernet cfm
    domain D1 level 1
    service S2 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2
      tags 1
    commit
```

### Continuity Check for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure continuity-check options for an Ethernet CFM service:

```
continuity-check archive hold-time 100
continuity-check loss auto-traceroute
continuity-check interval 100ms loss-threshold 10
commit
```

### MIP Creation for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to enable MIP auto-creation for an Ethernet CFM service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# mip auto-create all
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# commit
```

### Cross-check for an Ethernet CFM Service Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure cross-check for MEPs in an Ethernet CFM service:

```
mep crosscheck
mep-id 10
mep-id 20
commit
```

## Other Ethernet CFM Service Parameter Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure other Ethernet CFM service options:

```
maximum-meps 4000
log continuity-check errors
commit
exit
exit
exit
```

## MEP Configuration: Example

This example shows how to configure a MEP for Ethernet CFM on an interface:

```
interface TenGigE 0/0/0/1
 ethernet cfm
 mep domain Dm1 service Sv1 mep-id 1
 commit
```

## Ethernet CFM Show Command: Examples

These examples show how to verify the configuration of Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM):

### Example 1

This example shows how to display all the maintenance points that have been created on an interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local maintenance-points
```

| Domain/Level | Service | Interface   | Type   | ID | MAC       |
|--------------|---------|-------------|--------|----|-----------|
| fig/5        | bay     | Gi0/10/0/12 | Dn MEP | 2  | 44:55:66  |
| fig/5        | bay     | Gi0/0/1/0   | MIP    |    | 55:66:77  |
| fred/3       | barney  | Gi0/1/0/0   | Dn MEP | 5  | 66:77:88! |

### Example 2

This example shows how to display all the CFM configuration errors on all domains:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm configuration-errors
```

```
Domain fig (level 5), Service bay
* MIP creation configured using bridge-domain blort, but bridge-domain blort does not exist.

* An Up MEP is configured for this domain on interface TenGigE0/0/0/3 and an Up MEP is
also configured for domain blort, which is at the same level (5).
* A MEP is configured on interface TenGigE0/0/0/1 for this domain/service, which has CC
interval 100ms, but the lowest interval supported on that interface is 1s
```

**Example 3**

This example shows how to display operational state for local maintenance end points (MEPs):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps

A - AIS received           I - Wrong interval
R - Remote Defect received V - Wrong Level
L - Loop (our MAC received) T - Timed out (archived)
C - Config (our ID received) M - Missing (cross-check)
X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID) U - Unexpected (cross-check)
P - Peer port down

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
  ID Interface (State)      Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
-----
  100 Gi1/1/0/1 (Up)       Up    0/0  N  A      L7

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
  ID Interface (State)      Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
-----
  2 Gi0/1/0/0 (Up)        Up    3/2  Y  RPC     L6
Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
  ID Interface (State)      Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
-----
  100 Gi1/1/0/1 (Up)       Up    0/0  N  A

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
  ID Interface (State)      Dir MEPs/Err RD Defects AIS
-----
  2 Gi0/1/0/0 (Up)        Up    3/2  Y  RPC
```

**Example 4**

This example shows how to display operational state of other maintenance end points (MEPs) detected by a local MEP:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm peer meps

Flags:
> - Ok                    I - Wrong interval
R - Remote Defect received V - Wrong level
L - Loop (our MAC received) T - Timed out
C - Config (our ID received) M - Missing (cross-check)
X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID) U - Unexpected (cross-check)

Domain fred (level 7), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
=====
St   ID MAC address  Port  Up/Downtime  CcmRcvd SeqErr  RDI Error
-----
>   1 0011.2233.4455 Up    00:00:01    1234    0    0    0
R>  4 4455.6677.8899 Up    1d 03:04    3456    0   234  0
L   2 1122.3344.5566 Up    3w 1d 6h    3254    0    0  3254
C   2 7788.9900.1122 Test  00:13       2345    6   20  2345
X   3 2233.4455.6677 Up    00:23       30     0    0   30
I   3 3344.5566.7788 Down  00:34       12345   0   300  1234
V   3 8899.0011.2233 Blocked 00:35       45     0    0   45
  T  5 5566.7788.9900 00:56       20     0    0    0
  M  6                0     0    0    0
U>  7 6677.8899.0011 Up    00:02       456    0    0    0
```

```

Domain fred (level 7), Service fig
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/12, MEP-ID 3
=====
St   ID MAC address      Port   Up/Downtime  CcmRcvd SeqErr   RDI Error
---
>   1 9900.1122.3344 Up     03:45         4321    0    0    0

```

### Example 5

This example shows how to display operational state of other maintenance end points (MEPs) detected by a local MEP with details:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm peer meps detail
Domain dom3 (level 5), Service ser3
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1 MEP-ID 1
=====
Peer MEP-ID 10, MAC 0001.0203.0403
  CFM state: Wrong level, for 00:01:34
  Port state: Up
  CCM defects detected:    V - Wrong Level
  CCMs received: 5
    Out-of-sequence:           0
    Remote Defect received:    5
    Wrong Level:               0
    Cross-connect (wrong MAID): 0
    Wrong Interval:           5
    Loop (our MAC received):   0
    Config (our ID received):  0
Last CCM received 00:00:06 ago:
  Level: 4, Version: 0, Interval: 1min
  Sequence number: 5, MEP-ID: 10
  MAID: String: dom3, String: ser3
  Port status: Up, Interface status: Up

Domain dom4 (level 2), Service ser4
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/2 MEP-ID 1
=====
Peer MEP-ID 20, MAC 0001.0203.0402
  CFM state: Ok, for 00:00:04
  Port state: Up
  CCMs received: 7
    Out-of-sequence:           1
    Remote Defect received:    0
    Wrong Level:               0
    Cross-connect (wrong MAID): 0
    Wrong Interval:           0
    Loop (our MAC received):   0
    Config (our ID received):  0
Last CCM received 00:00:04 ago:
  Level: 2, Version: 0, Interval: 10s
  Sequence number: 1, MEP-ID: 20
  MAID: String: dom4, String: ser4
  Chassis ID: Local: ios; Management address: 'Not specified'
  Port status: Up, Interface status: Up

Peer MEP-ID 21, MAC 0001.0203.0403
  CFM state: Ok, for 00:00:05
  Port state: Up
  CCMs received: 6
    Out-of-sequence:           0
    Remote Defect received:    0
    Wrong Level:               0

```

```

Cross-connect (wrong MAID): 0
Wrong Interval:             0
Loop (our MAC received):    0
Config (our ID received):   0
Last CCM received 00:00:05 ago:
Level: 2, Version: 0, Interval: 10s
Sequence number: 1, MEP-ID: 21
MAID: String: dom4, String: ser4
Port status: Up, Interface status: Up

Peer MEP-ID 601, MAC 0001.0203.0402
CFM state: Timed Out (Standby), for 00:15:14, RDI received
Port state: Down
CCM defects detected:      Defects below ignored on local standby MEP
                          I - Wrong Interval
                          R - Remote Defect received
                          T - Timed Out
                          P - Peer port down

CCMs received: 2
Out-of-sequence:          0
Remote Defect received:   2
Wrong Level:              0

Wrong Interval:           2
Loop (our MAC received):  0
Config (our ID received): 0
Last CCM received 00:15:49 ago:
Level: 2, Version: 0, Interval: 10s
Sequence number: 1, MEP-ID: 600
MAID: DNS-like: dom5, String: ser5
Chassis ID: Local: ios; Management address: 'Not specified'
Port status: Up, Interface status: Down

```

## AIS for CFM Configuration: Examples

### Example 1

This example shows how to configure Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) transmission for a CFM domain service:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S1 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# ais transmission interval 1m cos 7

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Cross_Connect_1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# ais transmission interval 1m cos 7

```

### Example 2

This example shows how to configure AIS logging for a Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) domain service to indicate when AIS or LCK packets are received:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1

```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service S2 bridge group BG1 bridge-domain BD2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log ais

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm)# domain D1 level 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn)# service Cross_Connect_1 xconnect group XG1 p2p X1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-cfm-dmn-svc)# log ais
```

This example shows how to configure AIS transmission on a CFM interface.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ethernet cfm
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-cfm)# ais transmission up interval 1m cos 7
```

## AIS for CFM Show Commands: Examples

This section includes the following examples:

### show ethernet cfm interfaces ais Command: Example

This example shows how to display the information published in the Interface AIS table:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm interfaces ais

Defects (from at least one peer MEP):
A - AIS received           I - Wrong interval
R - Remote Defect received V - Wrong Level
L - Loop (our MAC received) T - Timed out (archived)
C - Config (our ID received) M - Missing (cross-check)
X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID) U - Unexpected (cross-check)
P - Peer port down        D - Local port down
```

| Interface (State)   | AIS Dir | Trigger   |            | Transmission |              |         |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
|                     |         | L Defects | Via Levels | L Int        | Last started | Packets |
| TenGigE0/0/0/0 (Up) | Dn      | 5 RPC     | 6          | 7 1s         | 01:32:56 ago | 5576    |
| TenGigE0/0/0/0 (Up) | Up      | 0 M       | 2,3        | 5 1s         | 00:16:23 ago | 983     |
| TenGigE0/0/0/1 (Dn) | Up      | D         |            | 7 60s        | 01:02:44 ago | 3764    |
| TenGigE0/0/0/2 (Up) | Dn      | 0 RX      | 1!         |              |              |         |

### show ethernet cfm local meps Command: Examples

#### Example 1: Default

This example shows how to display statistics for local maintenance end points (MEPs):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps

A - AIS received           I - Wrong interval
R - Remote Defect received V - Wrong Level
L - Loop (our MAC received) T - Timed out (archived)
C - Config (our ID received) M - Missing (cross-check)
X - Cross-connect (wrong MAID) U - Unexpected (cross-check)
P - Peer port down

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
```



```

      ID Interface (State)          Dir MEPS/Err RD Defects AIS
-----
100 Gi1/1/0/1 (Up)                Up    0/0  N  A    7

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
      ID Interface (State)          Dir MEPS/Err RD Defects AIS
-----
  2 Gi0/1/0/0 (Up)                Up    3/2  Y  RPC   6

```

### Example 2: Domain Service

This example shows how to display statistics for MEPs in a domain service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps domain foo service bar detail
```

```

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 100
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
Peer MEPS: 0 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)

CCM generation enabled: No
AIS generation enabled: Yes (level: 7, interval: 1s)
Sending AIS:           Yes (started 01:32:56 ago)
Receiving AIS:         Yes (from lower MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
Peer MEPS: 3 up, 2 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
Cross-check defects: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

CCM generation enabled: Yes (Remote Defect detected: Yes)
CCM defects detected:  R - Remote Defect received
                       P - Peer port down
                       C - Config (our ID received)
AIS generation enabled: Yes (level: 6, interval: 1s)
Sending AIS:           Yes (to higher MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)
Receiving AIS:         No

```

### Example 4: Detail

This example shows how to display detailed statistics for MEPs in a domain service:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps detail

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 100
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
Peer MEPS: 0 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)

CCM generation enabled: No
AIS generation enabled: Yes (level: 7, interval: 1s)
Sending AIS:           Yes (started 01:32:56 ago)
Receiving AIS:         Yes (from lower MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566

```

**show ethernet cfm local meps detail Command: Example**

```

Peer MEPS: 3 up, 2 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
Cross-check defects: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

CCM generation enabled: Yes (Remote Defect detected: Yes)
CCM defects detected:   R - Remote Defect received
                       P - Peer port down
                       C - Config (our ID received)
AIS generation enabled: Yes (level: 6, interval: 1s)
Sending AIS:           Yes (to higher MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)
Receiving AIS:        No

```

**show ethernet cfm local meps detail Command: Example**

Use the **show ethernet cfm local meps detail** command to display MEP-related EFD status information. This example shows that EFD is triggered for MEP-ID 100:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet cfm local meps detail

Domain foo (level 6), Service bar
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 100
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
Peer MEPS: 0 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
Cross-check errors: 2 missing, 0 unexpected

CCM generation enabled: No
AIS generation enabled: Yes (level: 7, interval: 1s)
Sending AIS:           Yes (started 01:32:56 ago)
Receiving AIS:        Yes (from lower MEP, started 01:32:56 ago)
EFD triggered:        Yes

Domain fred (level 5), Service barney
Down MEP on TenGigE0/0/0/1, MEP-ID 2
=====
Interface state: Up      MAC address: 1122.3344.5566
Peer MEPS: 3 up, 0 with errors, 0 timed out (archived)
Cross-check errors: 0 missing, 0 unexpected

CCM generation enabled: Yes (Remote Defect detected: No)
AIS generation enabled: Yes (level: 6, interval: 1s)
Sending AIS:           No
Receiving AIS:        No
EFD triggered:        No

```




---

**Note** You can also verify that EFD has been triggered on an interface using the **show interfaces** and **show interfaces brief** commands. When an EFD trigger has occurred, these commands will show the interface status as *up* and the line protocol state as *down*.

---



## CHAPTER 6

# Configuring Integrated Routing and Bridging

This module describes the configuration of Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB). IRB provides the ability to exchange traffic between bridging services and a routed interface using a Bridge-Group Virtual Interface (BVI).

### Feature History for IRB

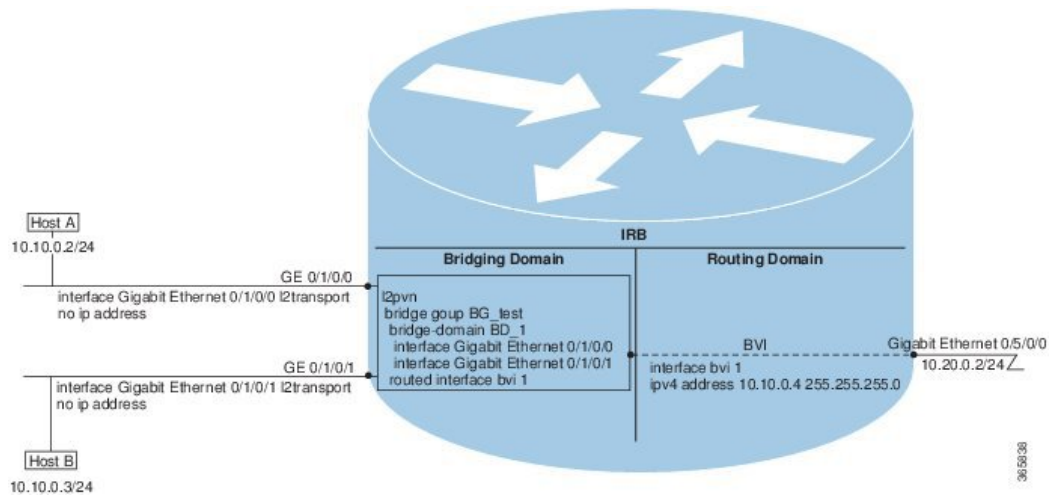
| Release       | Modification                 |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Release 6.1.1 | This feature was introduced. |

- [IRB Introduction, on page 127](#)
- [Bridge-Group Virtual Interface, on page 128](#)
- [Supported Features on a BVI, on page 128](#)
- [BVI Interface and Line Protocol States, on page 129](#)
- [Prerequisites for Configuring IRB, on page 129](#)
- [Restrictions for Configuring IRB, on page 130](#)
- [How to Configure IRB, on page 131](#)
- [Additional Information on IRB, on page 137](#)
- [Packet Flows Using IRB, on page 137](#)
- [Configuration Examples for IRB, on page 139](#)

## IRB Introduction

IRB provides the ability to route between a bridge group and a routed interface using a BVI. The BVI is a virtual interface within the router that acts like a normal routed interface. A BVI is associated with a single bridge domain and represents the link between the bridging and the routing domains on the router. To support receipt of packets from a bridged interface that are destined to a routed interface, the BVI must be configured with the appropriate IP addresses and relevant Layer 3 attributes.

Figure 9: IRB Functional View and Configuration Elements



## Bridge-Group Virtual Interface

The BVI is a virtual interface within the router that acts like a normal routed interface. The BVI does not support bridging itself, but acts as a gateway for the corresponding bridge-domain to a routed interface within the router.

BVI supports only Layer 3 attributes, and has the following characteristics:

- Uses a MAC address taken from the local chassis MAC address pool, unless overridden at the BVI interface.
- Is configured as an interface type using the **interface bvi** command and uses an IPv4 address that is in the same subnet as the hosts on the segments of the bridged domain. The BVI also supports secondary addresses.
- The BVI identifier is independent of the bridge-domain identifier. These identifiers do not need to correlate like they do in Cisco IOS software.
- Is associated to a bridge group using the **routed interface bvi** command.
- BVI interfaces support a number range of 1 to 4294967295.

## Supported Features on a BVI

- These interface commands are supported on a BVI:
  - **arp purge-delay**
  - **arp timeout**
  - **bandwidth** (The default is 10 Gbps and is used as the cost metric for routing protocols for the BVI)
  - **ipv4**

- **ipv6**
  - **mac-address**
  - **shutdown**
- The BVI supports IP helper addressing and secondary IP addressing.
  - MTU configuration under BVI interface is not supported.

## BVI Interface and Line Protocol States

Like typical interface states on the router, a BVI has both an Interface and Line Protocol state.

- The BVI interface state is Up when the following occurs:
  - The BVI interface is created.
  - The bridge-domain that is configured with the **routed interface bvi** command has at least one available active bridge port (Attachment circuit [AC] or pseudowire [PW]).



---

**Note** A BVI will be moved to the Down state if all of the bridge ports (Ethernet flow points [EFPs]) associated with the bridge domain for that BVI are down. However, the BVI will remain up if at least one bridgeport is up, even if all EFPs are down.

---

- These characteristics determine when the the BVI line protocol state is up:
  - The bridge-domain is in Up state.
  - The BVI IP address is not in conflict with any other IP address on another active interface in the router.

## Prerequisites for Configuring IRB

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Before configuring IRB, be sure that these tasks and conditions are met:

- Know the IP addressing and other Layer 3 information to be configured on the bridge virtual interface (BVI).
- Complete MAC address planning if you decide to override the common global MAC address for all BVIs.
- Be sure that the BVI network address is being advertised by running static or dynamic routing on the BVI interface.

## Restrictions for Configuring IRB

Before configuring IRB, consider these restrictions:

- Only one BVI can be configured in any bridge domain.
- The same BVI can not be configured in multiple bridge domains.
- MTU configuration and fragmentation of packets is not supported on BVI interfaces.
- The following areas are *not* supported on the BVI:
  - Access Control Lists (ACLs). However, Layer 2 ACLs can be configured on each Layer 2 port of the bridge domain.
  - IP fast reroute (FRR)
  - TI-LFA
  - SR
  - LDP
  - NetFlow
  - MoFRR
  - Quality of Service (QoS)
  - Traffic mirroring
  - Unnumbered interface for BVI
  - Video monitoring (Vidmon)
  - IRB with 802.1ah (BVI and Provider Backbone Bridge (PBB) should not be configured in the same bridge domain).
  - PIM snooping. (Need to use selective flood.)
  - VRF-aware DHCP relay
- The following areas are *not* supported on the Layer2 bridging (with BVI):
  - Static mac entry configuration in Bridge.
  - Mac ageing configuration at global config mode.
  - MAC Learning Disable.
  - Vlan rewrite.
- QOS configuration on BVI interface is not supported for egress.
- Label allocation mode per-CE with BVI is not supported in an access network along with PE-CE protocols enabled.

# How to Configure IRB

This section includes the following configuration tasks:

## Configuring the Bridge Group Virtual Interface

To configure a BVI, complete the following steps.

### Configuration Guidelines

Consider the following guidelines when configuring the BVI:

- The BVI must be assigned an IPv4 or IPv6 address that is in the same subnet as the hosts in the bridged segments.
- If the bridged network has multiple IP networks, then the BVI must be assigned secondary IP addresses for each network.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface bvi** *identifier*
3. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask* [**secondary**] **ipv6 address** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**eui-64**] [**route-tag** *route-tag value*]
4. **arp purge-delay** *seconds*
5. **arp timeout** *seconds*
6. **bandwidth** *rate*
7. **end** or **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

---

**Step 1**     **configure****Example:**

```
Router# configure
```

Enters the global configuration mode.

**Step 2**     **interface bvi** *identifier***Example:**

```
Router(config)# interface bvi 1
```

Specifies or creates a BVI, where *identifier* is a number from 1 to 65535.

**Step 3**     **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask* [**secondary**] **ipv6 address** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**eui-64**] [**route-tag** *route-tag value*]**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.10.0.4 255.255.255.0
```

Specifies a primary or secondary IPv4 address or an IPv6 address for an interface.

#### Step 4 **arp purge-delay** *seconds*

##### **Example:**

```
Router(config-if)#arp purge-delay 120
```

(Optional) Specifies the amount of time (in *seconds*) to delay purging of Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entries when the interface goes down.

The range is 1 to 65535. By default purge delay is not configured.

#### Step 5 **arp timeout** *seconds*

##### **Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# arp timeout 12200
```

(Optional) Specifies how long dynamic entries learned on the interface remain in the ARP cache.

The range is 30 to 2144448000 seconds. The default is 14,400 seconds (4 hours).

#### Step 6 **bandwidth** *rate*

##### **Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# bandwidth 1000000
```

(Optional) Specifies the amount of bandwidth (in kilobits per second) to be allocated on the interface. This number is used as the cost metric in routing protocols for the BVI.

The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 10000000 (10 Gbps).

#### Step 7 **end** or **commit**

##### **Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.



Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

---

## Configuring the Layer 2 AC Interfaces

To configure the Layer 2 AC interfaces for routing by a BVI, complete the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface [HundredGigE | TenGigE] l2transport**
3. **end** or **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

---

#### Step 1 **configure**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 2 **interface [HundredGigE | TenGigE] l2transport**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0.1 l2transport
```

Enables Layer 2 transport mode on a Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface or subinterface and enters interface or subinterface configuration mode.

#### Step 3 **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

## Configuring a Bridge Group and Assigning Interfaces to a Bridge Domain

To configure a bridge group and assign interfaces to a bridge domain, complete the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **l2vpn**
3. **bridge group** *bridge-group-name*
4. **bridge-domain** *bridge-domain-name*
5. **interface** [HundredGigE | TenGigE]
6. **end** or **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

#### Step 1 **configure**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters global configuration mode.
```

#### Step 2 **l2vpn**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
```

#### Step 3 **bridge group** *bridge-group-name*

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 10
Creates a bridge group and enters L2VPN bridge group configuration mode.
```

**Step 4** `bridge-domain` *bridge-domain-name***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg) # bridge-domain BD_1
```

Creates a bridge domain and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.

**Step 5** `interface` [**HundredGigE** | **TenGigE**]**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd) # interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/0.1
```

Associates the 100-Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface with the specified bridge domain and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain attachment circuit configuration mode.

Repeat this step for as many interfaces as you want to associate with the bridge domain.

**Step 6** `end` or `commit`**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac) # end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac) # commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

---

## Associating the BVI as the Routed Interface on a Bridge Domain

To associate the BVI as the routed interface on a bridge domain, complete the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `configure`

2. **l2vpn**
3. **bridge group** *bridge-group-name*
4. **bridge-domain** *bridge-domain-name*
5. **routed interface bvi** *identifier*
6. **end** or **commit**

## DETAILED STEPS

---

### Step 1 **configure**

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

### Step 2 **l2vpn**

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
```

Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

### Step 3 **bridge group** *bridge-group-name*

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group BG_test
```

Creates a bridge group and enters L2VPN bridge group configuration mode.

### Step 4 **bridge-domain** *bridge-domain-name*

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain 1
```

Creates a bridge domain and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.

### Step 5 **routed interface bvi** *identifier*

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface bvi 1
```

Associates the specified BVI as the routed interface for the interfaces assigned to the bridge domain.

### Step 6 **end** or **commit**

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# end
```

OR

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

## Displaying Information About a BVI

To display information about BVI status and packet counters, use the following commands:

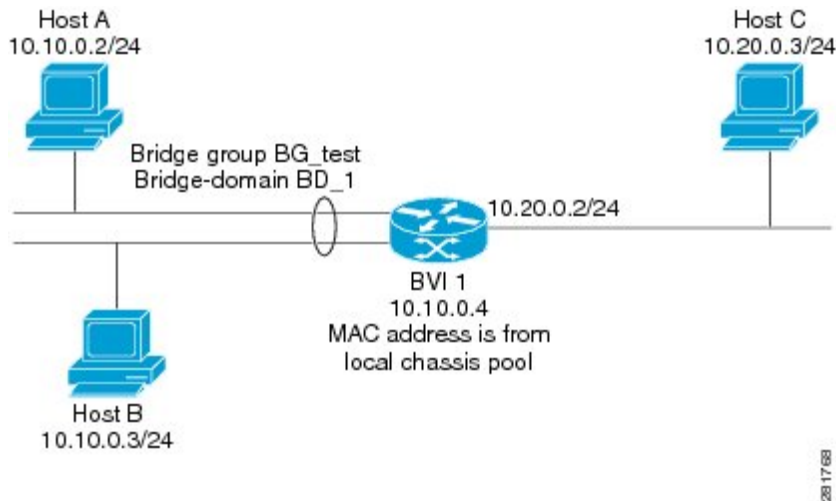
|                                                                                                                        |                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>show interfaces bvi</b> <i>identifier</i> [ <b>accounting</b>   <b>brief</b>   <b>description</b>   <b>detail</b> ] | Displays interface status, line protocol state, and packet counters for the specified BVI. |
| <b>show adjacency bvi</b> <i>identifier</i> [ <b>detail</b>   <b>remote</b> ]                                          | Displays packet and byte transmit counters per adjacency to the specified BVI.             |
| <b>show l2vpn bridge-domain detail</b>                                                                                 | Displays the reason that a BVI is down.                                                    |

## Additional Information on IRB

### Packet Flows Using IRB

This figure shows a simplified functional diagram of an IRB implementation to describe different packet flows between Host A, B, and C. In this example, Host C is on a network with a connection to the same router. In reality, another router could be between Host C and the router shown.

Figure 10: IRB Packet Flows Between Hosts



When IRB is configured on a router, the following processing happens:

- ARP requests are resolved between the hosts and BVI that are part of the bridge domain.
- All packets from a host on a bridged interface go to the BVI if the destination MAC address matches the BVI MAC address. Otherwise, the packets are bridged.
- For packets destined for a host on a routed network, the BVI forwards the packets to the routing engine before sending them out a routed interface.
- All packets either from or destined to a host on a bridged interface go to the BVI first (unless the packet is destined for a host on the bridge domain).
- For packets that are destined for a host on a segment in the bridge domain that come in to the router on a routed interface, the BVI forwards the packet to the bridging engine, which forwards it through the appropriate bridged interface.

## Packet Flows When Host A Sends to Host B on the Bridge Domain

When Host A sends data to Host B in the bridge domain on the 10.10.0.0 network, no routing occurs. The hosts are on the same subnet and the packets are bridged between their segment interfaces on the router.

## Packet Flows When Host A Sends to Host C From the Bridge Domain to a Routed Interface

Using host information from this figure, the following occurs when Host A sends data to Host C from the IRB bridging domain to the routing domain:

- Host A sends the packet to the BVI (as long as any ARP request is resolved between the host and the BVI). The packet has the following information:
  - Source MAC address of host A.
  - Destination MAC address of the BVI.

- Since Host C is on another network and needs to be routed, the BVI forwards the packet to the routed interface with the following information:
  - IP source MAC address of Host A (10.10.0.2) is changed to the MAC address of the BVI (10.10.0.4).
  - IP destination address is the IP address of Host C (10.20.0.3).
- Interface 10.20.0.2 sees receipt of a packet from the routed BVI 10.10.0.4. The packet is then routed through interface 10.20.0.2 to Host C.

## Packet Flows When Host C Sends to Host B From a Routed Interface to the Bridge Domain

Using host information from this figure, the following occurs when Host C sends data to Host B from the IRB routing domain to the bridging domain:

- The packet comes into the routing domain with the following information:
  - MAC source address—MAC of Host C.
  - MAC destination address—MAC of the 10.20.0.2 ingress interface.
  - IP source address—IP address of Host C (10.20.0.3).
  - IP destination address—IP address of Host B (10.10.0.3).
- When interface 10.20.0.2 receives the packet, it looks in the routing table and determines that the packet needs to be forwarded to the BVI at 10.10.0.4.
- The routing engine captures the packet that is destined for the BVI and forwards it to the BVI's corresponding bridge domain. The packet is then bridged through the appropriate interface if the destination MAC address for Host B appears in the bridging table, or is flooded on all interfaces in the bridge group if the address is not in the bridging table.

## Configuration Examples for IRB

This section provides the following configuration examples:

### Basic IRB Configuration: Example

The following example shows how to perform the most basic IRB configuration:

```
! Configure the BVI and its IPv4 address
!
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#interface bvi 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#ipv4 address 10.10.0.4 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
!
! Configure the Layer 2 AC interface
!
```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/0 l2transport
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
!
! Configure the L2VPN bridge group and bridge domain and assign interfaces
!
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#l2vpn
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#bridge group 10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)#bridge-domain 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-if)# exit
!
! Associate a BVI to the bridge domain
!
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface bvi 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# commit

```

## IPv4 Addressing on a BVI Supporting Multiple IP Networks: Example

The following example shows how to configure secondary IPv4 addresses on a BVI that supports bridge domains for the 10.10.10.0/24, 10.20.20.0/24, and 10.30.30.0/24 networks. In this example, the BVI must have an address on each of the bridge domain networks:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#interface bvi 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#ipv4 address 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#ipv4 address 10.20.20.4 255.255.255.0 secondary
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#ipv4 address 10.30.30.4 255.255.255.0 secondary
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit

```

## IRB With BVI and VRRP Configuration: Example

This example shows a partial router configuration for the relevant configuration areas for IRB support of a BVI and VRRP:




---

**Note** VRRPv6 is also supported.

---

```

l2vpn
 bridge group IRB
   bridge-domain IRB-EDGE
   interface TenGigE0/0/0/8
 !
   routed interface BVI 100
 !
interface TenGigE0/0/0/8
 l2transport
 !
interface BVI 100
 ipv4 address 10.21.1.1 255.255.255.0
 !
router vrrp
 interface BVI 100
 address-family ipv4
 vrrp 1
 address 10.21.1.100

```



```
priority 100  
!
```





## CHAPTER 7

# Configuring Link Bundling

The Link Bundling feature allows you to group multiple point-to-point links together into one logical link and provide higher bidirectional bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing between two routers. A virtual interface is assigned to the bundled link. The component links can be dynamically added and deleted from the virtual interface.

The virtual interface is treated as a single interface on which one can configure an IP address and other software features used by the link bundle. Packets sent to the link bundle are forwarded to one of the links in the bundle.

A link bundle is simply a group of ports that are bundled together and act as a single link. The advantages of link bundles are as follows:

- Multiple links can span several line cards to form a single interface. Thus, the failure of a single link does not cause a loss of connectivity.
- Bundled interfaces increase bandwidth availability, because traffic is forwarded over all available members of the bundle. Therefore, traffic can flow on the available links if one of the links within a bundle fails. Bandwidth can be added without interrupting packet flow.

Cisco IOS XR software supports the following method of forming bundles of Ethernet interfaces:

- IEEE 802.3ad—Standard technology that employs a Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to ensure that all the member links in a bundle are compatible. Links that are incompatible or have failed are automatically removed from a bundle.
- [Limitations and Compatible Characteristics of Ethernet Link Bundles, on page 144](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet Link Bundles, on page 145](#)
- [Configuring LACP Fallback, on page 150](#)
- [VLANs on an Ethernet Link Bundle, on page 151](#)
- [Configuring VLAN over Bundles, on page 152](#)
- [LACP Short Period Time Intervals, on page 156](#)
- [Configuring the Default LACP Short Period Time Interval, on page 156](#)
- [Configuring Custom LACP Short Period Time Intervals, on page 158](#)
- [Information About Configuring Link Bundling, on page 164](#)

# Limitations and Compatible Characteristics of Ethernet Link Bundles

This list describes the properties and limitations of ethernet link bundles:

- The router supports mixed speed bundles. Mixed speed bundles allow member links of different bandwidth to be configured as active members in a single bundle. The ratio of the bandwidth for bundle members must not exceed 10. Also, the total weight of the bundle must not exceed 64. For example, 100Gbps link and 10Gbps links can be active members in a bundle and load-balancing on member links is based on bandwidth weightage.
- The weight of each bundle member is the ratio of its bandwidth to the lowest bandwidth member. Total weight of the bundle is the sum of weights or relative bandwidth of each bundle member. Since the weight for a bundle member is greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to 10, the total member of links in a bundle is less than 64 in mixed bundle case.
- Any type of Ethernet interfaces can be bundled, with or without the use of LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol).
- A single router can support a maximum of 256 bundle interfaces. Link bundles of only physical interfaces are supported.
- When enabling HQoS profile, the maximum available trunks by default (bundle main + sub-interfaces) are 256. If you need more trunks, configure the **hw-module profile bundle-scale <256/512/1024>** command. With HQoS enabled on bundle interfaces, the maximum priority level supported is 4.
- The following limitations apply to the number of supported bundle members with HQoS profile on Layer2 and Layer3 interfaces:
  - Maximum of 1024 trunks (128 physical interfaces + 896 sub-interfaces) and 16 bundle members.
  - Maximum of 256 trunks (128 physical interfaces + 128 sub-interfaces) and 64 bundle members.
  - Maximum of 512 trunks (128 physical interfaces + 384 sub-interfaces) and 32 bundle members.
- The following limitations apply to bundle sub-interfaces and the number of members per bundle :
  - Maximum of 1024 bundle sub-interfaces, each containing up to 16 member-links.
  - Maximum of 256 bundle sub-interfaces, each containing up to 64 member-links
  - Maximum of 512 bundle sub-interfaces, each containing up to 32 member-links
- Physical layer and link layer configuration are performed on individual member links of a bundle.
- Configuration of network layer protocols and higher layer applications is performed on the bundle itself.
- IPv4 and IPv6 addressing is supported on ethernet link bundles.
- A bundle can be administratively enabled or disabled.
- Each individual link within a bundle can be administratively enabled or disabled.
- Ethernet link bundles are created in the same way as Ethernet channels, where the user enters the same configuration on both end systems.

- QoS is supported and is applied proportionally on each bundle member.
- In case static MAC address is configured on a bundle-ether interface, the following limitations are applied:
  - Locally generated packets, such as ICMP, BGP, and so on, going out from the interface have the source MAC address as the statically configured MAC address.
  - Transit (forwarded) packets going out of the interface do not have the configured static MAC as source MAC address. In such a scenario, the upper 36-bits come from the system MAC address (or the original/dynamic MAC address) and the lower 12-bits come from the MAC address configured on the bundle. To check the dynamic pool of MAC addresses included, use the `show ethernet mac-allocation detail` command.

For example, if the dynamic MAC address was 008A.9624.48D8 and the configured static MAC address is 0011.2222.ABCD. Then, the source MAC for transit (forwarded) traffic will be 008A.9624.4BCD.




---

**Note** This limitation can cause traffic blackholing for the transit traffic, in case there is L2 ACL applied for security purpose. In such case, it is necessary to add permit statement for both MAC addresses in the L2 ACL.

---

- Load balancing (the distribution of data between member links) is done by flow instead of by packet. Data is distributed to a link in proportion to the bandwidth of the link in relation to its bundle.
- All links within a single bundle must terminate on the same two systems.
- Bundled interfaces are point-to-point.
- A link must be in the up state before it can be in distributing state in a bundle.
- Only physical links can be bundle members.
- Multicast traffic is load balanced over the members of a bundle. For a given flow, the internal processes selects the member link, and the traffic for the flow is sent over that member.

## Configuring Ethernet Link Bundles

This section describes how to configure an Ethernet link bundle.




---

**Note** In order for an Ethernet bundle to be active, you must perform the same configuration on both connection endpoints of the bundle.

---




---

**Tip** You can programmatically perform the configuration using `openconfig-if-aggregate.yang` OpenConfig data model. To get started with using data models, see the *Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers*.

---

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*
3. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*
4. **bundle minimum-active bandwidth** *kbps*
5. **bundle minimum-active links** *links*
6. **bundle maximum-active links** *links* [**hot-standby**]
7. **exit**
8. **interface HundredGigE** *interface-path-id*
9. **bundle id** *bundle-id* [**mode** {**active** | **on** | **passive**}]
10. **bundle port-priority** *priority*
11. **no shutdown**
12. **exit**
13. **bundle id** *bundle-id* [**mode** {**active** | **passive** | **on**}] **no shutdown exit**
14. **end** or **commit**
15. **exit**
16. **exit**
17. Perform Step 1 through Step 15 on the remote end of the connection.
18. **show bundle Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*
19. **show lacp Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*

## DETAILED STEPS

**Step 1** **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2** **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3
```

Creates a new Ethernet link bundle with the specified bundle-id. The range is 1 to 65535.

This **interface Bundle-Ether** command enters you into the interface configuration submenu, where you can enter interface specific configuration commands are entered. Use the **exit** command to exit from the interface configuration submenu back to the normal global configuration mode.

**Step 3** **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.2.3 255.0.0.0
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the virtual interface using the **ipv4 address** configuration subcommand.

- Note**
- Only a Layer 3 bundle interface requires an IP address.

**Step 4** **bundle minimum-active bandwidth** *kbps*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle minimum-active bandwidth 580000
```

(Optional) Sets the minimum amount of bandwidth required before a user can bring up a bundle.

**Step 5** **bundle minimum-active links** *links*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle minimum-active links 2
```

(Optional) Sets the number of active links required before you can bring up a specific bundle.

**Step 6** **bundle maximum-active links** *links* [**hot-standby**]

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle maximum-active links 1 hot-standby
```

(Optional) Implements 1:1 link protection for the bundle, which causes the highest-priority link in the bundle to become active and the second-highest-priority link to become the standby. Also, specifies that a switchover between active and standby LACP-enabled links is implemented per a proprietary optimization.

- Note**
- The priority of the active and standby links is based on the value of the **bundle port-priority** command.

**Step 7** **exit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

Exits interface configuration submode for the Ethernet link bundle.

**Step 8** **interface HundredGigE** *interface-path-id*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface.

Enter the **HundredGigE** keyword to specify the interface type. Replace the *interface-path-id* argument with the node-id in the *rack/slot/module* format.

**Step 9** **bundle id** *bundle-id* [**mode** {**active** | **on** | **passive**}]

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle id 3 mode on
```

Adds the link to the specified bundle.

To enable active or passive LACP on the bundle, include the optional **mode active** or **mode passive** keywords in the command string.

To add the link to the bundle without LACP support, include the optional **mode on** keywords with the command string.

**Note** • If you do not specify the **mode** keyword, the default mode is **on** (LACP is not run over the port).

#### Step 10 **bundle port-priority** *priority*

##### **Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle port-priority 1
```

(Optional) If you set the **bundle maximum-active links** command to 1, you must also set the priority of the active link to the highest priority (lowest value) and the standby link to the second-highest priority (next lowest value). For example, you can set the priority of the active link to 1 and the standby link to 2.

#### Step 11 **no shutdown**

##### **Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

(Optional) If a link is in the down state, bring it up. The **no shutdown** command returns the link to an up or down state depending on the configuration and state of the link.

#### Step 12 **exit**

##### **Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

Exits interface configuration submode for the Ethernet interface.

#### Step 13 **bundle id** *bundle-id* [**mode** {**active** | **passive** | **on**}] **no shutdown exit**

##### **Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle id 3
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle port-priority 2
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle id 3
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

(Optional) Repeat Step 8 through Step 11 to add more links to the bundle.

#### Step 14 **end** or **commit**

##### **Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```



or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 15**     **exit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

Exits interface configuration mode.

**Step 16**     **exit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
```

Exits global configuration mode.

**Step 17**     Perform Step 1 through Step 15 on the remote end of the connection.

Brings up the other end of the link bundle.

**Step 18**     **show bundle Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bundle Bundle-Ether 3
```

(Optional) Shows information about the specified Ethernet link bundle.

**Step 19**     **show lacp Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show lacp Bundle-Ether 3
```

(Optional) Shows detailed information about LACP ports and their peers.

# Configuring LACP Fallback

This section describes how to configure the LACP Fallback feature.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*
3. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*
4. **end** or **commit**
5. **show bundle infrastructure database ma bdl-info Bundle-e1010 | inc`text`**
6. **show bundle infrastructure database ma bdl-info Bundle-e1015 | inc`text`**

## DETAILED STEPS

### Step 1 **configure**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

### Step 2 **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3
```

Creates and names a new Ethernet link bundle.

The **interface Bundle-Ether** command enters into the interface configuration submenu, where you can enter interface-specific configuration commands. Use the **exit** command to exit from the interface configuration submenu back to the normal return to global configuration mode.

### Step 3 **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle lacp-fallback timeout 4
```

Enables the LACP Fallback feature.

### Step 4 **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

### Step 5 **show bundle infrastructure database ma bdl-info Bundle-e1010 | inc`text`**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bundle infrastructure database ma bdl-info Bundle-e1010 | inc "fallback"
```

(Optional) Shows the MA information of the bundle manager.

**Step 6** `show bundle infrastructure database ma bdl-info Bundle-e1015 | inc text`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bundle infrastructure database ma bdl-info Bundle-e1015 | inc "fallback"
```

(Optional) Shows the MA information of the bundle manager.

## VLANs on an Ethernet Link Bundle

802.1Q VLAN subinterfaces can be configured on 802.3ad Ethernet link bundles. Keep the following information in mind when adding VLANs on an Ethernet link bundle:

- There is no separate limit defined for Layer 3 sub-interfaces on a bundle. However, an overall system limit of 4000 is applicable for NCS5001 and NCS5002, while a limit of 2000 is applicable for NCS5011.




---

**Note** The memory requirement for bundle VLANs is slightly higher than standard physical interfaces.

---

To create a VLAN subinterface on a bundle, include the VLAN subinterface instance with the **interface Bundle-Ether** command, as follows:

```
interface Bundle-Ether interface-bundle-id.subinterface
```

After you create a VLAN on an Ethernet link bundle, all VLAN subinterface configuration is supported on that link bundle.

VLAN subinterfaces can support multiple Layer 2 frame types and services, such as Ethernet Flow Points (EFPs) and Layer 3 services.

Layer 2 EFPs are configured as follows:

```
interface bundle-ether instance.subinterface l2transport. encapsulation dot1q xxxxx
```

Layer 3 VLAN subinterfaces are configured as follows:

```
interface bundle-ether instance.subinterface, encapsulation dot1q xxxxx
```




---

**Note** The difference between the Layer 2 and Layer 3 interfaces is the **l2transport** keyword. Both types of interfaces use **dot1q encapsulation**.

---

# Configuring VLAN over Bundles

This section describes how to configure a VLAN bundle. The creation of a VLAN bundle involves three main tasks:

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. Create an Ethernet bundle.
2. Create VLAN subinterfaces and assign them to the Ethernet bundle.
3. Assign Ethernet links to the Ethernet bundle.

## DETAILED STEPS

- 
- Step 1** Create an Ethernet bundle.
- Step 2** Create VLAN subinterfaces and assign them to the Ethernet bundle.
- Step 3** Assign Ethernet links to the Ethernet bundle.
- 

These tasks are describe in detail in the procedure that follows.




---

**Note** In order for a VLAN bundle to be active, you must perform the same configuration on both ends of the bundle connection.

---

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*
3. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*
4. **bundle minimum-active bandwidth** *kbps*
5. **bundle minimum-active links** *links*
6. **bundle maximum-active links** *links* [**hot-standby**]
7. **exit**
8. **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id.vlan-id*
9. **encapsulation dot1q***vlan-id*
10. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*
11. **no shutdown**
12. **exit**
13. Repeat Step 9 through Step 12 to add more VLANs to the bundle you created in Step 2.
14. **end** or **commit**
15. **exit**
16. **exit**
17. **configure**
18. **interface** {**TenGigE** | **FortyGigE** | **HundredGigE**}*interface-path-id*

## DETAILED STEPS

---

### Step 1 **configure**

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

### Step 2 **interface Bundle-Ether *bundle-id***

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3
```

Creates and names a new Ethernet link bundle.

This **interface Bundle-Ether** command enters you into the interface configuration submode, where you can enter interface-specific configuration commands. Use the **exit** command to exit from the interface configuration submode back to the normal global configuration mode.

### Step 3 **ipv4 address *ipv4-address mask***

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.2.3 255.0.0.0
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the virtual interface using the **ipv4 address** configuration subcommand.

### Step 4 **bundle minimum-active bandwidth *kbps***

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle minimum-active bandwidth 580000
```

(Optional) Sets the minimum amount of bandwidth required before a user can bring up a bundle.

### Step 5 **bundle minimum-active links *links***

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle minimum-active links 2
```

(Optional) Sets the number of active links required before you can bring up a specific bundle.

### Step 6 **bundle maximum-active links *links* [hot-standby]**

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle maximum-active links 1 hot-standby
```

(Optional) Implements 1:1 link protection for the bundle, which causes the highest-priority link in the bundle to become active and the second-highest-priority link to become the standby. Also, specifies that a switchover between active and standby LACP-enabled links is implemented per a proprietary optimization.

**Note** The priority of the active and standby links is based on the value of the **bundle port-priority** command.

### Step 7 **exit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

Exits the interface configuration submode.

**Step 8** **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id.vlan-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3.1
```

Creates a new VLAN, and assigns the VLAN to the Ethernet bundle you created in Step 2.

Replace the *bundle-id* argument with the *bundle-id* you created in Step 2.

Replace the *vlan-id* with a subinterface identifier.

Range is from 1 to 4093 inclusive (0, 4094, and 4095 are reserved).

**Note** When you include the *.vlan-id* argument with the **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id* command, you enter subinterface configuration mode.

**Step 9** **encapsulation dot1q***vlan-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 100
```

Sets the Layer 2 encapsulation of an interface.

**Step 10** **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#(config-subif)# ipv4 address 10.1.2.3/24
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the subinterface.

**Step 11** **no shutdown****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#(config-subif)# no shutdown
```

(Optional) If a link is in the down state, bring it up. The **no shutdown** command returns the link to an up or down state depending on the configuration and state of the link.

**Step 12** **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# exit
```

Exits subinterface configuration mode for the VLAN subinterface.

**Step 13** Repeat Step 9 through Step 12 to add more VLANs to the bundle you created in Step 2.

(Optional) Adds more subinterfaces to the bundle.

**Step 14** **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before
exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 15**    **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# end
```

Exits interface configuration mode.

**Step 16**    **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
```

Exits global configuration mode.

**Step 17**    **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 18**    **interface {TenGigE | FortyGigE | HundredGigE} interface-path-id****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 1/0/0/0
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the Ethernet interface you want to add to the Bundle.

Enter the **GigabitEthernet** or **TenGigE** keyword to specify the interface type. Replace the *interface-path-id* argument with the node-id in the rack/slot/module format.

**Note** A VLAN bundle is not active until you add an Ethernet interface on both ends of the link bundle.

---

## LACP Short Period Time Intervals

As packets are exchanged across member links of a bundled interface, some member links may slow down or time-out and fail. LACP packets are exchanged periodically across these links to verify the stability and reliability of the links over which they pass. The configuration of short period time intervals, in which LACP packets are sent, enables faster detection and recovery from link failures.

Short period time intervals are configured as follows:

- In milliseconds
- In increments of 100 milliseconds
- In the range 100 to 1000 milliseconds
- The default is 1000 milliseconds (1 second)
- Up to 64 member links
- Up to 1280 packets per second (pps)

After 6 missed packets, the link is detached from the bundle.

When the short period time interval is *not* configured, LACP packets are transmitted over a member link every 30 seconds by default.

When the short period time interval is configured, LACP packets are transmitted over a member link once every 1000 milliseconds (1 second) by default. Optionally, both the transmit and receive intervals can be configured to less than 1000 milliseconds, independently or together, in increments of 100 milliseconds (100, 200, 300, and so on).

When you configure a custom LACP short period *transmit* interval at one end of a link, you must configure the same time period for the *receive* interval at the other end of the link.



---

**Note** You must always configure the *transmit* interval at both ends of the connection before you configure the *receive* interval at either end of the connection. Failure to configure the *transmit* interval at both ends first results in route flapping (a route going up and down continuously). When you remove a custom LACP short period, you must do it in reverse order. You must remove the *receive* intervals first and then the *transmit* intervals.

---

## Configuring the Default LACP Short Period Time Interval

This section describes how to configure the default short period time interval for sending and receiving LACP packets on a Gigabit Ethernet interface. This procedure also enables the LACP short period.



## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface HundredGigE***interface-path*
3. **bundle id** *number* **mode active**
4. **lacp period short**
5. **end** or **commit**

## DETAILED STEPS

---

### Step 1 **configure**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

### Step 2 **interface HundredGigE***interface-path*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Creates a Gigabit Ethernet interface and enters interface configuration mode.

### Step 3 **bundle id** *number* **mode active**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle id 1 mode active
```

Specifies the bundle interface and puts the member interface in active mode.

### Step 4 **lacp period short**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# lacp period short
```

Configures a short period time interval for the sending and receiving of LACP packets, using the default time period of 1000 milliseconds or 1 second.

### Step 5 **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before
exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

---

### Example

This example shows how to configure the LACP short period time interval to the default time of 1000 milliseconds (1 second):

```
config
interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
  bundle id 1 mode active
  lacp period short
  commit
```

The following example shows how to configure custom LACP short period transmit and receive intervals to *less than* the default of 1000 milliseconds (1 second):

```
config
interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
  bundle id 1 mode active
  lacp period short
  commit

config
interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
  lacp period short transmit 100
  commit

config
interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
  lacp period short receive 100
  commit
```

## Configuring Custom LACP Short Period Time Intervals

This section describes how to configure custom short period time intervals (less than 1000 milliseconds) for sending and receiving LACP packets on a Gigabit Ethernet interface.



**Note** You must always configure the *transmit* interval at both ends of the connection before you configure the *receive* interval at either end of the connection. Failure to configure the *transmit* interval at both ends first results in route flapping (a route going up and down continuously). When you remove a custom LACP short period, you must do it in reverse order. You must remove the *receive* intervals first and then the *transmit* intervals.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id*
3. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*
4. **bundle minimum-active bandwidth** *kbps*
5. **bundle minimum-active links** *links*
6. **bundle maximum-active links** *links*
7. **exit**
8. **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id.vlan-id*
9. **dot1q vlan** *vlan-id*
10. **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask*
11. **no shutdown**
12. **exit**
13. Repeat Step 7 through Step 12 to add more VLANs to the bundle you created in Step 2.
14. **end** or **commit**
15. **exit**
16. **exit**
17. **show ethernet trunk bundle-ether** *instance*
18. **configure**
19. **interface {HundredGigE }** *interface-path-id*
20. **bundle id** *bundle-id* [**mode** {**active** | **on** | **passive**}]
21. **no shutdown**
22. Repeat Step 19 through Step 21 to add more Ethernet interfaces to the VLAN bundle.
23. **end** or **commit**
24. Perform Step 1 through Step 23 on the remote end of the VLAN bundle connection.
25. **show bundle Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id* [**reasons**]
26. **show ethernet trunk bundle-ether** *instance*

## DETAILED STEPS

**Step 1** **configure**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2**      **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3
```

Creates and names a new Ethernet link bundle.

This **interface Bundle-Ether** command enters you into the interface configuration submenu, where you can enter interface-specific configuration commands. Use the **exit** command to exit from the interface configuration submenu back to the normal global configuration mode.

**Step 3**      **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.2.3 255.0.0.0
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the virtual interface using the **ipv4 address** configuration subcommand.

**Step 4**      **bundle minimum-active bandwidth** *kbps***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle minimum-active bandwidth 580000
```

(Optional) Sets the minimum amount of bandwidth required before a user can bring up a bundle.

**Step 5**      **bundle minimum-active links** *links***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle minimum-active links 2
```

(Optional) Sets the number of active links required before you can bring up a specific bundle.

**Step 6**      **bundle maximum-active links** *links***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle maximum-active links 1
```

(Optional) Designates one active link and one link in standby mode that can take over immediately for a bundle if the active link fails (1:1 protection).

- Note**
- The default number of active links allowed in a single bundle is 8.
  - If the **bundle maximum-active** command is issued, then only the highest-priority link within the bundle is active. The priority is based on the value from the **bundle port-priority** command, where a lower value is a higher priority. Therefore, we recommend that you configure a higher priority on the link that you want to be the active link.

**Step 7**      **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
```

Exits the interface configuration submenu.

**Step 8**      **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id.vlan-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3.1
```

Creates a new VLAN, and assigns the VLAN to the Ethernet bundle you created in Step 2.

Replace the *bundle-id* argument with the *bundle-id* you created in Step 2.

Replace the *vlan-id* with a subinterface identifier. Range is from 1 to 4093 inclusive (0, 4094, and 4095 are reserved).

**Note**            • When you include the *vlan-id* argument with the **interface Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id* command, you enter subinterface configuration mode.

**Step 9**      **dot1q vlan** *vlan-id***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# dot1q vlan 10
```

Assigns a VLAN to the subinterface.

Replace the *vlan-id* argument with a subinterface identifier. Range is from 1 to 4093 inclusive (0, 4094, and 4095 are reserved).

**Step 10**     **ipv4 address** *ipv4-address mask***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# ipv4 address 10.1.2.3/24
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the subinterface.

**Step 11**     **no shutdown****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# no shutdown
```

(Optional) If a link is in the down state, bring it up. The **no shutdown** command returns the link to an up or down state depending on the configuration and state of the link.

**Step 12**     **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# exit
```

Exits subinterface configuration mode for the VLAN subinterface.

**Step 13**     Repeat Step 7 through Step 12 to add more VLANs to the bundle you created in Step 2.

(Optional) Adds more subinterfaces to the bundle.

**Step 14**     **end** or **commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?`
- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

#### Step 15 **exit**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# exit
```

Exits interface configuration mode.

#### Step 16 **exit**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# exit
```

Exits global configuration mode.

#### Step 17 **show ethernet trunk bundle-ether** *instance*

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet trunk bundle-ether 5
```

(Optional) Displays the interface configuration.

The Ethernet bundle instance range is from 1 through 65535.

#### Step 18 **configure**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router # configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 19 **interface {HundredGigE }** *interface-path-id*

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Enters the interface configuration mode for the Ethernet interface you want to add to the Bundle.

Enter the **HundredGigE** keyword to specify the interface type. Replace the *interface-path-id* argument with the node-id in the rack/slot/module format.

**Note** • A VLAN bundle is not active until you add an Ethernet interface on both ends of the link bundle.

**Step 20** **bundle id** *bundle-id* [**mode** {**active** | **on** | **passive**}]

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# bundle-id 3
```

Adds an Ethernet interface to the bundle you configured in Step 2 through Step 13.

To enable active or passive LACP on the bundle, include the optional **mode active** or **mode passive** keywords in the command string.

To add the interface to the bundle without LACP support, include the optional **mode on** keywords with the command string.

**Note** • If you do not specify the **mode** keyword, the default mode is **on** (LACP is not run over the port).

**Step 21** **no shutdown**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

(Optional) If a link is in the down state, bring it up. The **no shutdown** command returns the link to an up or down state depending on the configuration and state of the link.

**Step 22** Repeat Step 19 through Step 21 to add more Ethernet interfaces to the VLAN bundle.

—

**Step 23** **end** or **commit**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# end
```

OR

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes: `Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?`
- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 24** Perform Step 1 through Step 23 on the remote end of the VLAN bundle connection.  
Brings up the other end of the link bundle.

**Step 25** **show bundle Bundle-Ether** *bundle-id* [**reasons**]

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bundle Bundle-Ether 3 reasons
```

(Optional) Shows information about the specified Ethernet link bundle.

The **show bundle Bundle-Ether** command displays information about the specified bundle. If your bundle has been configured properly and is carrying traffic, the State field in the **show bundle Bundle-Ether** command output will show the number “4,” which means the specified VLAN bundle port is “distributing.”

**Step 26** **show ethernet trunk bundle-ether** *instance*

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet trunk bundle-ether 5
```

(Optional) Displays the interface configuration.

The Ethernet bundle instance range is from 1 through 65535.

## Information About Configuring Link Bundling

To configure link bundling, you must understand the following concepts:

### IEEE 802.3ad Standard

The IEEE 802.3ad standard typically defines a method of forming Ethernet link bundles.

For each link configured as bundle member, the following information is exchanged between the systems that host each end of the link bundle:

- A globally unique local system identifier
- An identifier (operational key) for the bundle of which the link is a member
- An identifier (port ID) for the link
- The current aggregation status of the link

This information is used to form the link aggregation group identifier (LAG ID). Links that share a common LAG ID can be aggregated. Individual links have unique LAG IDs.



The system identifier distinguishes one router from another, and its uniqueness is guaranteed through the use of a MAC address from the system. The bundle and link identifiers have significance only to the router assigning them, which must guarantee that no two links have the same identifier, and that no two bundles have the same identifier.

The information from the peer system is combined with the information from the local system to determine the compatibility of the links configured to be members of a bundle.

The MAC address of the first link attached to a bundle becomes the MAC address of the bundle itself. The bundle uses this MAC address until that link (the first link attached to the bundle) is detached from the bundle, or until the user configures a different MAC address. The bundle MAC address is used by all member links when passing bundle traffic. Any unicast or multicast addresses set on the bundle are also set on all the member links.



---

**Note** We recommend that you avoid modifying the MAC address, because changes in the MAC address can affect packet forwarding.

---

## Link Bundle Configuration Overview

The following steps provide a general overview of the link bundle configuration. Keep in mind that a link must be cleared of all previous network layer configuration before it can be added to a bundle:

1. In global configuration mode, create a link bundle. To create an Ethernet link bundle, enter the **interface Bundle-Ether** command.
2. Assign an IP address and subnet mask to the virtual interface using the **ipv4 address** command.
3. Add interfaces to the bundle you created in Step 1 with the **bundle id** command in the interface configuration submode.

You can add up to 32 links to a single bundle.

4. You can optionally implement 1:1 link protection for the bundle by setting the **bundle maximum-active links** command to 1. Performing this configuration causes the highest-priority link in the bundle to become active and the second-highest-priority link to become the standby. (The link priority is based on the value of the **bundle port-priority** command.) If the active link fails, the standby link immediately becomes the active link.



---

**Note** A link is configured as a member of a bundle from the interface configuration submode for that link.

---

## Link Switchover

By default, a maximum of 64 links in a bundle can actively carry traffic. If one member link in a bundle fails, traffic is redirected to the remaining operational member links.

You can optionally implement 1:1 link protection for a bundle by setting the **bundle maximum-active links** command to 1. By doing so, you designate one active link and one or more dedicated standby links. If the

active link fails, a switchover occurs and a standby link immediately becomes active, thereby ensuring uninterrupted traffic.

If the active and standby links are running LACP, you can choose between an IEEE standard-based switchover (the default) or a faster proprietary optimized switchover. If the active and standby links are not running LACP, the proprietary optimized switchover option is used.

Regardless of the type of switchover you are using, you can disable the wait-while timer, which expedites the state negotiations of the standby link and causes a faster switchover from a failed active link to the standby link.

To do so, you can use the **lacp fast-switchover** command.

## LACP Fallback

The LACP Fallback feature allows an active LACP interface to establish a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) port-channel before the port-channel receives the Link Aggregation and Control Protocol (LACP) protocol data units (PDU) from its peer. With the LACP Fallback feature configured, the router allows the server to bring up the LAG, before receiving any LACP PDUs from the server, and keeps one port active. This allows the server to establish a connection to PXE server over one Ethernet port, download its boot image and then continue the booting process. When the server boot process is complete, the server fully forms an LACP port-channel.



## CHAPTER 8

# Configuring Traffic Mirroring

This module describes the configuration of the traffic mirroring feature. Traffic mirroring is sometimes called port mirroring, or switched port analyzer (SPAN).

### Feature History for Traffic Mirroring

| Release       | Modification                          |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Release 7.0.2 | SPAN over Pseudo-Wire was introduced. |

- [Introduction to Traffic Mirroring, on page 167](#)
- [Configure Traffic Mirroring, on page 171](#)
- [Traffic Mirroring on Layer 2 Interfaces, on page 179](#)
- [ERSPAN, on page 179](#)
- [Monitor Multiple ERSPAN Sessions with SPAN and Security ACL, on page 180](#)
- [Introduction to ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit, on page 180](#)
- [SPAN, on page 184](#)
- [Troubleshooting Traffic Mirroring, on page 186](#)

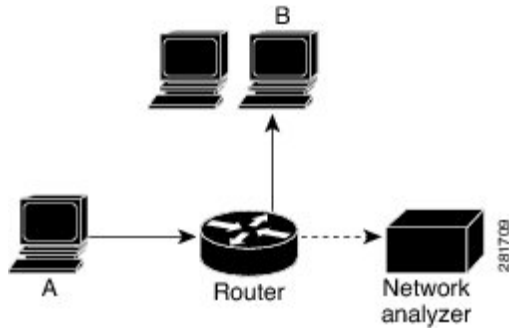
## Introduction to Traffic Mirroring

Traffic mirroring, sometimes called port mirroring or Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN), is a Cisco proprietary feature that enables you to monitor network traffic passing in or out of a set of ports. You can then pass this traffic to a destination port on the same router.

Traffic mirroring copies traffic from one or more source ports and sends the copied traffic to one or more destinations for analysis by a network analyzer or other monitoring device. Traffic mirroring does not affect the flow of traffic on the source interfaces or sub-interfaces. It allows the mirrored traffic to be sent to a destination interface or sub-interface.

For example, you can attach a traffic analyzer to the router and capture Ethernet traffic that is sent by host A to host B.

Figure 11: Traffic Mirroring Operation



When local traffic mirroring is enabled, the traffic analyzer gets directly attached to the port that is configured to receive a copy of every packet that host A sends. This port is called a traffic mirroring port.

**Note**

- From Release 7.2.1, traffic mirroring is introduced on Cisco NCS 5700 line cards.
- From Release 7.4.2, you can mirror incoming (Rx) and outgoing (Tx) traffic from the source ports to separate destinations on Cisco NC57 line cards. During a session, you can configure one destination port for incoming traffic and one for outgoing traffic.

## Traffic Mirroring Types

The following types of traffic mirroring are supported:

- **Local traffic mirroring:** This is the most basic form of traffic mirroring. The network analyzer or sniffer is attached directly to the destination interface. In other words, all monitored ports are located on the same router as the destination port.
- **Remote traffic mirroring:** The network analyzer is reached through a GRE tunnel over an IP network.

**Note**

A copy of every packet includes the Layer 2 header if the ethernet keyword is configured. As this renders the mirrored packets unroutable, the end point of the GRE tunnel must be the network analyzer.

- **ACL-based traffic mirroring:** Traffic is mirrored based on the configuration of the interface ACL.

You can mirror traffic based on the definition of an interface access control list. When you are mirroring Layer 3 traffic, the ACL is configured using the **ipv4 access-list** or the **ipv6 access-list** command with the **capture** option. The **permit** and **deny** commands determine the behavior of regular traffic. The **capture** option designates the packet is to be mirrored to the destination port, and it is supported only on permit type of access control entries (ACEs).



---

**Note** Prior to Release 6.5.1, ACL-based traffic mirroring required the use of UDK (User-Defined TCAM Key) with the **enable-capture** option so that the **capture** option can be configured in the ACL.

---

- **Encapsulated remote SPAN (ERSPAN):** ERSPAN enables generic routing encapsulation (GRE) for all captured traffic and allows it to be extended across Layer 3 domains.
- **SPAN over Pseudo-Wire:** Pseudo-wire traffic mirroring (known as PW-SPAN) is an extra functionality on the existing SPAN solutions. In PW-SPAN, the traffic mirroring destination port is configured as pseudo-wire rather than a physical port. Here, the designated traffic on the source port is mirrored over the pseudo-wire to a central location.
- **SPAN to File:** SPAN to File is an extension of the pre-existing SPAN feature that allows network packets to be mirrored to a file instead of an interface. This helps in the analysis of the packets at a later stage.
- **File Mirroring:** File mirroring feature enables the router to copy files or directories automatically from `/harddisk:/mirror` location in active RP to `/harddisk:/mirror` location in standby RP or RSP without user intervention or EEM scripts.

## Traffic Mirroring Terminology

- **Ingress Traffic** — Traffic that comes into the router.
- **Egress Traffic** — Traffic that goes out of the router.
- **Source (SPAN) interface** — An interface that is monitored using the SPAN feature.
- **Source port**—A port that is monitored with the use of traffic mirroring. It is also called a monitored port.
- **Destination port**—A port that monitors source ports, usually where a network analyzer is connected. It is also called a monitoring port.
- **Monitor session**—A designation for a collection of SPAN configurations consisting of a single destination and, potentially, one or many source interfaces.

## Characteristics of Source Port

A source port, also called a monitored port, is a routed port that you monitor for network traffic analysis. In a single traffic mirroring session, you can monitor source port traffic. The Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers support a maximum of up to 800 source ports.

A source port has these characteristics:

- It can be any data port type, such as Bundle Interface, 100 Gigabit Ethernet, or 10 Gigabit Ethernet.



---

**Note** Bridge group virtual interfaces (BVI) are not supported.

---

- Each source port can be monitored in only one traffic mirroring session.

- When a port is used as a source port, the same port cannot be used as a destination port.
- Each source port can be configured with a direction (ingress, egress, or both) to monitor local traffic mirroring. Remote traffic mirroring is supported both in the ingress and egress directions. For bundles, the monitored direction applies to all physical ports in the group.

## Characteristics of Destination Port

Each session must have a destination port that receives a copy of the traffic from the source ports.

A destination port has these characteristics:

- A destination port must reside on the same router as the source port for local traffic mirroring. For remote mirroring, the destination is always a GRE tunnel.
- A destination port for local mirroring can be any Ethernet physical port, EFP, GRE tunnel interface, or bundle interface. It can be a Layer 2 or Layer 3 transport interface.
- At any one time, a destination port can participate in only one traffic mirroring session. A destination port in one traffic mirroring session cannot be a destination port for a second traffic mirroring session. In other words, no two monitor sessions can have the same destination port.
- A destination port cannot also be a source port.

## Characteristics of Monitor Session

A monitor session is a collection of traffic mirroring configurations consisting of a single destination and, potentially, many source interfaces. For any given monitor session, the traffic from the source interfaces (called *source ports*) is sent to the monitoring port or destination port. If there are more than one source port in a monitoring session, the traffic from the several mirrored traffic streams is combined at the destination port. The result is that the traffic that comes out of the destination port is a combination of the traffic from one or more source ports.

Monitor sessions have these characteristics:

- A single router can have a maximum of four monitor sessions. However, both SPAN and CFM share common mirror profiles. If you configure SPAN and CFM together on the router, the maximum number of monitor sessions may reduce to two.
- Cisco NC57 line cards support only four Rx and three Tx monitor sessions.
- A single monitor session can have only one destination port.
- A single destination port can belong to only one monitor session.
- A monitor session can have a maximum of 800 source ports, as long as the maximum number of source ports from all monitoring sessions does not exceed 800.

## Restrictions

### Generic Restrictions

The following are the generic restriction(s) related to traffic mirroring:

- Partial mirroring and sampled mirroring are not supported.
- Sub-interface configured as source interface is not supported on SPAN.
- The destination bundle interfaces flap when:
  - both the mirror source and destination are bundle interfaces in LACP mode and
  - mirror packets next-hop is a router or a switch instead of a traffic analyzer.

This behavior is observed due to a mismatch of LACP packets on the next-hop bundle interface due to the mirroring of LACP packets on the source bundle interface.

- Both SPAN and ERSPAN features cannot be configured on a router simultaneously. Either SPAN or ERSPAN feature can be configured on the same router.

### SPAN Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to SPAN:

- SPAN only supports port-level source interfaces.

### ERSPAN Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to ERSPAN:

- The value of ERSPAN session-ID is always zero. IOS XR Command for configuring ERSPAN is not available.
- ERSPAN next-hop must have ARP resolved. Any other traffic or protocol will trigger ARP.
- ERSPAN cannot travel over MPLS.
  - Additional routers may encapsulate in MPLS.
- ERSPAN decapsulation is not supported.
- ERSPAN does not work if the GRE next hop is reachable over sub-interface. For ERSPAN to work, the next hop must be reachable over the main interface.

### SPAN-ACL Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to SPAN-ACL:

- SPAN-ACL is only supported in the Rx direction, that is, in the ingress direction v4 or v6 ACL.
- MPLS traffic cannot be captured with SPAN-ACL.
  - ACL for any MPLS traffic is not supported.

## Configure Traffic Mirroring

These tasks describe how to configure traffic mirroring:

## Configure Remote Traffic Mirroring

---

**Step 1**     **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters global configuration mode.
```

**Step 2**     **monitor-session *session-name*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#
Defines a monitor session and enters monitor session configuration mode.
```

**Step 3**     **destination interface *tunnel-ip*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# destination interface tunnelip3
Specifies the destination subinterface to which traffic is replicated.
```

**Step 4**     **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
Exits monitor session configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
```

**Step 5**     **interface *type number*****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
Enters interface configuration mode for the specified source interface. The interface number is entered in rack/slot/module/port notation. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
```

**Step 6**     **monitor-session *session-name* ethernet direction rx-onlyport-only****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet
direction rx-only port-only
Specifies the monitor session to be used on this interface. Use the direction keyword to specify that only ingress or egress traffic is mirrored.
```

**Step 7**     **end or commit****Example:**



```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

## Step 8 **show monitor-session [session-name] status [detail] [error]**

### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session
```

Displays information about the traffic mirroring session.

### Example

This example shows the basic configuration for traffic mirroring with physical interfaces.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# monitor-session msl
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# destination interface HundredGigE0/2/0/15
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)# commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/19
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session msl ethernet direction rx-only port-level
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

This example shows sample output of the show monitor-session command with the status keyword:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
Monitor-session cisco-rtpl
Destination interface HundredGigE 0/5/0/38
=====
Source Interface Dir Status
-----
```

```

TenGigE0/5/0/4 Both Operational
TenGigE0/5/0/17 Both Operational
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status detail
Monitor-session sess1
Destination interface is not configured
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE0/1/0/0
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: Full packet
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known).
TenGigE0/1/0/1
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: First 100 bytes

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status error
Monitor-session ms1
Destination interface TenGigE0/2/0/15 is not configured
=====
Source Interface Dir Status
-----
Monitor-session ms2
Destination interface is not configured
=====
Source Interface Dir Status
-----
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session test status
Monitor-session test (ipv4)
Destination Nexthop 255.254.254.4
=====
Source Interface Dir Status
-----
Gi0/0/0/2.2 Rx Not operational (source same as destination)
Gi0/0/0/2.3 Rx Not operational (Destination not active)
Gi0/0/0/2.4 Rx Operational
Gi0/0/0/4 Rx Error: see detailed output for explanation
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session test status error
Monitor-session test
Destination Nexthop ipv4 address 255.254.254.4
=====
Source Interface Status
-----
Gi0/0/0/4 < Error: FULL Error Details >

```

## Configuring ACLs for Traffic Mirroring

This section describes the configuration for creating ACLs for traffic mirroring.

In ACL-based traffic mirroring, traffic is mirrored based on the configuration of the interface ACL. You can mirror traffic based on the definition of an interface access control list. When you are mirroring Layer 3 or Layer 2 traffic, the ACL is configured using the **ipv4 access-list** or the **ipv6 access-list** command with the capture option. The permit and deny commands determine the behavior of regular traffic.

### Guidelines and Restrictions

The following general restrictions apply to traffic mirroring using ACLs:

- Traffic mirroring counters are not supported.

- ACL-based traffic mirroring is not supported with Layer 2 (ethernet-services) ACLs.
- Configure ACL(s) on the source interface or any interface on the same network processing unit as the source interface, to avoid default mirroring of traffic. If a Bundle interface is a source interface, configure the ACL(s) on any interface on the same network processing unit as all active bundle-members. Bundle members can be on multiple NPUs. Also ensure that the ACL(s) configured are of the same protocol type and direction as the SPAN configuration. For example, if you configure SPAN with ACL for IPv4 or IPv6, configure an ingress IPv4 or IPv6 ACL on that network processing unit respectively.

### Configuring an IPv4 ACL

Use the following steps to configure ACLs for traffic mirroring.

```
/* Create an IPv4 ACL (TM-ACL) for traffic mirroring */
Router(config)# ipv4 access-list TM-ACL
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 10 any capture
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20 any
Router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit
Router(config)# commit

/* Validate the configuration */
Router(config)# show run
Thu May 17 11:17:49.968 IST
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 0.0.0
!! Last configuration change at Thu May 17 11:17:47 2018 by user
...
ipv4 access-list TM-ACL
 10 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 10 any capture
 20 permit udp 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 eq 20 any
!
```

You have successfully configured an IPv4 ACL for traffic mirroring.

## Attaching the Configurable Source Interface

### Step 1 **configure**

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

### Step 2 **interface *type number***

#### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/1/0/1
```

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified source interface. The interface number is entered in *rack/slot/module/port* notation. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

### Step 3 **ipv4 access-group *acl-name* {ingress | egress}**

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl1 ingress
```

Controls access to an interface.

**Step 4** **monitor-session *session-name* ethernet direction rx-only port-level acl****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# monitor-session mon1 ethernet direction rx-only port-level acl
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)#
```

Attaches a monitor session to the source interface and enters monitor session configuration mode.

**Note** **rx-only** specifies that only ingress traffic is replicated.

**Step 5** **acl****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)# acl
```

Specifies that the traffic mirrored is according to the defined ACL.

**Note** If an ACL is configured by name, then this step overrides any ACL that may be configured on the interface.

**Step 6** **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#
```

Exits monitor session configuration mode and returns to interface configuration mode.

**Step 7** **end or commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting (yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 8** `show monitor-session [session-name] status [detail] [error]`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
```

Displays information about the monitor session.

## Configuring UDF-Based ACL for Traffic Mirroring

**Procedure**

|               | <b>Command or Action</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Purpose</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | <p><b>configure</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Enters global configuration mode.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Step 2</b> | <p><b>udf <i>udf-name</i> header {inner   outer} {12   13   14} offset <i>offset-in-bytes</i> length <i>length-in-bytes</i></b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header outer 14 offset 0 length 1 (config-mon)#</pre> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header inner 14 offset 10 length 2 (config-mon)#</pre> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# udf udf3 header outer 14 offset 50 length 1 (config-mon)#</pre> | <p>Configures individual UDF definitions. You can specify the name of the UDF, the networking header from which offset, and the length of data to be extracted.</p> <p>The <b>inner</b> or <b>outer</b> keywords indicate the start of the offset from the unencapsulated Layer 3 or Layer 4 headers, or if there is an encapsulated packet, they indicate the start of offset from the inner L3/L4.</p> <p><b>Note</b> The maximum offset allowed, from the start of any header, is 63 bytes</p> <p>The <b>length</b> keyword specifies, in bytes, the length from the offset. The range is from 1 to 4.</p> |
| <b>Step 3</b> | <p><b>ipv4 access-list <i>acl-name</i></b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 access-list acl1</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Creates ACL and enters IP ACL configuration mode. The length of the <i>acl-name</i> argument can be up to 64 characters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|               | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Purpose                                                                   |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 4</b> | <p><b>permit</b> <i>regular-ace-match-criteria</i> <b>udf</b> <i>udf-name1 value1</i><br/>... <i>udf-name8 value8</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit ipv4 any any udf udf1 0x1234 0xffff udf3 0x56 0xff capture RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 30 permit ipv4 any any dscp af11 udf udf5 0x22 0x22 capture</pre> | Configures ACL with UDF match.                                            |
| <b>Step 5</b> | <p><b>exit</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# exit</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Exits IP ACL configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| <b>Step 6</b> | <p><b>interface</b> <i>type number</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface HundredGigE 0/2/0/2</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Configures interface and enters interface configuration mode.             |
| <b>Step 7</b> | <p><b>ipv4 access-group</b> <i>acl-name ingress</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 access-group acl1 ingress</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Applies access list to an interface.                                      |
| <b>Step 8</b> | <p><b>commit</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Applies access list to an interface.                                      |

## Verifying UDF-based ACL

Use the **show monitor-session status detail** command to verify the configuration of UDF on ACL.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:leaf1# show monitor-session 1 status detail
```

```
Fri May 12 19:40:39.429 UTC
Monitor-session 1
  Destination interface tunnel-ip3
  Source Interfaces
  -----
  TenGigE0/0/0/15
    Direction: Rx-only
    Port level: True
    ACL match: Enabled
    Portion: Full packet
    Interval: Mirror all packets
    Status: Not operational (destination not active)
```

# Traffic Mirroring on Layer 2 Interfaces

## Monitoring Traffic Mirroring on a Layer 2 Interface

This section describes the configuration for monitoring traffic on a Layer 2 interface.

### Configuration

To monitor traffic mirroring on a Layer 2 interface, configure the monitor under `l2transport` sub-config of the interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/0/0/42
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# l2transport
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-l2)# monitor-session EASTON ethernet port-level
```

### Verification

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status
Thu Aug 29 21:42:22.829 UTC
Monitor-session EASTON
Destination interface TenGigE0/0/0/20
=====
Source Interface      Dir    Status
-----
Te0/0/0/42 (port)    Both  Operational
```

## ERSPAN

Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) transports mirrored traffic over an IP network. The traffic is encapsulated at the source router and is transferred across the network. The packet is decapsulated at the destination router and then sent to the destination interface.

ERSPAN involves mirroring traffic through a GRE tunnel to a remote site. For more information on configuring the GRE tunnel that is used as the destination for the monitor sessions, see the chapter *Configuring GRE Tunnels*.

# Monitor Multiple ERSPAN Sessions with SPAN and Security ACL

Table 3: Feature History Table

| Feature Name                                                | Release Information | Feature Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monitor Multiple ERSPAN Sessions with SPAN and Security ACL | Release 7.5.4       | With this feature, you can use SPAN and security ACL together to monitor multiple ERSPAN sessions under the same source interface. SPAN ACL helps you to distribute the mirrored traffic over different destination interfaces and Security ACL helps you to allow selective incoming traffic. |

The SPAN and security ACLs are applicable only in the ingress traffic.

## Configure Multiple ERSPAN monitor Sessions with SPAN and Security ACL

### Running configuration

```
Router(config)#show running-config interface
monitor-session always-on-v4 ethernet direction rx-only port-level
  acl ipv4 v4-monitor-acl2
  acl ipv6 v6-monitor-acl2
!
monitor-session on-demand-v4 ethernet direction rx-only port-level
  acl ipv4 v4-monitor-acl2
  acl ipv6 v6-monitor-acl2
!
ipv4 access-group sec_aclv4 ingress
ipv6 access-group sec_aclv6 ingress
!
!
```

## Introduction to ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit

With ERSPAN egress rate limit feature, you can monitor traffic flow through any IP network. This includes third-party switches and routers.

ERSAPN operates in the following modes:

- ERSPAN Source Session – box where the traffic originates (is SPANned).
- ERSPAN Termination Session or Destination Session – box where the traffic is analyzed.

This feature provides rate limiting of the mirroring traffic or the egress traffic. With rate limiting, you can limit the amount of egress traffic to a specific rate, which prevents the network and remote ERSPAN destination



traffic overloading. Be informed, if the egress rate-limit exceeds then the system may cap or drop the monitored traffic.

You can configure the QoS parameters on the traffic monitor session.

- Traffic Class (0 through 7)
  - Traffic class 0 has the lowest priority and 7 the highest.
  - The default traffic class is the same as that of the original traffic class.
- The Discard Class (0 through 2):
  - The default is 0.
  - The discard class configuration is used in WRED.

### Benefits

With ERSPAN Egress rate limit feature, you can limit the egress traffic or the mirrored and use the mirrored traffic for data analysis.

## Topology

*Figure 12: Topology for ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit*



The encapsulated packet for ERSPAN is in ARPA/IP format with GRE encapsulation. The system sends the GRE tunneled packet to the destination box identified by an IP address. At the destination box, SPAN-ASIC decodes this packet and sends out the packets through a port. ERSPAN egress rate limit feature is applied on the router egress interface to rate limit the monitored traffic.

The intermediate switches carrying ERSPAN traffic from source session to termination session can belong to any L3 network.

## Configure ERSPAN Egress Rate Limit

Use the following steps to configure ERSPAN egress rate limit:

```

monitor-session ERSPAN ethernet
destination interface tunnel-ip1
!

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:pyke-008#sh run int tunnel-ip 1

interface tunnel-ip1
ipv4 address 4.4.4.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel mode gre ipv4
tunnel source 20.1.1.1
tunnel destination 20.1.1.2
!
  
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:pyke-008#sh run int hundredGigE 0/0/0/16

interface HundredGigE0/0/0/16
ipv4 address 215.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 3001::2/64
monitor-session ERSPAN ethernet direction rx-only port-level
  acl
!
ipv4 access-group ACL6 ingress
```

### Running Configuration

```
!! Policy-map to be used with the ERSPAN Destination (egress interface)
!! Traffic class is set to 5. For packets in this class, apply shaping
!! as well as WRED.
class-map match-any TC5
  match traffic-class 5
  end-class-map
!
policy-map shape-foo
  class TC5
    random-detect discard-class 0 10000 bytes 40000 bytes
    random-detect discard-class 1 40000 bytes 80000 bytes
    random-detect discard-class 2 80000 bytes 200000 bytes
    shape average percent 15
  !
  class class-default
  !
  end-policy-map
!
!!GRE Tunnel Interface
interface Loopback49
  ipv4 address 49.49.49.49 255.255.255.255
!
interface tunnel-ip100
  ipv4 address 130.100.1.1 255.255.255.0
  tunnel mode gre ipv4
  tunnel source 49.49.49.49
  tunnel destination 10.8.1.2
!
!!ERSPAN Monitor Session with GRE tunnel as the Destination Interface, and with QoS
configuration
monitor-session FOO ethernet
  destination interface tunnel-ip100
  traffic-class 5
  discard-class 1
!
!!ERSPAN Source Interface
interface TenGigE0/6/0/4/0
  description connected to TGEN 9/5
  ipv4 address 10.4.90.1 255.255.255.0
  monitor-session FOO ethernet port-level
!
!
!!ERSPAN Destination ip-tunnel100's underlying interface, with egress policy-map shape-foo
attached
interface TenGigE0/6/0/9/0
  service-policy output shape-foo
  ipv4 address 10.8.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

### Verification

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show monitor-session FOO status detail
Wed May  2 15:14:05.762 UTC
```

```

Monitor-session FOO
  Destination interface tunnel-ip100
  Source Interfaces
  -----
  TenGigE0/6/0/4/0
    Direction: Both
    Port level: True
    ACL match: Disabled
    Portion: Full packet
    Interval: Mirror all packets
    Status: Operational
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
show monitor-session <sess-id> status internal

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show monitor-session FOO status internal
Wed May 2 15:13:06.063 UTC
Information from SPAN Manager and MA on all nodes:
Monitor-session FOO (ID 0x00000001) (Ethernet)
SPAN Mgr: Destination interface tunnel-ip100 (0x0800001c)
  Last error: Success
  Tunnel data:
    Mode: GREoIPv4
    Source IP: 49.49.49.49
    Dest IP: 10.8.1.2
    VRF:
    ToS: 0 (copied)
    TTL: 255
    DFbit: Not set
0/6/CPU0: Destination interface tunnel-ip100 (0x0800001c)
  Tunnel data:
    Mode: GREoIPv4
    Source IP: 49.49.49.49
    Dest IP: 10.8.1.2
    VRF:
    ToS: 0 (copied)
    TTL: 255
    DFbit: Not set

Information from SPAN EA on all nodes:
Monitor-session 0x00000001 (Ethernet)
0/6/CPU0: Name 'FOO', destination interface tunnel-ip100 (0x0800001c)
Platform, 0/6/CPU0:

  Dest Port: 0xe7d

ERSPAN Encap:
  Tunnel ID: 0x4001380b
  ERSPAN Tunnel ID: 0x4001380c
  IP-NH Grp key: 0x3140000cc5
  IP-NH hdl: 0x308a5fa5e0
  IP-NH IFH: 0x30002a0
  IP-NH IPAddr: 10.4.91.2

NPU  MirrorRx  MirrorTx
00   0x00000003  0x00000004
01   0x00000003  0x00000004
02   0x00000003  0x00000004
03   0x00000003  0x00000004
04   0x00000003  0x00000004
05   0x00000003  0x00000004
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#

```

# SPAN

## SPAN over Pseudo-Wire

Pseudo-wire traffic mirroring (known as PW-SPAN) is an extra functionality on the existing SPAN solutions. The existing SPAN solutions are monitored on a destination interface or through a GRE tunnel or RSPAN. In PW-SPAN, the traffic mirroring destination port is configured to be a pseudo-wire rather than a physical port. Here, the designated traffic on the source port is mirrored over the pseudo-wire to a central location. This allows the centralization of expensive network traffic analysis tools.

Because the pseudo-wire carries only mirrored traffic, this traffic is unidirectional. Incoming traffic from the remote provider edge is not allowed. Typically, a monitor session should be created with a destination pseudo-wire. This monitor session is one of the L2VPN xconnect segments. The other segment of the L2VPN VPWS is a pseudowire.



- 
- Note**
- A single router can have a maximum of four monitor sessions.
  - Only port-level source interfaces are supported.
- 

## Limitations

The following functionalities are not supported for SPAN over PW:

- Monitor session statistics
- RSPAN
- Partial packet SPAN
- Sampled SPAN
- ERSPAN Tunnel statistics
- A destination port cannot be a source port.

## Configuring SPAN over Pseudo-Wire

Use the following steps to configure SPAN over Pseudo-Wire:

### Configure SPAN monitor session

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#monitor-session M1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#destination pseudowire
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-mon)#commit
```

### Configure SPAN source

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#config
Fri Sep 6 03:49:59.312 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#interface Bundle-Ether100
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)#monitor-session M1 ethernet port-level
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if-mon)#commit
```

### Configure l2vpn xconnect

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#l2vpn
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#pw-class span
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-pwc)#encapsulation mpls
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-pwc-mpls)#transport-mode ethernet
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#xconnect group 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc)#p2p 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#monitor-session M1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.1 pw-id 2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p)#commit
```

## Verifying SPAN over Pseudo-Wire

The following examples show how to verify SPAN over Pseudo-Wire.

To check monitor session status:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show run monitor-session M1
monitor-session M1 ethernet
  destination pseudowire
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show monitor-session M1 status
Monitor-session M1
Destination pseudowire
Source Interface      Dir   Status
BE100 (port)         Both Operational
BE400 (port)         Both Operational
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show monitor-session M1 status detail
Monitor-session M1
  Destination pseudowire
  Source Interfaces
  -----
  Bundle-Ether100
    Direction: Both
    Port level: True
    ACL match: Disabled
    Portion: Full packet
    Interval: Mirror all packets
    Status: Operational
  Bundle-Ether400
    Direction: Both
    Port level: True
    ACL match: Disabled
    Portion: Full packet
    Interval: Mirror all packets
    Status: Operational
```

To check underlying l2vpn xconnect:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show run l2vpn
l2vpn
  pw-class span
    encapsulation mpls
    transport-mode ethernet
  !
  !
  p2p 2
    monitor-session M1
    neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.1 pw-id 2
  !
  !
  p2p 10
```

```

monitor-session M2
neighbor ipv4 10.10.10.1 pw-id 10
pw-class span
!
!
!
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show l2vpn xconnect
Fri Sep  6 03:41:15.691 UTC
Legend: ST = State, UP = Up, DN = Down, AD = Admin Down, UR = Unresolved,
        SB = Standby, SR = Standby Ready, (PP) = Partially Programmed

```

| XConnect Group |    | Name | ST | Segment 1 Description | ST | Segment 2 Description | ST    |
|----------------|----|------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|-------|
| 1              | 2  |      | UP | M1                    | UP | 10.10.10.1            | 2 UP  |
| 1              | 10 |      | UP | M2                    | UP | 10.10.10.1            | 10 UP |

To verify traffic:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show controllers npu voq-usage interface tenGigE 0/0/0/12 instance all
location 0/0/CPU0
Tue Jul 16 14:06:45.040 UTC

```

```

-----
Node ID: 0/0/CPU0
Intf      Intf      NPU NPU  PP  Sys  VOQ  Flow  VOQ  Port
name      handle   #  core Port Port  base base  port  speed
          (hex)
-----
Te0/0/0/12  1d0      0  0   30  30  1200 11448 local  10G

```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show controllers fia diagshell 0 "diag last core=0" location 0/0/CPU0
Tue Jul 16 14:11:19.124 UTC

```

```
Node ID: 0/0/CPU0
```

```
Core 0:
```

```

Last packet information: is_valid=1  tm_port=30
pp_port=30  src_syst_port=49153  port_header_type=eth  packet_size=0
Packet start, offset in bytes:
00bc6016 64db7ae7 4f59b241 884705dc 91ff7ae7 4f59b048 00109400 000286dd
60000000 00463bff 10000000 00000000 00000000 00000002 20000000 00000000
00000000 00000002 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00008a47 c35c7674

```

## Troubleshooting Traffic Mirroring

When you encounter any issue with traffic mirroring, begin troubleshooting by checking the output of the **show monitor-session status** command. This command displays the recorded state of all sessions and source interfaces:

```

# show monitor-session status
Monitor-session 5
rx destination interface tunnel-ip5
tx destination is not specified

```

```

=====
Source Interface Dir Status
-----
Te0/0/0/23 (port) Rx Operational
=====
    
```

In the preceding example, the line marked as <Session status> can indicate one of these configuration errors:

| Session Status                              | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Session is not configured globally          | The session does not exist in global configuration. Review the command output and ensure that a session with a correct name is configured.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Destination interface <intf> (<down-state>) | The destination interface is not in Up state in the Interface Manager. You can verify the state using the <b>show interfaces</b> command. Check the configuration to determine what might be keeping the interface from coming up (for example, a sub-interface needs to have an appropriate encapsulation configured). |

The <Source interface status> can report these messages:

| Source Interface Status                              | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Operational                                          | Everything appears to be working correctly in traffic mirroring. If you are still having issues, follow up with the platform teams in the first instance, if mirroring is not operating as expected.                                                                                    |
| Not operational (Session is not configured globally) | The session does not exist in global configuration. Check the session configuration command output to ensure that a session with the right name has been configured.                                                                                                                    |
| Not operational (destination not known)              | The session exists, but it either does not have a destination interface configured or the destination interface named for the session does not exist. If the destination is a sub-interface that has not been created.                                                                  |
| Not operational (source same as destination)         | The session exists, but the destination and source are the same. In this case, traffic mirroring does not work.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Not operational (destination not active)             | The destination interface or pseudowire is not in the Up state. See the corresponding <i>Session status</i> error messages for suggested resolutions.                                                                                                                                   |
| Not operational (source state <down-state>)          | The source interface is not in the Up state. You can verify the state using the <b>show interfaces</b> command. Check the configuration to see what might be keeping the interface from coming up (for example, a sub-interface needs to have an appropriate encapsulation configured). |
| Error: see detailed output for explanation           | Traffic mirroring has encountered an error. Run the <b>show monitor-session status detail</b> command to display more information.                                                                                                                                                      |

The **show monitor-session status detail** command displays full details of the configuration parameters and any errors encountered. For example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router show monitor-session status detail
```

```

Monitor-session sess1
Destination interface is not configured
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE0/0/0/1
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: Full packet
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known)
TenGigE0/0/0/2
Direction: Both
ACL match: Disabled
Portion: First 100 bytes
Status: Not operational (destination interface not known). Error: 'Viking SPAN PD' detected
the 'warning' condition 'PRM connection
      creation failure'.
Monitor-session foo
Destination next-hop TenGigE 0/0/0/0
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE 0/1/0/0.100:
Direction: Both
Status: Operating
TenGigE 0/2/0/0.200:
Direction: Tx
Status: Error: <blah>

Monitor session bar
No destination configured
Source Interfaces
-----
TenGigE 0/3/0/0.100:
Direction: Rx
Status: Not operational(no destination)

```

Here are additional trace and debug commands:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session platform trace ?

all      Turn on all the trace
errors   Display errors
events   Display interesting events

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session trace ?

process  Filter debug by process

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session platform ?

all      Turn on all the debugs
errors   VKG SPAN EA errors
event    VKG SPAN EA event
info     VKG SPAN EA info

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process all

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process ea

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# debug monitor-session process ma

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session process mgr

```



```
detail Display detailed output
errors Display only attachments which have errors
internal Display internal monitor-session information
| Output Modifiers

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status errors

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show monitor-session status internal
```





## CHAPTER 9

# Configuring Virtual Loopback and Null Interfaces

This module describes the configuration of loopback and null interfaces. Loopback and null interfaces are considered virtual interfaces.

A virtual interface represents a logical packet switching entity within the router. Virtual interfaces have a global scope and do not have an associated location. Virtual interfaces have instead a globally unique numerical ID after their names. Examples are Loopback 0, Loopback 1, and Loopback 99999. The ID is unique per virtual interface type to make the entire name string unique such that you can have both Loopback 0 and Null 0.

Loopback and null interfaces have their control plane presence on the active route switch processor (RSP). The configuration and control plane are mirrored onto the standby RSP and, in the event of a failover, the virtual interfaces move to the ex-standby, which then becomes the newly active RSP.

- [Information About Configuring Virtual Interfaces, on page 191](#)

## Information About Configuring Virtual Interfaces

To configure virtual interfaces, you must understand the following concepts:

### Virtual Loopback Interface Overview

A virtual loopback interface is a virtual interface with a single endpoint that is always up. Any packet transmitted over a virtual loopback interface is immediately received by the same interface. Loopback interfaces emulate a physical interface.

In Cisco IOS XR Software, virtual loopback interfaces perform these functions:

- Loopback interfaces can act as a termination address for routing protocol sessions. This allows routing protocol sessions to stay up even if the outbound interface is down.
- You can ping the loopback interface to verify that the router IP stack is working properly.

In applications where other routers or access servers attempt to reach a virtual loopback interface, you must configure a routing protocol to distribute the subnet assigned to the loopback address.

Packets routed to the loopback interface are rerouted back to the router or access server and processed locally. IP packets routed out to the loopback interface but not destined to the loopback interface are dropped. Under these two conditions, the loopback interface can behave like a null interface.

## Prerequisites for Configuring Virtual Interfaces

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

## Configuring Virtual Loopback Interfaces

This task explains how to configure a basic loopback interface.

### Restrictions

The IP address of a loopback interface must be unique across all routers on the network. It must not be used by another interface on the router, and it must not be used by an interface on any other router on the network.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface loopback** *instance*
3. **ipv4 address** *ip-address*
4. **end** or **commit**
5. **show interface***type instance*

### DETAILED STEPS

---

**Step 1**    **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2**    **interface loopback** *instance***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#(config)# interface Loopback 3
```

Enters interface configuration mode and names the new loopback interface.

**Step 3**    **ipv4 address** *ip-address***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 100.100.100.69 255.255.255.255
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the virtual loopback interface using the **ipv4 address** configuration command.

**Step 4**    **end** or **commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

#### Step 5 `show interface`*type instance*

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces Loopback0
```

(Optional) Displays the configuration of the loopback interface.

#### Example

This example shows how to configure a loopback interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Loopback0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 100.100.100.69 255.255.255.255
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv6 address 100::69/128
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# end
Uncommitted changes found, commit them? [yes]: yes
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces Loopback0
```

```
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
Interface state transitions: 1
Hardware is Loopback interface(s)
Internet address is 100.100.100.69/32
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 0 Kbit
    reliability Unknown, txload Unknown, rxload Unknown
Encapsulation Loopback, loopback not set,
Last link flapped 01:57:47
Last input Unknown, output Unknown
Last clearing of "show interface" counters Unknown
Input/output data rate is disabled.
```

## Null Interface Overview

A null interface functions similarly to the null devices available on most operating systems. This interface is always up and can never forward or receive traffic; encapsulation always fails. The null interface provides an alternative method of filtering traffic. You can avoid the overhead involved with using access lists by directing undesired network traffic to the null interface.

The only interface configuration command that you can specify for the null interface is the **ipv4 unreachable** command. With the **ipv4 unreachable** command, if the software receives a non-broadcast packet destined for itself that uses a protocol it does not recognize, it sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) protocol unreachable message to the source. If the software receives a datagram that it cannot deliver to its ultimate destination because it knows of no route to the destination address, it replies to the originator of that datagram with an ICMP host unreachable message. By default **ipv4 unreachable** command is enabled. If we do not want ICMP to send protocol unreachable, then we need to configure using the **ipv4 icmp unreachable disable** command.

The Null 0 interface is created by default during boot process and cannot be removed. The **ipv4 unreachable** command can be configured for this interface, but most configuration is unnecessary because this interface just discards all the packets sent to it.

The Null 0 interface can be displayed with the **show interfaces null0** command.

## Configuring Null Interfaces

This task explains how to configure a basic null interface.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface null 0**
3. **end** or **commit**
4. **show interfaces null 0**

### DETAILED STEPS

---

**Step 1**    **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2**    **interface null 0****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface null 0
```

Enters the null 0 interface configuration mode.

**Step 3**    **end** or **commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before
exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

#### Step 4 show interfaces null 0

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces null 0
```

Verifies the configuration of the null interface.

#### Example

This example shows how to configure a null interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Null 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# ipv4 icmp unreachable disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# end
Uncommitted changes found, commit them? [yes]: yes
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show interfaces Null 0
```

```
Null0 is up, line protocol is up
Interface state transitions: 1
Hardware is Null interface
Internet address is Unknown
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 0 Kbit
reliability 255/255, txload Unknown, rxload Unknown
Encapsulation Null, loopback not set,
Last link flapped 4d20h
Last input never, output never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 05:42:04
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
```

```

5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 total input drops
0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol
Received 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets
0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 total output drops
Output 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets

```

## Configuring Virtual IPv4 Interfaces

This task explains how to configure an IPv4 virtual interface.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **ipv4 virtual address** *ipv4-*
3. **end** or **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

#### Step 1 **configure**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 2 **ipv4 virtual address** *ipv4-*

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 virtual address 10.3.32.154/8
```

Defines an IPv4 virtual address for the management Ethernet interface.

#### Step 3 **end** or **commit**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```

Uncommitted changes found, commit them before
exiting(yes/no/cancel)?
[cancel]:

```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.



- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
  - Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
  - Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.
- 

### Example

This is an example for configuring a virtual IPv4 interface:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 virtual address 10.3.32.154/8  
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-null0)# commit
```





## CHAPTER 10

# Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces

A VLAN is a group of devices on one or more LANs that are configured so that they can communicate as if they were attached to the same wire, when in fact they are located on a number of different LAN segments. VLANs are very flexible for user and host management, bandwidth allocation, and resource optimization because they are based on logical grouping instead of physical connections.

The IEEE 802.1Q protocol standard addresses the problem of dividing large networks into smaller parts so broadcast and multicast traffic does not consume more bandwidth than necessary. The standard also helps provide a higher level of security between segments of internal networks.

The 802.1Q specification establishes a standard method for inserting VLAN membership information into Ethernet frames. Cisco NCS 5000 Series Router supports VLAN subinterface configuration on 10-Gigabit Ethernet and 100-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The range for VLANs is 1-4094.

### 802.1Q Tagged Frames

The IEEE 802.1Q tag-based VLAN uses an extra tag in the MAC header to identify the VLAN membership of a frame across bridges. This tag is used for VLAN and quality of service (QoS) priority identification. The VLAN ID associates a frame with a specific VLAN and provides the information that switches must process the frame across the network. A tagged frame is four bytes longer than an untagged frame and contains two bytes of Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) residing within the type and length field of the Ethernet frame and two bytes of Tag Control Information (TCI) which starts after the source address field of the Ethernet frame.

For detailed information on 802.1Q Tagged Frames, see the *References for Carrier Ethernet Model* section in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5000 Series Routers*.

- [How to Configure 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces, on page 199](#)
- [Information About Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces, on page 205](#)

## How to Configure 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces

This section contains the following procedures:

### Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Subinterfaces

This task explains how to configure 802.1Q VLAN subinterfaces. To remove these subinterfaces, see the “Removing an 802.1Q VLAN Subinterface” section.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. **configure**
2. **interface {TenGigE | FortyGigE | HundredGigE | Bundle-Ether} interface-path-id.subinterface**
3. **encapsulation dot1q**
4. **ipv4 address ip-address mask**
5. **exit**
6. Repeat Step 2 through Step 5 to define the rest of the VLAN subinterfaces.
7. **end** or **commit**
8. **show ethernet trunk bundle-ether instance**

**DETAILED STEPS****Step 1** **configure****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 2** **interface {TenGigE | FortyGigE | HundredGigE | Bundle-Ether} interface-path-id.subinterface****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/2/0/4.10
```

Enters subinterface configuration mode and specifies the interface type, location, and subinterface number.

- Replace the *interface-path-id* argument with one of the following instances:
  - Physical Ethernet interface instance, or with an Ethernet bundle instance. Naming notation is *rack/slot/module/port*, and a slash between values is required as part of the notation.
  - Ethernet bundle instance. Range is from 1 through 65535.
- Replace the *subinterface* argument with the subinterface value. Range is from 0 through 2147483647.
- Naming notation is *interface-path-id.subinterface*, and a period between arguments is required as part of the notation.

**Step 3** **encapsulation dot1q****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 100
```

Sets the Layer 2 encapsulation of an interface.

**Step 4** **ipv4 address ip-address mask****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# ipv4 address 178.18.169.23/24
```

Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the subinterface.

- Replace *ip-address* with the primary IPv4 address for an interface.
- Replace *mask* with the mask for the associated IP subnet. The network mask can be specified in either of two ways:
- The network mask can be a four-part dotted decimal address. For example, 255.0.0.0 indicates that each bit equal to 1 means that the corresponding address bit belongs to the network address.
- The network mask can be indicated as a slash (/) and number. For example, /8 indicates that the first 8 bits of the mask are ones, and the corresponding bits of the address are network address.

**Step 5**    **exit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-subif)# exit
```

(Optional) Exits the subinterface configuration mode.

- The **exit** command is not explicitly required.

**Step 6**    Repeat Step 2 through Step 5 to define the rest of the VLAN subinterfaces.

—

**Step 7**    **end** or **commit****Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
  - Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
  - Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 8**    **show ethernet trunk bundle-ether** *instance***Example:**

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show ethernet trunk bundle-ether 5
```

(Optional) Displays the interface configuration.

The Ethernet bundle instance range is from 1 through 65535.

## Verification

This example shows how to verify the configuration of Ethernet interfaces :

```
# show ethernet trunk be 1020 Wed May 17 16:43:32.804 EDT
```

| Trunk<br>Interface | St Ly | MTU  | Subs | Sub types |    | Sub states |      |         |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|-----------|----|------------|------|---------|
|                    |       |      |      | L2        | L3 | Up         | Down | Ad-Down |
| BE1020             | Up L3 | 9100 | 3    | 3         | 0  | 3          | 0    | 0       |
| Summary            |       |      | 3    | 3         | 0  | 3          | 0    | 0       |

## Configuring an Attachment Circuit on a VLAN

Use the following procedure to configure an attachment circuit on a VLAN.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **interface [GigabitEthernet | TenGigE | Bundle-Ether | FortyGigE] interface-path id.subinterface l2transport**
3. **encapsulation dot1q 100**
4. **end** or **commit**
5. **show interfaces [GigabitEthernet | FortyGigE | Bundle-Ether | TenGigE] interface-path-id.subinterface**

### DETAILED STEPS

#### Step 1 **configure**

##### Example:

```
RP/0//CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 2 **interface [GigabitEthernet | TenGigE | Bundle-Ether | FortyGigE] interface-path id.subinterface l2transport**

##### Example:

```
RP/0//CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0.1 l2transport
```

Enters subinterface configuration and specifies the interface type, location, and subinterface number.

- Replace the *interface-path-id* argument with one of the following instances:
- Physical Ethernet interface instance, or with an Ethernet bundle instance. Naming notation is *rack/slot/module/port*, and a slash between values is required as part of the notation.
- Ethernet bundle instance. Range is from 1 through 65535.

- Replace the *subinterface* argument with the subinterface value. Range is from 0 through 4095.
- Naming notation is *instance.subinterface*, and a period between arguments is required as part of the notation.
- You must include the **l2transport** keyword in the command string; otherwise, the configuration creates a Layer 3 subinterface rather than an AC.

**Step 3 encapsulation dot1q 100****Example:**

```
RP/0//CPU0:router (config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 100
```

Sets the Layer 2 encapsulation of an interface.

**Note** The **dot1q vlan** command is replaced by the **encapsulation dot1q** command. It is still available for backward-compatibility, but only for Layer 3 interfaces.

**Step 4 end or commit****Example:**

```
RP/0//CPU0:router (config-if-l2)# end
```

or

```
RP/0//CPU0:router (config-if-l2)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.

- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.

- Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.

- Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.

- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

**Step 5 show interfaces [GigabitEthernet | FortyGigE | Bundle-Ether | TenGigE] interface-path-id.subinterface****Example:**

```
RP/0//CPU0:router# show interfaces TenGigE 0/3/0/0.1
```

(Optional) Displays statistics for interfaces on the router.

## Removing an 802.1Q VLAN Subinterface

This task explains how to remove 802.1Q VLAN subinterfaces that have been previously configured using the Configuring 802.1Q VLAN subinterfaces section in this module.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **no interface** {**TenGigE** | **FortyGigE** | **HundredGigE** | **Bundle-Ether**} *interface-path-id.subinterface*
3. Repeat Step 2 to remove other VLAN subinterfaces.
4. **end** or **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

#### Step 1 **configure**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 2 **no interface** {**TenGigE** | **FortyGigE** | **HundredGigE** | **Bundle-Ether**} *interface-path-id.subinterface*

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# no interface TenGigE 0/2/0/4.10
```

Removes the subinterface, which also automatically deletes all the configuration applied to the subinterface.

- Replace the *instance* argument with one of the following instances:
  - Physical Ethernet interface instance, or with an Ethernet bundle instance. Naming notation is *rack/slot/module/port*, and a slash between values is required as part of the notation.
  - Ethernet bundle instance. Range is from 1 through 65535.
  - Replace the *subinterface* argument with the subinterface value. Range is from 0 through 2147483647.

Naming notation is *instance.subinterface*, and a period between arguments is required as part of the notation.

#### Step 3 Repeat Step 2 to remove other VLAN subinterfaces.

#### Step 4 **end** or **commit**

##### Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# end
```

or

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# commit
```

Saves configuration changes.



- When you issue the **end** command, the system prompts you to commit changes:

```
Uncommitted changes found, commit them before exiting(yes/no/cancel)?  
[cancel]:
```

- Entering **yes** saves configuration changes to the running configuration file, exits the configuration session, and returns the router to EXEC mode.
  - Entering **no** exits the configuration session and returns the router to EXEC mode without committing the configuration changes.
  - Entering **cancel** leaves the router in the current configuration session without exiting or committing the configuration changes.
- Use the **commit** command to save the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remain within the configuration session.

---

## Information About Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Interfaces

To configure 802.1Q VLAN interfaces, you must understand these concepts:

### Subinterfaces

Subinterfaces are logical interfaces created on a hardware interface. These software-defined interfaces allow for segregation of traffic into separate logical channels on a single hardware interface as well as allowing for better utilization of the available bandwidth on the physical or bundle interface.

Subinterfaces are distinguished from one another by adding an extension on the end of the interface name and designation. For instance, the Ethernet subinterface 23 on the physical interface designated TenGigE 0/1/0/0 would be indicated by TenGigE 0/1/0/0.23.

Before a subinterface is allowed to pass traffic it must have a valid tagging protocol encapsulation and VLAN identifier assigned. All Ethernet subinterfaces always default to the 802.1Q VLAN encapsulation. However, the VLAN identifier must be explicitly defined.

These are the applicable scale values for sub-interfaces:

- Sub-interface per system = 1024
- Sub-interface per line card/interface module = 1024
- Sub-interface per NPU = 1024
- Sub-interface per interface = 512
- Sub-Interface per Core = 512

### Subinterface MTU

The subinterface maximum transmission unit (MTU) is inherited from the physical interface with an additional four bytes allowed for the 802.1Q VLAN tag. By default subinterface inherits MTU of physical interface if

the MTU is not configured. We can have maximum 3 different MTU for a subinterface per NPU. For information about Ethernet MTU and Flow Control on Ethernet interfaces, see *References for Carrier Ethernet Model* section in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5000 Series Routers*.

## EFPs

An Ethernet Flow Point (EFP) is a Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) term describing abstract router architecture. An EFP is implemented by an Layer 2 subinterface with a VLAN encapsulation. The term EFP is used synonymously with an VLAN tagged L2 subinterface. For more information on EFPs, see the *Carrier Ethernet Model* chapter in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5000 Series Routers*.

## Layer 2 VPN on VLANs

The Layer 2 Virtual Private Network (L2VPN) feature enables Service Providers (SPs) to provide Layer 2 services to geographically disparate customer sites.

The configuration model for configuring VLAN attachment circuits (ACs) is similar to the model used for configuring basic VLANs, where the user first creates a VLAN subinterface, and then configures that VLAN in subinterface configuration mode. To create an AC, you need to include the **l2transport** keyword in the **interface** command string to specify that the interface is a Layer 2 interface.

VLAN ACs support these modes of L2VPN operation:

- Basic Dot1Q AC—The AC covers all frames that are received and sent with a specific VLAN tag.
- QinQ AC—The AC covers all frames received and sent with a specific outer VLAN tag and a specific inner VLAN tag. QinQ is an extension to Dot1Q that uses a stack of two tags.

Each VLAN on a CE-to-PE link can be configured as a separate L2VPN connection (using either VC type 4 or VC type 5).

For more information about Layer 2 VPN on VLANs and their configuration, see the *Implementing Point-to-Point Layer 2 Services* chapter in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5000 Series Routers*.

## Layer 3 QinQ

Layer 3 QinQ is an extension of IEEE 802.1 QinQ VLAN tag stacking. This feature enables you to increase the number of VLAN tags in an interface and increments the number of sub-interfaces up to 4094. Hence, with dual tag, the number of VLANs can reach up to 4094\*4094. With the L3 QinQ feature with dual tag, interfaces check for IP addresses along with MAC addresses.

This feature supports:

- 802.1Q standards like 0x8100, 0x9100, 0x9200 (used as outer tag ether-type) and 0x8100 (used as inner tag ether-type).
- L3 802.1ad VLAN sub-interfaces, with 0x88a8 as the outer S-tag ether-type.
- Co-existence of L2 and L3 single tagged and double tagged VLANs.
- QinQ and dot1ad over ethernet bundle sub-interfaces.
- Default VRF.



**Note** QinQ sub-interfaces support these IP features:

- QoS, with policy that matches outer VLAN (and COS) alone, and not both outer and inner VLANs together (2-level QoS/H-QoS support).
- ACL, Netflow, BFD, ARP.
- Routing protocols – static, BGP, OSPFv2.
- IPV4/IPV6 unicast/multicast.

**Prerequisites:**

1. Enable QinQ dual tag support on L3 sub-interfaces on the NSC 5500 and NCS 560 platforms.
2. Ensure the sub-interface scale is the same as what is supported per platform on single tag/802.1Q case. L3 QinQ feature is enabled on physical interfaces as well as on bundle interfaces.



**Note** Types of sub-interfaces:

| Interface type      | Outer tag | Inner tag |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Dot1q sub-interface | 0x8100    | None      |
| QinQ sub-interface  | 0x8100    | 0x8100    |
| QinQ sub-interface  | 0x88a8    | 0x8100    |
| QinQ sub-interface  | 0x9100    | 0x8100    |
| QinQ sub-interface  | 0x9200    | 0x8100    |

**Limitations:**

MPLS is not supported.

**Example:**

```
Example 1:
interface TenGigE0/0/0/6.111
mtu 1400
ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 10::1/64
encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 200
!

interface Bundle-Ether10.1
ipv4 address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 1002::1/64
encapsulation dot1ad 10 second-dot1q 20
!
```

Example 2:

```
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0
Router(config-if)# dot1q tunneling ethertype 0x9100
Router(config-if)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0.1
Router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 200
Router(config-subif)# ipv4 address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

Example 3:

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/7/0/2.100
description ** Business Services over DOCSIS **
encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 200-500
ipv4 address 192.168.212.6 255.255.255.252
```

Example 4:

```
interface Bundle-Ether1.2
description cliente: NUOVA JOLLY MARINE S.R.L. TD: null NUA: null TGU: 100213581081
encapsulation dot1q 3200 second-dot1q 2
ipv4 address 85.42.169.6 255.255.255.252
service-policy input BIZDSLIP_HSIHYP_NOBP_96KBMG
```



## CHAPTER 11

# Configuring GRE Tunnels

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that provides a simple generic approach to transport packets of one protocol over another protocol by means of encapsulation. This module provides information about how to configure a GRE tunnel.

- [Configuring GRE Tunnels, on page 209](#)
- [Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation, on page 210](#)

## Configuring GRE Tunnels

Tunneling provides a mechanism to transport packets of one protocol within another protocol. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that provides a simple generic approach to transport packets of one protocol over another protocol by means of encapsulation. GRE encapsulates a payload, that is, an inner packet that needs to be delivered to a destination network inside an outer IP packet. The GRE tunnel behaves as a virtual point-to-point link that has two endpoints identified by the tunnel source and tunnel destination address. The tunnel endpoints send payloads through GRE tunnels by routing encapsulated packets through intervening IP networks. Other IP routers along the way do not parse the payload (the inner packet); they only parse the outer IP packet as they forward it towards the GRE tunnel endpoint. Upon reaching the tunnel endpoint, GRE encapsulation is removed and the payload is forwarded to the packet's ultimate destination.

Encapsulation by the outer packet takes place at the tunnel source whereas decapsulation of the outer packet takes place at the tunnel destination. Encapsulation and decapsulation data is collected periodically or on demand. Encapsulation statistics provide us the number of packets encapsulated at the tunnel source. Decapsulation statistics provide us the number of packets that are decapsulated at the tunnel destination. This data is stored as statistics in logical tables that are based on statistics type in the route processor. The different statistics types include L2 Interface TX Stats, L3 Interface TX Stats, TRAP stats, and so on. Encapsulation statistics can help you to infer the source of the traffic, and decapsulation statistics provide you the destination of the traffic. Decapsulation statistics also help you to detect the type of traffic as well.

### Restrictions for Configuring GRE Tunnels

The following restrictions apply while configuring GRE tunnels:

- The router supports up to 500 GRE tunnels.
- Only up to 16 unique source IP addresses are supported for the tunnel source.
- 2-pass to Single-pass migration, which means converting the same GRE tunnel, is not possible in a single configuration step. You must first delete the 2-pass tunnel and then add the Single-pass tunnel.

- Configurable MTU is not supported on Single-pass GRE interface, but supported on 2-pass GRE interface.

### Configuration Example

Configuring a GRE tunnel involves creating a tunnel interface and defining the tunnel source and destination. This example shows how to configure a GRE tunnel between Router1 and Router2. You need to configure tunnel interfaces on both the routers. Tunnel source IP address on Router1 will be configured as the tunnel destination IP address on Router2. Tunnel destination IP address on Router1 will be configured as the tunnel source IP address on Router2. In this example, OSPF is used as the routing protocol between the two routers. You can also configure BGP or IS-IS as the routing protocol.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config)# interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.1.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.2.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.10.10.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf)# router-id 192.168.4.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf-ar)# interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf-ar)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf-ar)# commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config)# interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.2.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.1.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# ipv4 address 2.2.2.2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf)# router-id 192.168.3.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf-ar)# interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf-ar)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf-ar)# commit
```

## Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation

Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation feature, also known as Prefix-based GRE Tunnel Destination for Load Balancing feature, enables line rate GRE encapsulation traffic and enables flow entropy. Data-plane forwarding performance supports full line rate, which is adjusted to consider added encapsulation. GRE tunnel goes down if the destination is not available in RIB. Routing over GRE Single-pass tunnel is not supported in Release 6.3.2, so the traffic that is eligible for GRE encapsulation is identified using an ACL filter that is based on GRE encapsulation. GRE tunnel destination address is an anycast address. All of the GRE encapsulation must be assigned based upon either an ACL or a policy-map, or both. Destinations may be individual addresses or /28 prefixes.

## Configuration

Perform the following tasks to configure the GRE Single-Pass Entropy feature:

- GRE Single-pass
- GRE Entropy(ECMP/UCMP)

```

/* GRE Single-Pass */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface tunnel-ip30016
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 216.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 216:1:1::1/64
Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable
Router(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4 encap
Router(config-if)# tunnel source Loopback22
Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 170.170.170.22
Router(config-if)# commit
Router(config-if)# exit

/* GRE Entropy (ECMP/UCMP) */

ECMP (ISIS)

Router# configure
Router(config)# router isis core
Router(config)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
Router(config-isis)# net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
Router(config-isis)# nsr
Router(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
Router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide
Router(config-isis-af)# metric 2
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
Router(config-isis-af)# maximum-paths 5
Router(config-isis-af)# commit
!

/* UCMP (ISIS) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router isis core
Router(config)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
Router(config-isis)# net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
Router(config-isis)# nsr
Router(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
Router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide
Router(config-isis-af)# ucmp
Router(config-isis-af)# metric 2
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
Router(config-isis-af)# maximum-paths 5
Router(config-isis-af)# redistribute connected
Router(config-isis-af)# commit
Router(config-isis-af)# exit
!

```

```

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether3
Router(config-if)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-af)# metric 20
Router(config-af)# commit
Router(config-af)# exit
!

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether111
Router(config-if)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-af)# metric 15
Router(config-af)# commit
Router(config-af)# exit
!

/* ECMP (OSPF) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router ospf 3
Router(config-ospf)# nsr
Router(config-ospf)# maximum paths 5
Router(config-ospf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-ospf-af)# area 0
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether3
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether4
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether111
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether112
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Loopback23
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface HundredGigE0/7/0/23
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# commit
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit

/* UCMP (OSPF) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router ospf 3
Router(config-ospf)# nsr
Router(config-ospf)# maximum paths 5
Router(config-ospf)# ucmp
Router(config-ospf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-ospf-af)# area 0
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether3 cost 2
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether4
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether111

```



```

Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if) # exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar) # interface Bundle-Ether112 cost 2
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if) # exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar) # interface Loopback23
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if) # exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar) # interface HundredGigE0/7/0/23
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if) # commit
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if) # exit

```

```

/* ECMP (BGP) */
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.170.3/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.170.10/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.170.11/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.172.3/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.9/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.20/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.21/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.24/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.25/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# commit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 4.1.1.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 300
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit
!

```

```

/* UCMP (BGP) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-af)# maximum-paths ebgp 5
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.9/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.20/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.21/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.24/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.25/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# commit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 7.1.5.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 4000
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy TRANSITO_IN in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self

```

```

Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# 4.1.111.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 4000
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy TRANSITO_IN in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit
!

/* Configure roupte policy */

Router# configure
Router(config)# route-policy TRANSITO_IN
Router(config-rpl)# if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
Router(config-rpl-if)# set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:1250000)
Router(config-rpl-if)# else
Router(config-rpl-else)# pass
Router(config-rpl-else)# endif
Router(config-rpl)# end-policy
!

Router# configure
Router(config)# route-policy TRANSIT1_IN
Router(config-rpl)# if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
Router(config-rpl-if)# set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:37500000)
Router(config-rpl-if)# else
Router(config-rpl-else)# pass
Router(config-rpl-else)# endif
Router(config-rpl)# end-policy

```

## Running Configuration

```

/* GRE Single-Pass configuration */

interface tunnel-ip30016
ipv4 address 216.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 216:1:1::1/64
ipv6 enable
tunnel mode gre ipv4 encap
tunnel source Loopback22
tunnel destination 170.170.170.22
!

/* GRE Entropy (ECMP/UCMP) */

ECMP (ISIS)

router isis core
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
is-type level-2-only
net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
nsr
log adjacency changes
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric-style wide

```

```
metric 2
mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
maximum-paths 5
!

/* UCMP (ISIS) */

router isis core
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
is-type level-2-only
net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
nsr
log adjacency changes
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric-style wide
ucmp
metric 2
mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
maximum-paths 5
redistribute connected
!
interface Bundle-Ether3
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric 20
!

interface Bundle-Ether111
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric 15
!

!

/* ECMP (OSPF) */

router ospf 3
nsr
maximum paths 5
address-family ipv4 unicast
area 0
interface Bundle-Ether3
!
interface Bundle-Ether4
!
interface Bundle-Ether111
!
interface Bundle-Ether112
!
interface Loopback23
!
interface HundredGigE0/7/0/23
!
!
!
/* UCMP (OSPF) */

router ospf 3
nsr
maximum paths 5
ucmp
```

```

address-family ipv4 unicast
area 0
interface Bundle-Ether3
cost 2
!
interface Bundle-Ether4
!
interface Bundle-Ether111
!
interface Bundle-Ether112
cost 2
!
interface Loopback23
!
interface HundredGigE0/7/0/23
!
!
!

/* ECMP(BGP) */

router bgp 800
bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
address-family ipv4 unicast
maximum-paths ebgp 5
network 170.170.170.3/32
network 170.170.170.10/32
network 170.170.170.11/32
network 170.170.172.3/32
network 180.180.180.9/32
network 180.180.180.20/32
network 180.180.180.21/32
network 180.180.180.24/32
network 180.180.180.25/32
!
neighbor 4.1.1.2
remote-as 300
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy PASS-ALL in
route-policy PASS-ALL out
next-hop-self
!
!

/* UCMP(BGP) */

router bgp 800
bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
address-family ipv4 unicast
maximum-paths ebgp 5
network 180.180.180.9/32
network 180.180.180.20/32
network 180.180.180.21/32
network 180.180.180.24/32
network 180.180.180.25/32
!

neighbor 7.1.5.2
remote-as 4000
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy TRANSITO_IN in
route-policy PASS-ALL out
next-hop-self
!

```

```

!
neighbor 4.1.111.2
remote-as 4000
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy TRANSIT1_IN in
route-policy PASS-ALL out
next-hop-self
!
!

/* Configure rounte policy */

route-policy TRANSIT0_IN
if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:1250000)
else
pass
endif
end-policy
!
route-policy TRANSIT1_IN
if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:37500000)
else
pass
endif
end-policy
!

```

## Verification

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation is enabled.

```
Router# show int tunnel-ip2
```

```

interface tunnel-ip2
  ipv4 address 80.80.82.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2000:80:80:82::1/64
  load-interval 30
  tunnel mode gre ipv4 encap
  tunnel source Loopback4
  tunnel destination 11.4.2.2
!

```

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:PE1_5516#show int tunnel-ip2
tunnel-ip2 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface state transitions: 1
  Hardware is Tunnel
  Internet address is 80.80.82.1/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100 Kbit (Max: 100 Kbit)
    reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255
  Encapsulation TUNNEL_IP, loopback not set,
  Last link flapped 1d18h
  Tunnel TOS 0
  Tunnel mode GRE IPV4, encap
  Keepalive is disabled.
  Tunnel source 11.11.12.1 (Loopback4), destination 11.4.2.2/32
  Tunnel TTL 255
  Last input never, output never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 14:53:37
  30 second input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 total input drops
    0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol

```

```

Received 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets
0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 total output drops
Output 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets

```

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation and decapsulation are enabled.

```

Router# sh interfaces tunnel-ip 5 accounting
Wed May 16 01:50:57.258 UTC
tunnel-ip5
  Protocol          Pkts In      Chars In     Pkts Out     Chars Out
  IPV4_UNICAST      489          55746        0             0
  IPV6_UNICAST      489          55746        0             0
  MPLS              587          69266        0             0

```

Verify if the recycle of the packets are not done under Recycle VoQ: 48:

```

Router# show tunnel ip ea summary location 0/7/CPU0

Number of tunnel updates to retry: 0
Number of tunnel updates retried: 0
Number of tunnel retries failed: 0
Platform:
Recycle VoQ: 48

```

|         | ReceivedBytes | ReceivedPackets | ReceivedKbps |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
|         | DroppedBytes  | DroppedPackets  | DroppedKbps  |
| NPU 0:0 | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 1       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 2       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 3       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| ...     |               |                 |              |
| NPU 1:0 | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 1       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 2       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 3       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| NPU 2:0 | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 1       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 2       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |
| 3       | 0             | 0               | 0            |
|         | 0             | 0               | 0            |

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation is enabled.

```

Router# show interfaces tunnel-ip * brief

Thu Sep 7 00:04:39.125 PDT
Intf Intf LineP Encap MTU BW
Name   State  State  Type      (byte) (Kbps)
-----
ti30001 down   down   TUNNEL_IP 1500  100
ti30002 up     up     TUNNEL_IP 1500  100

```

Verify the tunnel endpoint route in RIB.

```
Router# show route 10.1.1.1

Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/8
Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0 (connected)
Installed Oct 2 15:50:56.755 for 00:39:24
Routing Descriptor Blocks
  directly connected, via tunnel-ip109
  Route metric is 0, Wt is 1
  No advertising protos.
```

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation is enabled.

```
Router# show tunnel ip ea database tunnel-ip 109 location 0/7/CPU0
```

```
----- node0_0_CPU0 -----
tunnel ifhandle 0x80022cc
tunnel source 161.115.1.2
tunnel destination 162.1.1.1/32
tunnel transport vrf table id 0xe0000000
tunnel mode gre ipv4, encap
tunnel bandwidth 100 kbps
tunnel platform id 0x0
tunnel flags 0x40003400
IntfStateUp
BcStateUp
Ipv4Caps
Encap
tunnel mtu 1500
tunnel tos 0
tunnel ttl 255
tunnel adjacency flags 0x1
tunnel o/p interface handle 0x0
tunnel key 0x0, entropy length 0 (mask 0xffffffff)
tunnel QT next 0x0
tunnel platform data (nil)
Platform:
Handle: (nil)
Decap ID: 0
Decap RIF: 0
Decap Recycle Encap ID: 0x00000000
Encap RIF: 0
Encap Recycle Encap ID: 0x00000000
Encap IPv4 Encap ID: 0x4001381b
Encap IPv6 Encap ID: 0x00000000
Encap MPLS Encap ID: 0x00000000
DecFEC DecRcyLIF DecStatsId EncRcyLIF
```

Verify if the QoS table is updated properly.

```
Router# show controllers npu stats voq base 48 instance all location
0/0/CPU0
```

```
Asic Instance = 0
VOQ Base = 48
-----
ReceivedPkts    ReceivedBytes    DroppedPkts    DroppedBytes
-----
COS0 = 0         0                 0                 0
COS1 = 0         0                 0                 0
COS2 = 0         0                 0                 0
COS3 = 0         0                 0                 0

Asic Instance = 1
VOQ Base = 48
-----
ReceivedPkts    ReceivedBytes    DroppedPkts    DroppedBytes
-----
COS0 = 0         0                 0                 0
```

## Verification

```
COS1 = 0          0          0          0
COS2 = 0          0          0          0
COS3 = 0          0          0          0
```

```
Asic Instance = 2
```

```
VOQ Base = 48
```

|          | ReceivedPkts | ReceivedBytes | DroppedPkts | DroppedBytes |
|----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| COS0 = 0 | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0            |
| COS1 = 0 | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0            |
| COS2 = 0 | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0            |
| COS3 = 0 | 0            | 0             | 0           | 0            |





# CHAPTER 12

## Configuring Controllers

This chapter describes the Optics Controller and Coherent DSP Controller for the 6-port Coherent Line Card (NC55-6X200-DWDM-S). This chapter also describes the procedures used to configure the controllers.



**Note** When two MACsec enabled Cisco NCS 5500 routers with Coherent Line Cards are connected, there is no compatibility between Coherent Line Cards of IOS XR Release version 6.5.x (or lower) and 6.6.1 (or higher).

- [Optics Controllers, on page 221](#)
- [Maintenance Mode, on page 222](#)
- [Performance Monitoring, on page 223](#)
- [How to Configure Controllers, on page 223](#)
- [Verify Controller Details, on page 233](#)

## Optics Controllers

Controllers are represented in the *rack/slot/instance/port* format (*r/s/i/p*); for example, 0/3/0/1. Each port has an optics controller that is created on startup.



**Note** You must shut down the optics controller before you perform any of the following tasks:

- Configure the controller
- Restore a saved configuration
- Upgrade the DSP processor or CFP2 optics module Field Programmable Device (FPD)

### CFP2 DCO Optics Support

There are two hardware versions of the CFP DCO optics (A0 and B0). You can identify the version A0 and B0 using a `show coherent driver internal location 0/0/CPU0` command and looking at "VID".

A0 = V01

B0 = V02

The CFP2 DCO version A0 optics support the following traffic types:

| Traffic Type Index | Speed | Modulation | Forward Error Correction | Differential |
|--------------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1                  | 100G  | qpsk       | 15sdfec                  | disable      |
| 2                  | 100G  | qpsk       | 15sdfecde                | enable       |
| 3                  | 200G  | 16qam      | 15sdfec                  | disable      |
| 4                  | 200G  | 8qam       | 15sdfec                  | disable      |

The CFP2 DCO version B0 optics support the following traffic-types:

| Traffic Type Index | Speed | Modulation | Forward Error Correction | Differential |
|--------------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1                  | 100G  | qpsk       | 15sdfec                  | disable      |
| 2                  | 100G  | qpsk       | 15sdfecde                | enable       |
| 3                  | 100G  | qpsk       | otu7staircase            | enable       |
| 4                  | 200G  | 16qam      | 15sdfec                  | disable      |
| 5                  | 200G  | 8qam       | 15sdfec                  | disable      |

The 100G/Staircase FEC traffic-type is supported with CFP2 DCO version B0 optics.

## Maintenance Mode

Coherent DSP controllers can be placed in maintenance mode. Use the **controller coherentDSP secondary-admin-state maintenance** command to place controllers in maintenance mode.

Use the **show controllers optics r/s/i/p** command to view optics parameter values, laser state, controller state, admin state, and trunk alarms on the card, and threshold values for the different optics parameters.

Use the **show controllers coherentDSP r/s/i/p** command to view the DSP controller state and alarm status and statistics.




---

**Note** In maintenance mode, all alarms are suppressed and the **show alarms** command does not display alarm details. However, traffic is not affected in maintenance mode.

---




---

**Note** The FEC is disabled for 25G and 50G optics in NC57-MPA-12L-S MPA when connected on 55A2-MOD-SE-S/-SE-H-S router, and in Line card NC57-MOD-S while verifying the FEC status using **show controllers { TwentyfiveGigE | FiftyGigE }**

---

# Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring (PM) parameters are used by service providers to gather, store, set thresholds for, and report performance data for early detection of problems. The user can retrieve both current and historical PM counters for the various controllers in 30-second, 15-minute, and 24-hour intervals.

PM for optical parameters include input signal power and transmit power, optical signal-to-noise ratio, chromatic dispersion, polarization dependent loss, second order polarization mode dispersion, differential group delay, and transmitter laser bias current.

PM for DSP parameters include:

- FEC: error corrected bits, uncorrectable blocks, pre-FEC BER (block errors ratio)
- OTN: errored seconds, severely effected seconds, unavailable seconds, failed counts

These parameters simplify troubleshooting operations and enhance data that can be collected directly from the equipment.

## How to Configure Controllers

This section contains the following procedures:

### Configuring Optics Controller

You can configure parameters such as performance monitoring, high power threshold, and wavelength for Optics controller.

To configure the Optics controller, use the following commands:

#### Before you begin

You must shut down the optics controller before you perform any of the following tasks:

- Configure the controller
- Restore a saved configuration
- Upgrade the DSP processor or CFP2 optics module Field Programmable Device (FPD)

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **controller optics** *r/s/i/p*
3. **shutdown**
4. **commit**
5. **rx-high-threshold** *rx-high*
6. **tx-high-threshold** *tx-high*
7. **no shutdown**
8. **commit**

## DETAILED STEPS

|               | Command or Action                                                                                                               | Purpose                                                                                                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | <b>configure</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure terminal                                             | Enters global configuration mode.                                                                               |
| <b>Step 2</b> | <b>controller optics</b> <i>r/s/i/p</i><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# controller optics<br>0/3/0/1    | Enters optics controller configuration mode.                                                                    |
| <b>Step 3</b> | <b>shutdown</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# shutdown                                         | Shuts down the optics controller.                                                                               |
| <b>Step 4</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# commit                                             | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |
| <b>Step 5</b> | <b>rx-high-threshold</b> <i>rx-high</i><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)#<br>rx-high-threshold 200 | Configures the high receive power threshold. The range is -400 to 300 (in the units of 0.1 dBm).                |
| <b>Step 6</b> | <b>tx-high-threshold</b> <i>tx-high</i><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)#<br>tx-high-threshold 300 | Configures the high transmit power threshold. The range is -400 to 300 dBm (in the units of 0.1 dBm).           |
| <b>Step 7</b> | <b>no shutdown</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# no shutdown                                   | Removes the shutdown configuration on the optics controller.                                                    |
| <b>Step 8</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# commit                                             | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |



**Note** When you bring up the local optics controller, you might briefly see transient loss of signal (LOS) alarms on the console. This behavior might be observed during the initial tuning of the channel.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-2-FAULT_CRITICAL : ALARM_CRITICAL :LOS-P :DECLARE :CoherentDSP0/3/0/1:
PKT_INFRA-FM-2-FAULT_CRITICAL : ALARM_CRITICAL :LOS-P :CLEAR :CoherentDSP0/3/0/1:
```

During the laser-on process, you might briefly see transient loss of line (LOL) alarms on the console. This alarm is cleared when the laser-on process is complete.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :CTP2 RX LOL :DECLARE ::
PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :CTP2 RX LOL :CLEAR ::
```

The laser-on process can take up to 120 seconds to complete.

## Configuring Port Mode Speed

Each port on the 6-port Coherent Line Card can support 100 Gbps (DWDM QPSK), 150Gbps (DWDM 8 QAM), or 200Gbps (DWDM 16 QAM) WDM signals.



**Note** The line card has three Digital Signal Processors (DSPs), one for each pair of ports:

- Ports 0 and 1 – DSP0
- Ports 2 and 3 – DSP1
- Ports 4 and 5 – DSP2

When you configure the port-mode speed for 150Gbps (8 QAM), the port pairs belonging to a DSP are coupled. Ensure that you configure the port-mode speed on each port of the port pair that belongs to the same DSP.

To configure the port mode speed, use the following commands:

### Before you begin

Ensure that you shut down the controller before you configure the controller or restore a saved configuration.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **controller optics** *r/s/i/p*
3. **shutdown**
4. **commit**
5. **port-mode speed** { 100G | 150G | 200G } **mod** { 16qam | 8qam | qpsk } **fec** { 15sdfec | 15sdfecde | 25sdfec | otu7staircase } **diff** { enable | disable }
6. **no shutdown**
7. **commit**

## DETAILED STEPS

|               | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Purpose                                                                                                         |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | <b>configure</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# <b>configure</b>                                                                                                                                                                                              | Enters global configuration mode.                                                                               |
| <b>Step 2</b> | <b>controller optics r/s/i/p</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# <b>controller optics</b><br>0/3/0/0                                                                                                                                                   | Enters optics controller configuration mode                                                                     |
| <b>Step 3</b> | <b>shutdown</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# <b>shutdown</b>                                                                                                                                                                                 | Shuts down the optics controller.                                                                               |
| <b>Step 4</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# <b>commit</b>                                                                                                                                                                                     | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |
| <b>Step 5</b> | <b>port-mode speed { 100G   150G   200G } mod { 16qam   8qam   qpsk } fec { 15sdfec   15sdfecde   25sdfec   otu7staircase } diff { enable   disable }</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# <b>port-mode speed 100G mod qpsk fec 15sdfec diff</b> | Configures the port mode speed.                                                                                 |
| <b>Step 6</b> | <b>no shutdown</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# <b>no shutdown</b>                                                                                                                                                                           | Removes the shutdown configuration on the optics controller.                                                    |
| <b>Step 7</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# <b>commit</b>                                                                                                                                                                                     | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file.                                              |



**Note** When you bring up the local optics controller, you might briefly see transient loss of signal (LOS) alarms on the console. This behavior might be observed during the initial tuning of the channel.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-2-FAULT_CRITICAL : ALARM_CRITICAL :LOS-P :DECLARE :CoherentDSP0/3/0/1:
PKT_INFRA-FM-2-FAULT_CRITICAL : ALARM_CRITICAL :LOS-P :CLEAR :CoherentDSP0/3/0/1:
```

During the laser-on process, you might briefly see transient loss of line (LOL) alarms on the console. This alarm clears when the laser-on process is complete.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :CTP2 RX LOL :DECLARE ::
PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :CTP2 RX LOL :CLEAR ::
```



**Note** On NCS-55A2-MOD-S and NC55-MOD-A-S with CFP2-DCO optics:

- During the laser-on process, you might briefly see Optical Transport Network (OTN) alarms on the console. This alarm clears when the laser-on process is complete.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-6-FAULT_INFO : OTUK-BDI :DECLARE :CoherentDSP0/0/2/2:
PKT_INFRA-FM-6-FAULT_INFO : OTUK-BDI :CLEAR :CoherentDSP0/0/2/2:
```

- During the laser-on process, you might briefly see transient transmit power and receive power alarms on the console. These alarms are cleared when the laser-on process is complete.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-4-FAULT_MINOR : ALARM_MINOR :LO-RXPOWER :DECLARE :Optics0/0/2/0:
PKT_INFRA-FM-4-FAULT_MINOR : ALARM_MINOR :LO-TXPOWER :DECLARE :Optics0/0/2/0:
PKT_INFRA-FM-4-FAULT_MINOR : ALARM_MINOR :HI-RXPOWER :DECLARE :Optics0/0/2/0:
```

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-4-FAULT_MINOR : ALARM_MINOR :LO-RXPOWER :CLEAR :Optics0/0/2/0:
PKT_INFRA-FM-4-FAULT_MINOR : ALARM_MINOR :HI-RXPOWER :CLEAR :Optics0/0/2/0:
PKT_INFRA-FM-4-FAULT_MINOR : ALARM_MINOR :LO-TXPOWER :CLEAR :Optics0/0/2/0:
```

- When you bring up the local optics controller, you might see repeated remote faults on the console.

```
PLATFORM-DPA-2-RX_FAULT : Interface HundredGigE0/0/2/2/0, Detected Remote Fault
PLATFORM-DPA-2-RX_FAULT : Interface HundredGigE0/0/2/2/1, Detected Remote Fault
PLATFORM-DPA-2-RX_FAULT : Interface HundredGigE0/0/2/2/0, Detected Local Fault
PLATFORM-DPA-2-RX_FAULT : Interface HundredGigE0/0/2/2/1, Detected Local Fault
PLATFORM-DPA-2-RX_FAULT : Interface HundredGigE0/0/2/2/0, Detected Remote Fault
PLATFORM-DPA-2-RX_FAULT : Interface HundredGigE0/0/2/2/1, Detected Remote Fault
```

If you need to change the port-mode speed, ensure that you remove the existing port mode speed configuration by entering the **no port-mode** command. You can then change the port mode speed.

The following example shows how to change the port mode speed to 100Gbps.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# controller optics 0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# no port-mode
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# port-mode speed 100G mod qpsk fec 15sdfec diff enable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# no shutdown
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-Optics)# exit
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)#
```

### What to do next

#### Configuring Port Speed on 25G ports

The 25G ports are divided into four quads (0-3). Each quad houses the following ports:

- Quad 0 - Ports 24-27
- Quad 1 - Ports 28-31
- Quad 2 - Ports 32-35
- Quad 3 - Ports 36-39

#### Limitations and Important Guidelines

- 25G is the default mode set on the quad.
- 1G and 10G cannot coexist on the same quad as 25G.
- 10G mode supports both 1G and 10G.

To configure the 25G quad ports into 10G ports, use the following command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# hw-module quad X location 0/0/CPU0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-quad-0x0)# mode 10g
```

X is the number of quads (0,1,2,3...n) supported. Each quad has a default speed of 25G. You can configure the port in 10G or revert to 25G using `no` form of the command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# no hw-module quad X location 0/0/CPU0 mode 10g
```




---

**Note** A quad number always starts from 0 to the maximum supported number. The number of quads supported varies from platform to platform and the CLI validates it. For example, the NCS 540 Series Router supports two quads (0 and 1). If you enter X=3, the CLI returns an error.

---

After you configure the port-mode speed, you can configure the following interfaces:

- 100G – Each optics controller configuration creates a single 100GE port:
  - **interface HundredGigE** *r/s/i/p/0* (where *p* = CTP2 port 0-5)
    - 0/3/0/0/0
    - 0/3/0/1/0
    - 0/3/0/2/0
    - 0/3/0/3/0
    - 0/3/0/4/0
    - 0/3/0/5/0
- • 200G – Each optics controller configuration creates two 100GE ports:



- **interface HundredGigE** *r/s/i/p/0, r/s/i/p/1* (where *p* = CTP2 port 0-5  
     0/3/0/0/0, 0/3/0/0/1  
     0/3/0/1/0, 0/3/0/1/1  
     0/3/0/2/0, 0/3/0/2/1  
     0/3/0/3/0, 0/3/0/3/1  
     0/3/0/4/0, 0/3/0/4/1  
     0/3/0/5/0, 0/3/0/5/1
- 150G (coupled) – Coupled optics controller configuration creates three 100GE port:
  - **interface HundredGigE** *r/s/i/p/0, r/s/i/p/1, r/s/i/p+1/0* (where *p* = CTP2 port: 0, 2, 4 [port *p* and *p* +1 are coupled])  
     0/3/0/0/0, 0/3/0/0/1, 0/3/0/1/0  
     0/3/0/2/0, 0/3/0/2/1, 0/3/0/3/0  
     0/3/0/4/0, 0/3/0/4/1, 0/3/0/5/0

For more information, see the Configuring Ethernet Interfaces chapter.

## Configuring Wavelength

To configure wavelength, use the following commands:

### Before you begin

- Before configuring the wavelength, use the **show controllers optics** *r/s/i/p* **dwdm-carrier-map** command to display the wavelength and channel mapping for optics controllers.
- You must shut down the controller before you configure the controller or restore a saved configuration.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **controller optics** *r/s/i/p*
3. **shutdown**
4. **commit**
5. **dwdm-carrier** {100MHz-grid *frequency frequency* } | {50GHz-grid [ *frequency frequency* | *channel-number* ] }
6. **no shutdown**
7. **commit**

## DETAILED STEPS

|               | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Purpose                                                                                                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | <b>configure</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# <b>configure</b>                                                                                                                                                           | Enters global configuration mode.                                                                               |
| <b>Step 2</b> | <b>controller optics r/s/i/p</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)# <b>controller optics</b><br><b>0/3/0/1</b>                                                                                                        | Enters optics controller configuration mode.                                                                    |
| <b>Step 3</b> | <b>shutdown</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)# <b>shutdown</b>                                                                                                                                             | Shuts down the optics controller.                                                                               |
| <b>Step 4</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)# <b>commit</b>                                                                                                                                                 | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |
| <b>Step 5</b> | <b>dwdm-carrier {100MHz-grid frequency frequency }   {50GHz-grid [ frequency frequency   channel-number ] }</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)# <b>dwdm-carrier</b><br><b>100MHz-grid frequency 1960875</b> | Configures the frequency on the trunk port.                                                                     |
| <b>Step 6</b> | <b>no shutdown</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)# <b>no shutdown</b>                                                                                                                                       | Removes the shutdown configuration on the optics controller.                                                    |
| <b>Step 7</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)# <b>commit</b>                                                                                                                                                 | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |

To configure a DWDM carrier with the required frequency:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#config
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config)#controller Optics0/3/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 100MHz-grid
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 100MHz-grid frequency
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router (config-Optics)#dwdm-carrier 100MHz-grid frequency 1960625
```

The output of `show run controller optics 0/3/0/0` command is:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router#show run controller optics 0/3/0/0
Wed Nov  6 13:47:33.178 UTC
controller Optics0/3/0/0
transmit-power -7
port-mode speed 100G mod qpsk fec 25sdfec diff disable
dwdm-carrier 100MHz-grid frequency 1960625
```



**Note** When you bring up the local optics controller, you might briefly see transient loss of signal (LOS) alarms on the console. This behavior might be observed during the initial tuning of the channel.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-2-FAULT_CRITICAL : ALARM_CRITICAL :LOS-P :DECLARE :CoherentDSP0/3/0/1:
PKT_INFRA-FM-2-FAULT_CRITICAL : ALARM_CRITICAL :LOS-P :CLEAR :CoherentDSP0/3/0/1:
```

During the laser-on process, you might briefly see transient loss of line (LOL) alarms on the console. This alarm is cleared when the laser-on process is complete.

```
PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :CTP2 RX LOL :DECLARE ::
PKT_INFRA-FM-3-FAULT_MAJOR : ALARM_MAJOR :CTP2 RX LOL :CLEAR ::
```

## Configuring Coherent DSP Controller

You can configure the administrative state for the Coherent DSP controller. To configure the Coherent DSP controller, use the following commands.



**Note** The coherent DSP controller doesn't support Q factor, Q margin, and post FEC BER reporting. Therefore, no threshold crossing alert (TCA) is raised for these parameters.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **controller coherentDSP** *r/s/i/p*
3. **secondary-admin-state** *admin-state*
4. **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

|        | Command or Action                                                                 | Purpose                                                   |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Step 1 | <b>configure</b><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# <b>configure</b> | Enters global configuration mode.                         |
| Step 2 | <b>controller coherentDSP</b> <i>r/s/i/p</i><br><b>Example:</b>                   | Enters Coherent DSP optics controller configuration mode. |

|               | Command or Action                                                                                                                                     | Purpose                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# <b>controller coherentDSP 0/3/0/1</b>                                                                                   |                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Step 3</b> | <b>secondary-admin-state</b> <i>admin-state</i><br><b>Example:</b><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-CoDSP)#<br><b>secondary-admin-state maintenance</b> | Configures the administrative state of the controller indicating that the controller is under maintenance.      |
| <b>Step 4</b> | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-CoDSP)# <b>commit</b>                                                                 | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |

## Configuring Performance Monitoring

You can configure the performance monitoring parameters for the optics and Coherent DSP controllers. To configure PM parameters, use the following commands.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **controller** { **optics|coherentDSP** } *r/s/i/p*
3. **pm** { **30-sec | 15-min | 24-hour** } { **optics | fec | otn** } [ **report | threshold value**]
4. **commit**

### DETAILED STEPS

|               | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                                                               | Purpose                                                      |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | <b>configure</b><br><b>Example:</b><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# <b>configure</b>                                                                                                                                   | Enters global configuration mode.                            |
| <b>Step 2</b> | <b>controller</b> { <b>optics coherentDSP</b> } <i>r/s/i/p</i><br><b>Example:</b><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# <b>controller coherentDSP 0/3/0/1</b>                                                        | Enters optics or Coherent DSP controller configuration mode. |
| <b>Step 3</b> | <b>pm</b> { <b>30-sec   15-min   24-hour</b> } { <b>optics   fec   otn</b> } [ <b>report   threshold value</b> ]<br><b>Example:</b><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-CoDSP)# <b>pm 15-min otn threshold es-ne</b> | Configures the performance monitoring parameters.            |

|        | Command or Action                                                                     | Purpose                                                                                                         |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Step 4 | <b>commit</b><br><b>Example:</b><br>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-CoDSP)# <b>commit</b> | Saves the configuration changes to the running configuration file and remains within the configuration session. |

## Verify Controller Details

Execute the **show controllers coherentDSP** command to display status and configuration information for interfaces configured as coherent DSP controllers.

```
Router#show controllers coherentDSP 0/0/0/13
Thu May 27 06:56:37.505 UTC

Port                               : CoherentDSP 0/0/0/13
Controller State                   : Up
Inherited Secondary State         : Normal
Configured Secondary State       : Normal
Derived State                      : In Service
Loopback mode                      : None
BER Thresholds                    : SF = 1.0E-5  SD = 1.0E-7
Performance Monitoring            : Enable
Bandwidth                          : 400.0Gb/s

Alarm Information:
LOS = 32      LOF = 0  LOM = 0
OOF = 0  OOM = 0  AIS = 0
IAE = 0  BIAE = 0      SF_BER = 0
SD_BER = 0      BDI = 0  TIM = 0
FECMISMATCH = 0  FEC-UNC = 0      FLEXO_GIDM = 0
FLEXO-MM = 0      FLEXO-LOM = 0    FLEXO-RDI = 0
FLEXO-LOF = 43
Detected Alarms                    : None

Bit Error Rate Information
PREFEC BER                          : 8.5E-04
POSTFEC BER                         : 0.0E+00
Q-Factor                            : 9.90 dB

Q-Margin                            : 2.70dB

OTU TTI Received
```

Execute the **show controllers optics** command to display status and configuration information about the interfaces configured as optics controller.

```
Router#show controllers optics 0/0/0/7
Controller State: Up
Transport Admin State: In Service
Laser State: On
LED State: Green
FEC State: FEC ENABLED
Optics Status
  Optics Type: QSFPDD 400G ZR
  DWDM carrier Info: C BAND, MSA ITU Channel=61, Frequency=193.10THz,
  Wavelength=1552.524nm
  Alarm Status:
  -----
```

Detected Alarms: None  
 LOS/LOL/Fault Status:  
 Alarm Statistics:

```

-----
HIGH-RX-PWR = 0          LOW-RX-PWR = 0
HIGH-TX-PWR = 0          LOW-TX-PWR = 0
HIGH-LBC = 0            HIGH-DGD = 0
OOR-CD = 0              OSNR = 55
WVL-OOL = 0            MEA = 0
IMPROPER-REM = 0
TX-POWER-PROV-MISMATCH = 0
Laser Bias Current = 0.0
Actual TX Power = -8.16 dBm
RX Power = -7.85 dBm
RX Signal Power = -7.55 dBm
Frequency Offset = 5 MHz
Performance Monitoring: Enable
THRESHOLD VALUES
-----

```

| Parameter                | High Alarm | Low Alarm | High Warning | Low Warning |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Rx Power Threshold(dBm)  | 1.9        | -28.2     | 0.0          | -25.0       |
| Tx Power Threshold(dBm)  | 0.0        | -15.0     | -2.0         | -16.0       |
| LBC Threshold(mA)        | 0.00       | 0.00      | 0.00         | 0.00        |
| Temp. Threshold(celsius) | 80.00      | -5.00     | 75.00        | 15.00       |
| Voltage Threshold(volt)  | 3.46       | 3.13      | 3.43         | 3.16        |

```

-----
LBC High Threshold = 98 %
Configured Tx Power = -6.00 dBm
Configured CD High Threshold = 80000 ps/nm
Configured CD lower Threshold = -80000 ps/nm
Configured OSNR lower Threshold = 9.00 dB
Configured DGD Higher Threshold = 80.00 ps
Baud Rate = 59.8437500000 GBd
Modulation Type: 16QAM
Chromatic Dispersion 2 ps/nm
Configured CD-MIN -2400 ps/nm CD-MAX 2400 ps/nm
Second Order Polarization Mode Dispersion = 87.00 ps^2
Optical Signal to Noise Ratio = 36.30 dB
Polarization Dependent Loss = 0.40 dB
Polarization Change Rate = 0.00 rad/s
Differential Group Delay = 2.00 ps
Temperature = 51.00 Celsius
Voltage = 3.36 V

```

#### Transceiver Vendor Details

```

Form Factor          : QSFP-DD
Optics type          : QSFPDD 400G ZR
Name                 : CISCO-ACACIA
OUI Number           : 7c.b2.5c
Part Number          : DP04QSDD-E20-19E
Rev Number           : 10
Serial Number        : ACA2449003P
PID                  : QDD-400G-ZR-S
VID                  : ES03
Firmware Version     : 61.12
Date Code(yy/mm/dd) : 20/12/03

```



# CHAPTER 13

## Global Navigation Satellite System

This chapter describes the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S Line Card. This chapter also describes the procedures used to configure the GNSS port.

- [Configuring the Global Navigation Satellite System, on page 235](#)
- [Information About GNSS, on page 235](#)
- [Configure GNSS, on page 237](#)

### Configuring the Global Navigation Satellite System

In typical telecom networks, synchronization works in a hierarchal manner where the core network is connected to a stratum-1 clock. The stratum-1 clock is then distributed along the network in a tree-like structure. However, with a GNSS receiver, clocking is changed to a flat architecture, where access networks can directly take clock from satellites in sky by using an on-board GPS chip.

IOS XR NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S Router now uses a satellite receiver, also called the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), as the new timing interface.

To optimize the GNSS system, it requires all the systems to share a common time scale and coordinated system. If all the systems do not have a common time, the receiver sees a time offset and then the receiver will have to select only one constellation having common time scale. Then there will be a requirement to add more satellites to increase the coverage of the constellation itself.

This capability simplifies network synchronization planning, provides flexibility and resilience in resolving network synchronization issues in the hierarchical network.

These Cisco IOS XR routers now support on board GNSS receiver to recover time.

### Information About GNSS

#### Overview of GNSS

The following routers support the GNSS receiver:

- NCS-55A2-MOD-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-HD-S

- NCS-55A2-MOD-HX-S
- NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S

No license is required to enable the GNSS module. The GNSS LED on the front panel indicates the status of the module. The following table describes the different status of GNSS LED:

| LED Status | Description                              |
|------------|------------------------------------------|
| Green      | GNSS NormalState.Selfsurvey is complete. |
| Amber      | All other states                         |

When connected to an external antenna, the module can acquire satellite signals and track up to 32 GNSS satellites, and compute location, speed, heading, and time. GNSS provides an accurate one pulse-per-second (PPS), a stable 10 MHz frequency output to synchronize broadband wireless, aggregation and pre-aggregation routers, and an accurate time-of-day (ToD).



**Note** NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S can also receive 1PPS, 10 MHz, and ToD signals from an external clocking and timing source. However, the timing signals from the GNSS module (when enabled) take precedence over those of the external source.



**Note** We do not recommend that you configure both the front panel (10M, 1PPS and ToD) input configuration and the GNSS input configuration.

By default, anti-jamming is enabled on the GNSS module.

## Operation of GNSS Module

The GNSS module has the following stages of acquiring and providing timing signals to the Cisco router:

- Self-survey mode - When the router is reset, the GNSS module comes up in self-survey mode. It tries to lock on to a minimum of four different satellites and computes approximately 2000 different positions of the satellites to obtain a 3-D location (Latitude, Longitude, and Height) of its current position. This operation takes about 35 to 40 minutes. During this stage also, the module is able to generate accurate timing signals and achieve a Normal or Phase-locked state.
- Over determined clock mode - The router switches to over determined (OD) mode when the self-survey mode is complete and the position information is stored in non-volatile memory on the router. In this mode, the module only processes the timing information based on satellite positions captured in self-survey mode.

The router saves the tracking data, which is retained even when the router is reloaded.

The GNSS module stays in the OD mode unless one of the following conditions occur:

- A position relocation of the antenna of more than 100 meters is detected. This detection causes an automatic restart of the self-survey mode.
- A manual restart of the self-survey mode or when the stored reference position is deleted.



- A worst-case recovery option after a jamming-detection condition that cannot be resolved with other methods.

You can configure the GNSS module to automatically track any satellite or configure it to explicitly use a specific constellation. However, the module uses configured satellites only in the OD mode.



---

**Note** GLONASS and BeiDou satellites cannot be enabled simultaneously.

---

When the router is reloaded, it always comes up in the OD mode unless:

- The router is reloaded when the self-survey mode is in progress.
- The physical location of the router is changed to more than 100 m from its pre-reloaded condition.

When the system restarts GNSS self-survey by using the default `gnss slot R0/R1` command in config mode, the 10MHz, 1PPS, and ToD signals are not changed and remain up.

## Prerequisites for GNSS

To use GNSS, the antenna must see as much as possible from the sky. For proper timing, a minimum of four satellites must be locked. For more information, see the *Cisco NCS 5500 Series Router Hardware Installation Guide*.

## Restrictions for GNSS

- The GNSS module is not supported through SNMP; all configurations are performed through commands.
- The GNSS holdover performance is one microsecond in two hours of holdover after twelve hours of GNSS lock time.
- TDEV fails marginally on NCS-55A2-MOD-SE-S with GNSS input.

## Configure GNSS

### Configuration Example

This section describes how you can configure GNSS for a router.

```
/* Enable the GNSS receiver and enter the gnss-receiver submode */
```

```
Router(config)# gnss-receiver 0 location 0/0/CPU0
Router(config-gnss)# frequency synchronization
Router(config-gnss-freqsync)# selection input
```

### Optional Configuration Example

```
Router(config)# gnss-receiver 0 location 0/0/CPU0
Router(config-gnss)# anti-jam disable
```

```
Router(config-gnss)# constellation GPS
Router(config-gnss)# snr threshold 10
Router(config-gnss)# frequency synchronization
Router(config-gnss-freqsync)# selection input
Router(config-gnss-freqsync)# priority 5
Router(config-gnss-freqsync)# wait-to-restore 0
```

## Running Configuration

```
gnss-receiver 0 location 0/RP0/CPU0
frequency synchronization
  selection input
  priority 1
  wait-to-restore 0
  quality receive exact itu-t option 1 PRC
!
```

## Verification

The following is the output of the **show gnss-receiver** command on the router models.

```
# show gnss-receiver
GNSS-receiver 0 location 0/RP0/CPU0
  Status: Available, Up
  Position: 741:12.12 N 4451:39.60 E 0.827km
  Time: 2019:01:17 14:43:08 (UTC offset: 18s)
  Firmware version: 1.4
  Lock Status: Phase Locked, Receiver Mode: 3D-fix
  Survey Progress: 100, Holdover Duration: 0
  Major Alarm: Not used
  Minor Alarm: Not used
  Anti-jam: Enabled, Cable-delay compensation: 0
  1PPS polarity: Positive
  PDOP: 6.000, HDOP: 0.000, VDOP: 0.000, TDOP: 1.000
  Constellation: GPS, Satellite Count: 10
```