Alcatel-Lucent 7950

EXTENSIBLE ROUTING SYSTEM | RELEASE 13.0.R4

SERVICES OVERVIEW GUIDE

Alcatel·Lucent

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Services Overview

Preface

About This Guide

This guide provides a general overview of functionality provided by Alcatel-Lucent's family of routers and presents examples to configure and implement various protocols and services.

This document is organized into functional chapters and provides concepts and descriptions of the implementation flow, as well as Command Line Interface (CLI) syntax and command usage.

Audience

This guide is intended for network administrators who are responsible for configuring 7950 XRS routers. It is assumed that the network administrators have an understanding of networking principles and configurations. Concepts described in this guide include the following:

- Service distribution points (SDPs)
- Configuring customer information
- Configuring user services

List of Technical Publications

The 7950 XRS documentation set is composed of the following guides:

Table 1: List of Technical Publications

Guide	Description
7950 XRS Basic System Configuration Guide	This guide describes basic system configurations and operations.
7950 XRS System Management Guide	This guide describes system security and access configurations as well as event logging and accounting logs.
7950 XRS Interface Configuration Guide	This guide describes XMA Control Module (XCM), XRS Media Adaptor (XMA), port and Link Aggregation Group (LAG) provisioning.
7950 XRS Router Configuration Guide	This guide describes logical IP routing interfaces and associated attributes such as an IP address, as well as IP and MAC-based filtering, and VRRP and Cflowd.
7950 XRS Routing Protocols Guide	This guide provides an overview of routing concepts and provides configuration examples for RIP, OSPF, IS-IS, BGP, and route policies.
7950 XRS MPLS Guide	This guide describes how to configure Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).
7950 XRS Services Guide	This guide describes how to configure service parameters such as service distribution points (SDPs), customer information, and user services.
7950 XRS Layer 2 Services and EVPN Guide: VLL, VPLS, PBB, and EVPN	This guide describes Virtual Leased Lines (VLL), Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS), Provider Backbone Bridging (PBB), and Ethernet VPN (EVPN).
7950 XRS Layer 3 Services Guide: Internet Enhanced Services and Virtual Private Routed Network Services	This guide describes Internet Enhanced Services (IES) and Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN) services.

Table 1: List of Technical Publications (Continued)

Guide	Description
7950 XRS OAM and Diagnostics Guide	This guide describes how to configure features such as service mirroring and Operations, Administration and Management (OAM) tools.
7950 XRS Quality of Service Guide	This guide describes how to configure Quality of Service (QoS) policy management.

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You can use Adobe Reader, Release 6.0 or later, to search one or more PDF files for a term.

To search for specific information in this guide

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3. Enter the term to search for.
4. Select the following search criteria, if required:
    - Whole words only
    - Case-Sensitive
    - Include Bookmarks
    - Include Comments
5. Click on the Search button. Adobe Reader displays the search results.

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3. Choose the folder in which to search using the drop-down menu.
4. Enter the term to search for.
5. Select the following search criteria, if required:
    - Whole words only
    - Case-Sensitive
    - Include Bookmarks
    - Include Comments
6. Click on the Search button. Adobe Reader displays the search results.

You can expand the entries for each file by clicking on the + symbol.

Technical Support

If you purchased a service agreement for your 7950 XRS router and related products from a distributor or authorized reseller, contact the technical support staff for that distributor or reseller for assistance. If you purchased an Alcatel-Lucent service agreement, follow this link to contact an Alcatel-Lucent support representative and to access product manuals and documentation updates:

https://support2.alcatel-lucent.com/portal/olcsHome.doc

Services Overview

In This Section

This section provides an overview of the 7950 XRS service model and service entities. Additional details on the individual subscriber services can be found in subsequent chapters.

Topics in this section include:

Introduction

A service is a globally unique entity that refers to a type of connectivity service for either Internet or VPN connectivity. Each service is uniquely identified by a service ID and an optional service name within a service area. The 7950 XRS service model uses logical service entities to construct a service. In the service model, logical service entities provide a uniform, service-centric configuration, management, and billing model for service provisioning.

In the 7950 XRS services can provide Layer 2/bridged service or Layer 3/IP routed connectivity between a service access point (SAP) on one router and another service access point (a SAP is where traffic enters and exits the service) on the same (local) router or another router (distributed). A distributed service spans more than one router.

Distributed services use service distribution points (SDPs) to direct traffic to another 7950 XRS through a service tunnel. SDPs are created on each participating router, specifying the origination address (the router participating in the service communication) and the destination address of another router. SDPs are then bound to a specific customer service. Without the binding process, far-end router is not able to participate in the service (there is no service without associating an SDP with a service).

Service Types

The 7950 XRS offers the following types of services which are described in more detail in the referenced chapters:

- Virtual Leased Line (VLL) services:
  - → Ethernet pipe (Epipe) — A Layer 2 point-to-point VLL service for Ethernet frames.

  See the 7950 XRS Layer 2 Services and EVPN Guide: VLL, VPLS, PBB, and EVPNfor more information about VLL services.
- Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) — A Layer 2 multipoint-to-multipoint VPN. VPLS includes Hierarchical VPLS (H-VPLS) which is an enhancement of VPLS which extends Martini-style signaled or static virtual circuit labeling outside the fully meshed VPLS core.

  See the 7950 XRS Layer 2 Services and EVPN Guide: VLL, VPLS, PBB, and EVPNfor more information about VPLS.
- Internet Enhanced Service (IES) — A direct Internet access service where the customer is assigned an IP interface for Internet connectivity.

  See the 7950 XRS Layer 3 Services Guide: Internet Enhanced Services and Virtual Private Routed Network Services for more information about IES.
- Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN) — A Layer 3 IP multipoint-to-multipoint VPN service as defined in RFC 2547bis.

  See the 7950 XRS Layer 3 Services Guide: Internet Enhanced Services and Virtual Private Routed Network Services for more information about VPRN services.

Service Policies

Common to 7950 XRS connectivity services are policies that are assigned to the service. Policies are defined at a global level and then applied to a service on the router. Policies are used to define service enhancements. The types of policies that are common to all 7950 XRS connectivity services are:

- SAP Quality of Service (QoS) policies which allow for different classes of traffic within a service at SAP ingress and SAP egress.

  QoS ingress and egress policies determine the QoS characteristics for a SAP. A QoS policy applied to a SAP specifies the number of queues, queue characteristics (such as forwarding class, committed, and peak information rates, etc.) and the mapping of traffic to a forwarding class. A QoS policy must be created before it can be applied to a SAP. A single ingress and a single egress QoS policy can be associated with a SAP.
- Filter policies allow selective blocking of traffic matching criteria from ingressing or egressing a SAP.

  Filter policies, also referred to as access control lists (ACLs), control the traffic allowed in or out of a SAP based on MAC or IP match criteria. Associating a filter policy on a SAP is optional. Filter policies are identified by a unique filter policy ID. A filter policy must be created before it can be applied to a SAP. A single ingress and single egress filter policy can be associated with a SAP.
- Scheduler policies define the hierarchy and operating parameters for virtual schedulers. Schedulers are divided into groups based on the tier each scheduler is created under. A tier is used to give structure to the schedulers within a policy and define rules for parent scheduler associations.
- Accounting policies define how to count the traffic usage for a service for billing purposes.

  The routers provide a comprehensive set of service-related counters. Accounting data can be collected on a per-service, per-forwarding class basis, which enables network operators to accurately measure network usage and bill each customer for each individual service using any of a number of different billing models.

Multipoint Shared Queuing

Multipoint shared queuing is supported only on 7950 XRS routers.

Multipoint shared queuing is supported to minimize the number of multipoint queues created for ingress VPLS, IES or VPRN SAPs or ingress subscriber SLA profiles. Normally, ingress multipoint packets are handled by multipoint queues created for each SAP or subscriber SLA profile instance. In some instances, the number of SAPs or SLA profile instances are sufficient for the in use multipoint queues to represent many thousands of queues on an ingress forwarding plane. If multipoint shared queuing is enabled for the SAPs or SLA profile instances on the forwarding plane, the multipoint queues are not created. Instead, the ingress multipoint packets are handled by the unicast queue mapped to the forwarding class of the multipoint packet.

Functionally, multipoint shared queuing is a superset of shared queuing. With shared queuing on a SAP or SLA profile instance, only unicast packets are processed twice, once for the initial service level queuing and a second time for switch fabric destination queuing. Shared queuing does not affect multipoint packet handling. Multipoint packet handling in normal (service queuing) is the same as shared queuing. When multipoint shared queuing is enabled, shared queuing for unicast packets is automatically enabled.

Ingress Queuing Modes of Operation

Three modes of ingress SAP queuing are supported for multipoint services (IES, VPLS and VPRN); service, shared, and multipoint shared. The same ingress queuing options are available for IES and VPLS subscriber SLA profile instance queuing.

Ingress Service Queuing

Normal or service queuing is the default mode of operation for SAP ingress queuing. Service queuing preserves ingress forwarding bandwidth by allowing a service queue defined in an ingress SAP QoS policy to be represented by a group of hardware queues. A hardware queue is created for each switch fabric destination to which the logical service queue must forward packets. For a VPLS SAP with two ingress unicast service queues, two hardware queues are used for each destination forwarding engine the VPLS SAP is forwarding to. If three switch fabric destinations are involved, six queues are allocated (two unicast service queues multiplied by three destination forwarding complexes equals six hardware queues). Figure 1 demonstrates unicast hardware queue expansion. Service multipoint queues in the ingress SAP QoS policy are not expanded to multiple hardware queues, each service multipoint queue defined on the SAP equates to a single hardware queue to the switch fabric.

When multiple hardware queues represent a single logical service queue, the system automatically monitors the offered load and forwarding rate of each hardware queue. Based on the monitored state of each hardware queue, the system imposes an individual CIR and PIR rate for each queue that provides an overall aggregate CIR and PIR reflective of what is provisioned on the service queue.

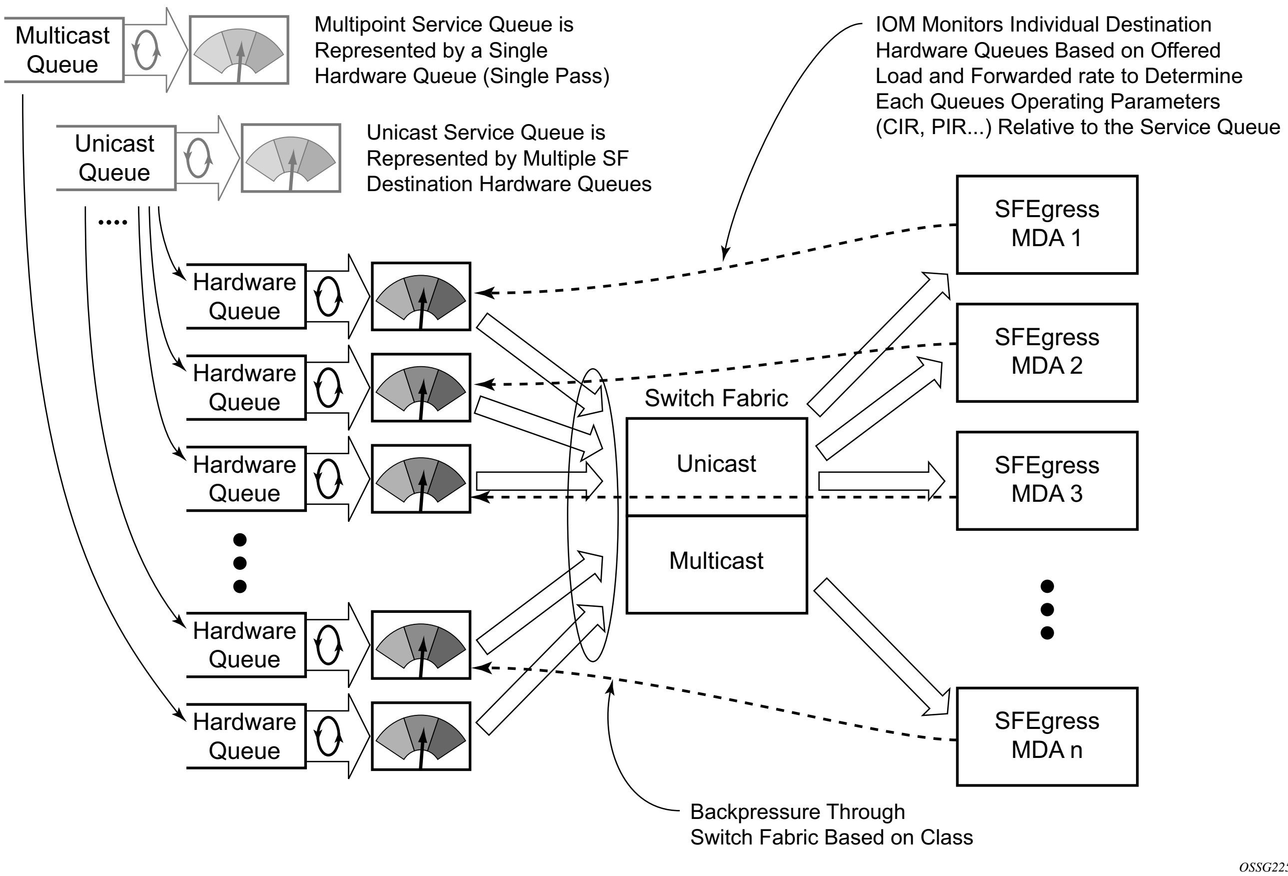

Figure 1: Unicast Service Queue Mapping to Multiple Destination Based Hardware Queues

Ingress Shared Queuing

To avoid the hardware queue expansion issues associated with normal service based queuing, the system allows an ingress logical service queue to map to a single hardware queue when shared queuing is enabled. Shared queuing uses two passes through the ingress forwarding plane to separate ingress per service queuing from the destination switch fabric queuing. In the case of shared queuing, ingress unicast service queues are created one-for-one relative to hardware queues. Each hardware queue representing a service queue is mapped to a special destination in the traffic manager that 'forwards' the packet back to the ingress forwarding plane allowing a second pass through the traffic manager. In the second pass, the packet is placed into a 'shared' queue for the destination forwarding plane. The shared queues are used by all services configured for shared queuing.

When the first SAP or SLA profile instance is configured for shared queuing on an ingress forwarding plane, the system allocates eight hardware queues per available destination forwarding plane, one queue per forwarding class. (24 hardware queues are also allocated for multipoint shared traffic, but that is discussed in the following section.) The shared queue parameters that define the relative operation of the forwarding class queues are derived from the Shared Queue policy defined in the QoS CLI node. Figure 2 demonstrates shared unicast queuing. SAP or SLA profile instance multipoint queuing is not affected by enabling shared queuing. Multipoint queues are still created as defined in the ingress SAP QoS policy and ingress multipoint packets only traverse the ingress forwarding plane a single time.

Enabling shared queuing may affect ingress performance due to double packet processing through the service and shared queues.

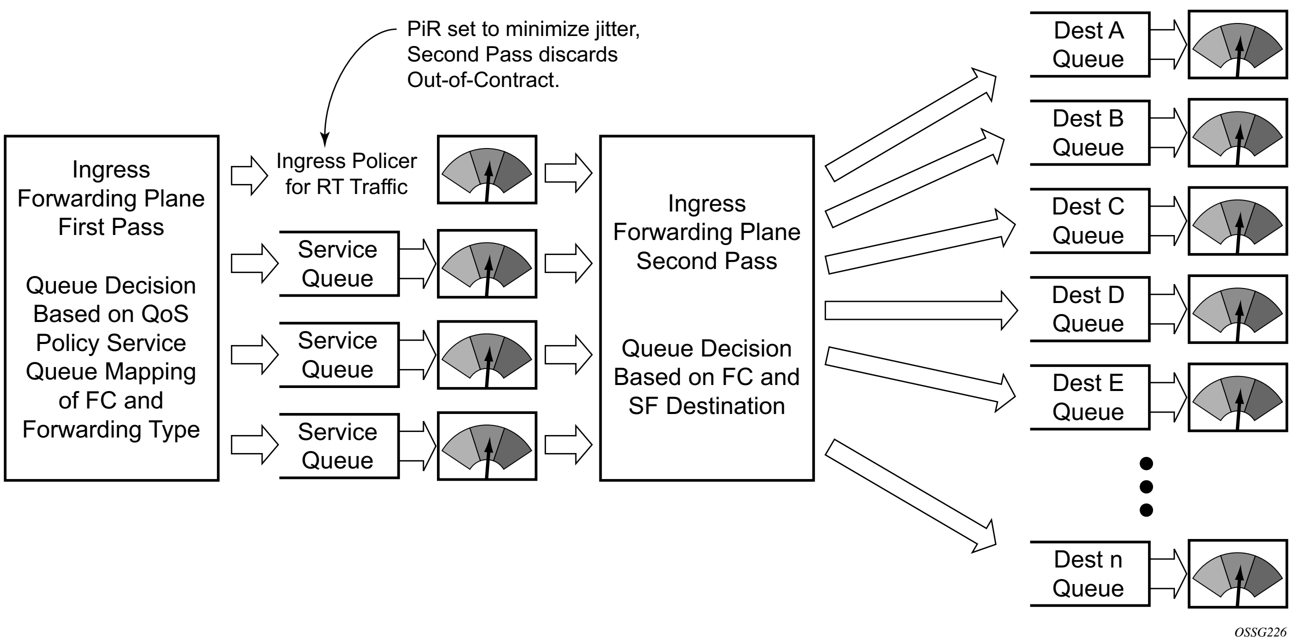

Figure 2: Unicast Service Queuing With Shared Queuing Enabled

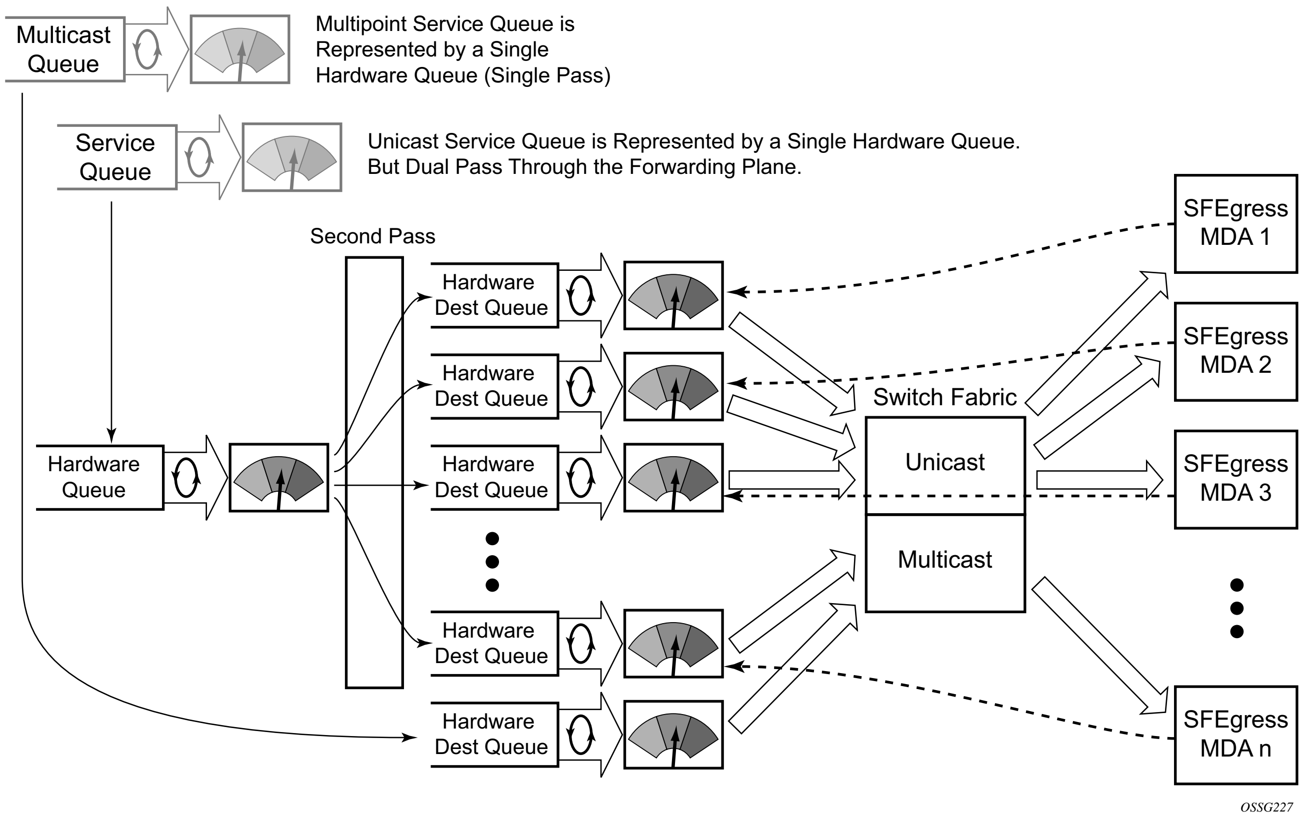

Figure 3: Multipoint Queue Behavior with Shared Queuing Enabled

Ingress Multipoint Shared Queuing

Ingress multipoint shared queuing is a variation to the unicast shared queuing defined in Ingress Shared Queuing on page 22. Ingress unicast service queues are mapped one-for-one with hardware queues and unicast packets traverse the ingress forwarding plane twice. In addition to the above, the multipoint queues defined in the ingress SAP QoS policy are not created. Instead, multipoint packets (broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast destined) are treated to the same dual pass ingress forwarding plane processing as unicast packets. In the first pass, the forwarding plane uses the unicast queue mappings for each forwarding plane. The second pass uses the multipoint shared queues to forward the packet to the switch fabric for special replication to all egress forwarding planes that need to process the packet.

The benefit of defining multipoint shared queuing is the savings of the multipoint queues per service. By using the unicast queues in the first pass and then the aggregate shared queues in the second pass, per service multipoint queues are not required. The predominate scenario where multipoint shared queuing may be required is with subscriber managed QoS environments using a subscriber per SAP model. Usually, ingress multipoint traffic is minimal per subscriber and the extra multipoint queues for each subscriber reduces the overall subscriber density on the ingress forwarding plane. Multipoint shared queuing eliminates the multipoint queues sparing hardware queues for better subscriber density. Figure 4 demonstrates multipoint shared queuing.

One disadvantage of enabling multipoint shared queuing is that multipoint packets are no longer managed per service (although the unicast forwarding queues may provide limited benefit in this area). Multipoint packets in a multipoint service (VPLS, IES and VPRN) use significant resources in the system, consuming ingress forwarding plane multicast bandwidth and egress replication bandwidth. Usually, the per service unicast forwarding queues are not rate limited to a degree that allows adequate management of multipoint packets traversing them when multipoint shared queuing is enabled. It is possible to minimize the amount of aggregate multipoint bandwidth by setting restrictions on the multipoint queue parameters in the QoS node's shared queue policy. Aggregate multipoint traffic can be managed per forwarding class for each of the three forwarding types (broadcast, multicast or unknown unicast – broadcast and unknown unicast are only used by VPLS).

A second disadvantage to multipoint shared queuing is the fact that multipoint traffic now consumes double the ingress forwarding plane bandwidth due to dual pass ingress processing.

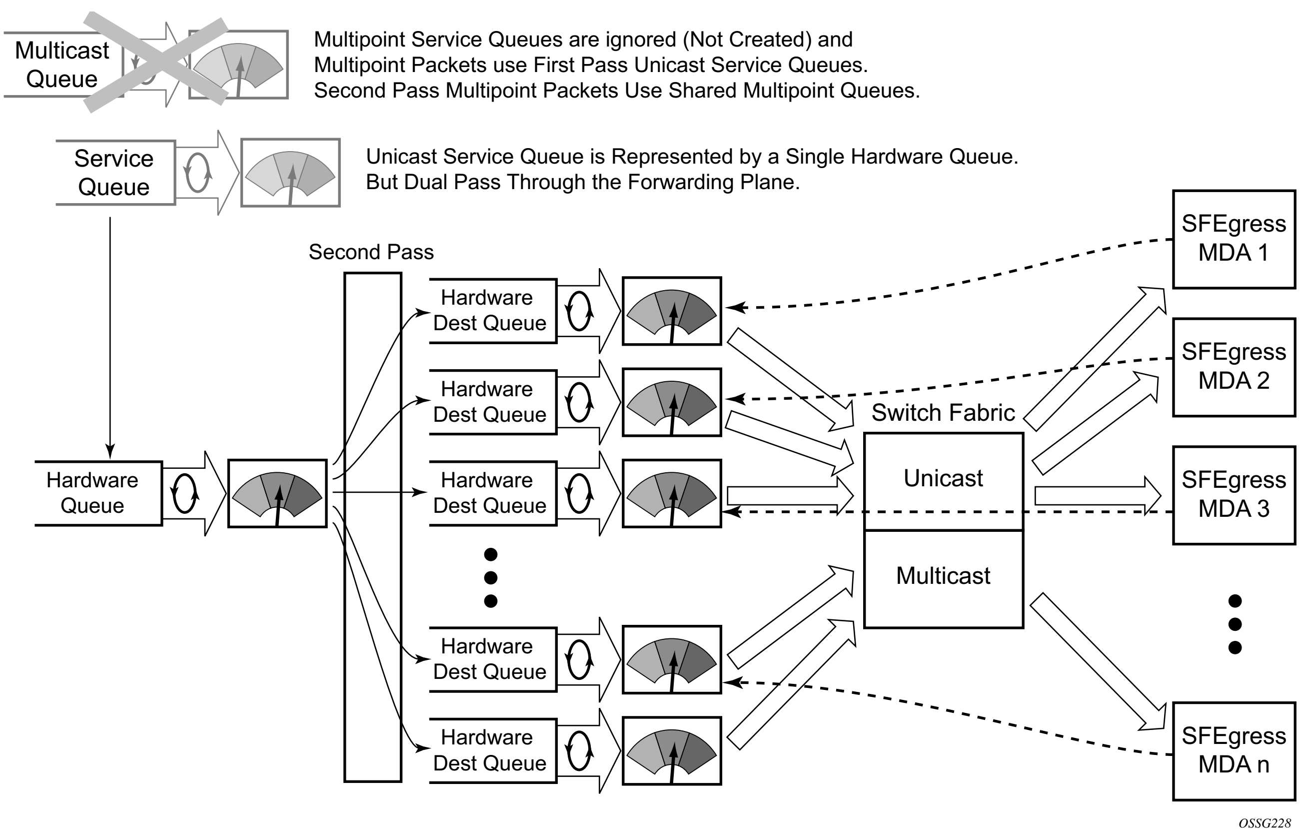

Figure 4: Multipoint Shared Queuing Using First Pass Unicast Queues

Alcatel-Lucent Service Model

In the Alcatel-Lucent service model, the service edge routers are deployed at the provider edge. Services are provisioned on the service routers and transported across an IP and/or IP/MPLS provider core network in encapsulation tunnels created using generic router encapsulation (GRE) or MPLS label switched paths (LSPs).

The service model uses logical service entities to construct a service. The logical service entities are designed to provide a uniform, service-centric configuration, management, and billing model for service provisioning. Some benefits of this service-centric design include:

- Many services can be bound to a single customer.
- Many services can be bound to a single tunnel.
- Tunnel configurations are independent of the services they carry.
- Changes are made to a single logical entity rather than multiple ports on multiple devices. It is easier to change one tunnel rather than several services.
- The operational integrity of a logical entity (such as a service tunnel and service end points) can be verified rather than dozens of individual services improving management scaling and performance.
- On 7950 XRS routers, a failure in the network core can be correlated to specific subscribers and services.
- QoS policies, filter policies, and accounting policies are applied to each service instead of correlating parameters and statistics from ports to customers to services.

Service provisioning uses logical entities to provision a service where additional properties can be configured for bandwidth provisioning, QoS, security filtering, accounting/billing to the appropriate entity.

Service Entities

The basic logical entities in the service model used to construct a service are:

- Customers (see page 28)
- Service Access Points (SAPs) (see page 28)
- Service Distribution Points (SDPs) (see page 40) (for distributed services only)

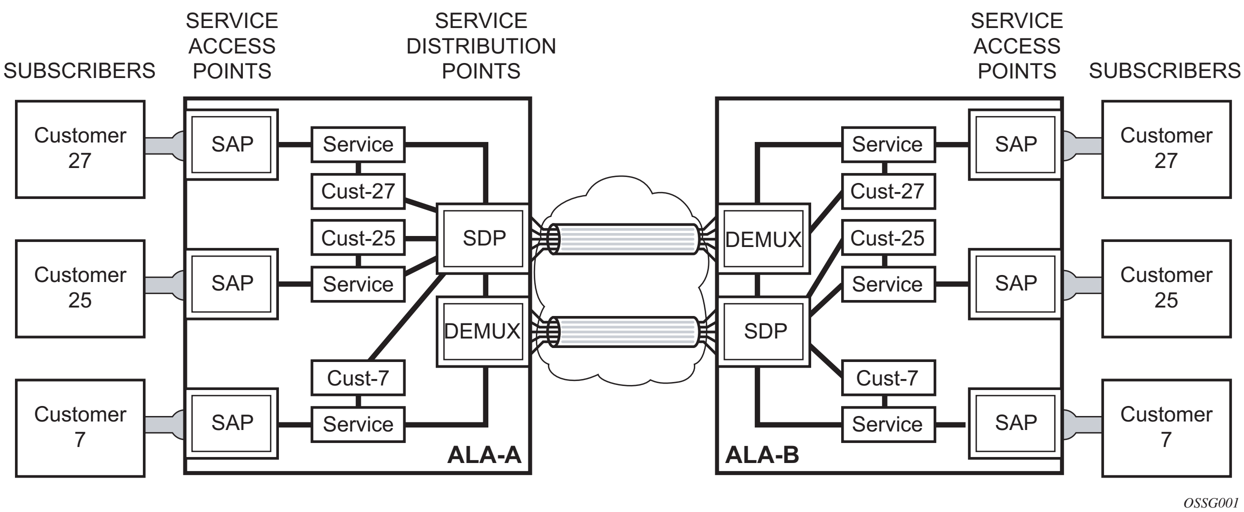

Figure 5: Service Entities

Customers

The most basic required entity is the customer ID value which is assigned when the customer account is created. To provision a service, a customer ID must be associated with the service at the time of service creation.

Service Access Points (SAPs)

Each service type is configured with at least one service access point (SAP). A SAP identifies the customer interface point for a service on an Alcatel-Lucent router (Figure 6). The SAP configuration requires that slot, XMA/MDA, and port information be specified. The slot, XMA/MDA and port parameters must be configured prior to provisioning a service (see the XMAs, Cards, MDAs, and Ports sections in the 7950 XRS Interface Configuration Guide).

A SAP is a local entity to the router and is uniquely identified by:

- The physical Ethernet port
- The encapsulation type
- The encapsulation identifier (ID)

Depending on the encapsulation, a physical port or channel can have more than one SAP associated with it. SAPs can only be created on ports or channels designated as "access" in the physical port configuration. SAPs cannot be created on ports designated as core-facing "network" ports as these ports have a different set of features enabled in software.

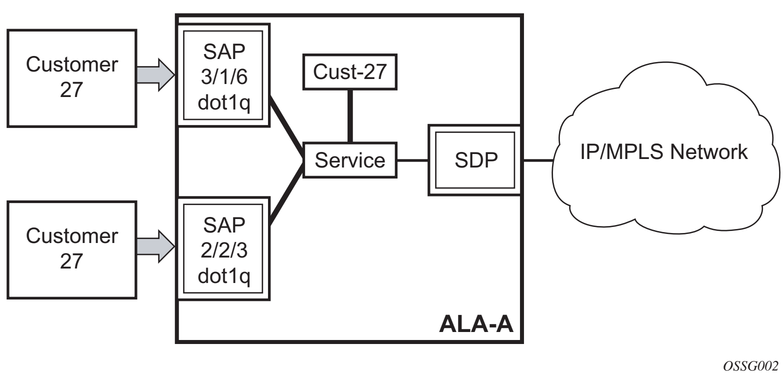

Figure 6: Service Access Point (SAP)

A SAP can also be associated with a pseudowire port rather than an access port. Such SAPs are called pseudowire SAPs. This is only applicable to IES or VPRN services. Pseudowire ports represent pseudowires in enhanced subscriber management (ESM). For a description of pseudowire ports, see the SR OS Triple Play Guide.

SAP Encapsulation Types and Identifiers

The encapsulation type is an access property of a service Ethernet port or SONET/SDH or TDM channel. The appropriate encapsulation type for the port or channel depends on the requirements to support multiple services on a single port/channel on the associated SAP and the capabilities of the downstream equipment connected to the port/channel. For example, a port can be tagged with IEEE 802.1Q (referred to as dot1q) encapsulation in which each individual tag can be identified with a service. A SAP is created on a given port or channel by identifying the service with a specific encapsulation ID.

Ethernet Encapsulations

The following lists encapsulation service options on Ethernet ports:

- Null — Supports a single service on the port. For example, where a single customer with a single service customer edge (CE) device is attached to the port. The encapsulation ID is always 0 (zero).
- Dot1q — Supports multiple services for one customer or services for multiple customers (Figure 7). For example, the port is connected to a multi-tenant unit (MTU) device with multiple downstream customers. The encapsulation ID used to distinguish an individual service is the VLAN ID in the IEEE 802.1Q header.
- QinQ — The QinQ encapsulation type adds a IEEE 802.1Q tag to the 802.1Q tagged packets entering the network to expand the VLAN space by tagging tagged packets, producing a double tagged frame.

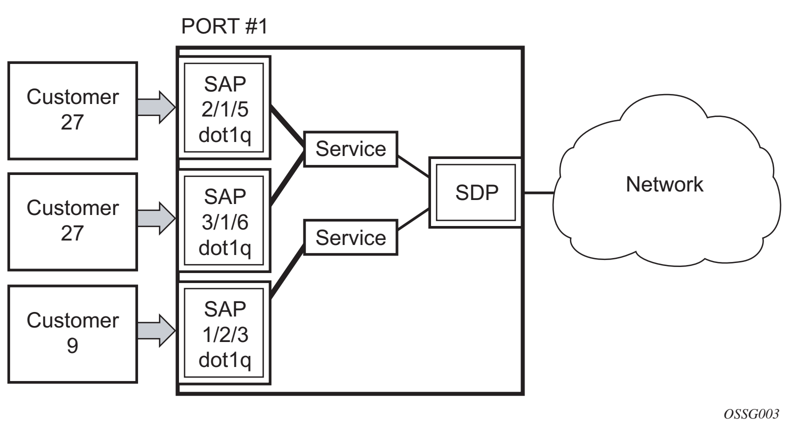

Figure 7: Multiple SAPs on a Single Port/Channel

Default SAP on a Dot1q Port

This feature introduces default SAP functionality on Dot1q-encapsulated ports. This is similar to the functionality provided by Q1* SAP on QinQ encapsulated ports, meaning that on On dot1q-encapsulated ports where a default SAP is configured, all packets with q-tags not matching any explicitly defined SAPs will be assigned to this SAP. SAPs with default QinQ encapsulation are supported in VPLS, Epipe, IES and VPRN services. snooping is supported for QinQ SAPs. In this context, the character "*" indicates default which means allow through. A 0 value means that it should not be there which allows the Qtag to be missing.

One of the applications where this feature can be applicable is an access connection of a customer who uses the whole port to access Layer 2 services. The internal VLAN tags are transparent to the service provider. This can be provided by a null encapsulated port. A dedicated VLAN (not used by the user) can be used to provide CPE management.

In this type of environment, logically two SAPs exist, a management SAP and a service SAP. The management SAP can be created by specifying a VLAN tag which is reserved to manage the CPE. The service SAP covers all other VLANs and behaves as a SAP on a null-encapsulated port.

There a few constraints related for the use of default SAP on a Dot1q-encapsulated port:

- This type of SAP is supported only on VPLS and Epipe services and cannot be created in IES and VPRN services as it cannot preserve VLAN tag markings.
- For VPLS SAPs with STP enabled, STP listens to untagged and null-tagged BPDUs only. All other tagged BPDUs are forwarded like other customer packets. This is the same behavior as null-encapsulated ports.
- IGMP snooping is not supported on a default SAP. This would require remembering VLAN tags per hosts. By not allowing IGMP snooping of this SAP, all IGMP packets will be transparently forwarded.
- This type of SAP is mutually exclusive with a SAP defined by explicit null encapsulation (for example, 1/1/1:0). This avoids conflict as to which SAP untagged frames should be associated.

QinQ SAPs

A QinQ SAP has the following format:

qinq <port-id | lag-id>:qtag1.qtag2

Where:

- *qtag1* is the outer qtag value - [* | 0..4094]
- *qtag2* is the inner qtag value - [* | null | 0..4094]

Regular QinQ SAPs have qtag1 and qtag2 values between 1 and 4094. In addition, QinQ Ethernet and LAG ports support the following “default” SAPs that can be enabled by the **new-qinq-untagged-sap** command:

- ‘*.null’ is defined as a 'default sap' for single-tagged frames in a QinQ port. This SAP accepts single tags in the range <0..4095> as well as untagged traffic.
- ‘*.*’ is defined as a 'default sap' for double-tagged frames in a QinQ port. This SAP accepts untagged, singly tagged, and doubly tagged frames with tags in the range <0..4095>.
- In addition to the above-mentioned SAPs, qtag2 can also be '0' or '*' when qtag1 is an explicit value in the 1..4094 range, for instance: 1/1/1:10.0 or 1/1/1:10.*. Assuming qtag1 is the same value, qtag1.* and qtag1.0 are supported in the same QinQ port

A SAP lookup is performed when a new frame arrives to a QinQ port. This 'lookup' is based on the <outer-tag, inner-tag> values of the frame.

Table 2 shows the SAP lookup precedence order for incoming frames with *<qtag1.qtag2>* qtag values.

Table 2: SAP lookup precedence order for incoming frames

Incoming Frame *qtag1.qtag2*	System/Port settings [new-qinq-untagged-sap=YES]					
	SAP Lookup Precedence Order					
	:X.Y	**:X.0**	**:X.***	**:0.***	**:*.null**	**:*.***
x.y	1st		2nd			3rd
x.0		1st	2nd			3rd
0.y				1st		2nd
0.0				1st		2nd

Table 2: SAP lookup precedence order for incoming frames (Continued)

Incoming Frame *qtag1.qtag2*	System/Port settings [new-qinq-untagged-sap=YES]					
	SAP Lookup Precedence Order					
	:X.Y	**:X.0**	**:X.***	**:0.***	**:*.null**	**:*.***
x		1st	2nd		3rd	4th
0				1st	2nd	3rd
<untagged>				1st	2nd	3rd

The following considerations apply to the information described in Table 2:

- All six SAP types (:X.Y, :X.0, :X.*, :0.*, :*.null and :*.*) are supported in the same QinQ port and, in the table, they are ordered from the most specific (left-hand side) to the least specific with the following VID matching ranges:
  - → X or Y means <1..4094>
  - → * means <0..4095> or untagged
  - → null means 'no tag'
- The user can decide the SAP types that are configured in a specific port. Not all SAP types must be configured in a port.
- The table shows the lookup behavior for ingress frames and priority across SAPs in case more than one can match a given ingress frame. Note that the SAP lookup result for a given frame does not depend on the operational status of the SAP. For instance:
  - → In a port with SAPs 1/1/1:0.* and 1/1/1:*.* defined, the SAP lookup for a given frame with VIDs (0, 300) will yield SAP 1/1/1:0.* regardless of its operational status.
  - → The frame will only match SAP 1/1/1:*.* when the 0.* SAP is removed from the configuration.
- The following apply to VLAN tag handling:
  - → The system will not strip-off any tags for frames entering the default SAPs (:0.*, :*.null or :*.*).
  - → No extra tags are added when the system transmits frames on the default SAPs (:0.*, :*.null or :*.*).

The following examples illustrate the SAP classification QinQ ports. Note that the examples assume that the command is enabled.

Example - 1

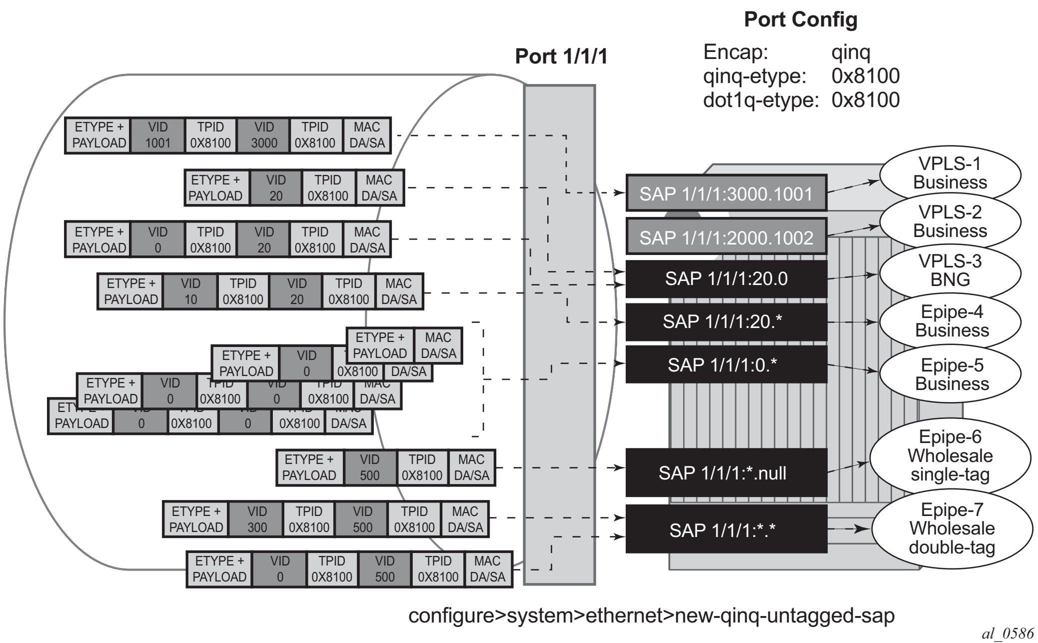

Figure 8: Example 1 SAP Classification QinQ Ports

As outlined in Figure 8, the following SAPs are defined on the same port:

- 1/1/1:3000.1001 - business customer - vpls-1
- 1/1/1:2000.1002 - business customer - vpls-2
- 1/1/1:20.0 - BNG traffic - vpls-3
- 1/1/1:20.* - business customer - epipe-4
- 1/1/1:0.* - business customer - epipe-5
- 1/1/1:*.null - wholesaling single tag - epipe-6
- 1/1/1:*.* - wholesaling double tag - epipe-7

Based on the SAPs configured above, the incoming traffic is classified in the following way - notation (outer-VID, inner-VID):

- (3000, 1001) goes to vpls-1
- (20) goes to BNG (vpls-3)

- (20, 0) goes to BNG (vpls-3)
- (20, 10) goes to epipe-4
- untagged, (0), (0, 0), and (0, 10) go to epipe-5
- (500) goes to wholesaling single tag (epipe-6)
- (500, 300) and (500, 0) go to wholesaling double tag (epipe-7)

Example - 2

Figure 9 highlights how untagged, VID=0 tagged frames and 20.X frames are classified in the absence of the 0.* and 20.* SAPs.

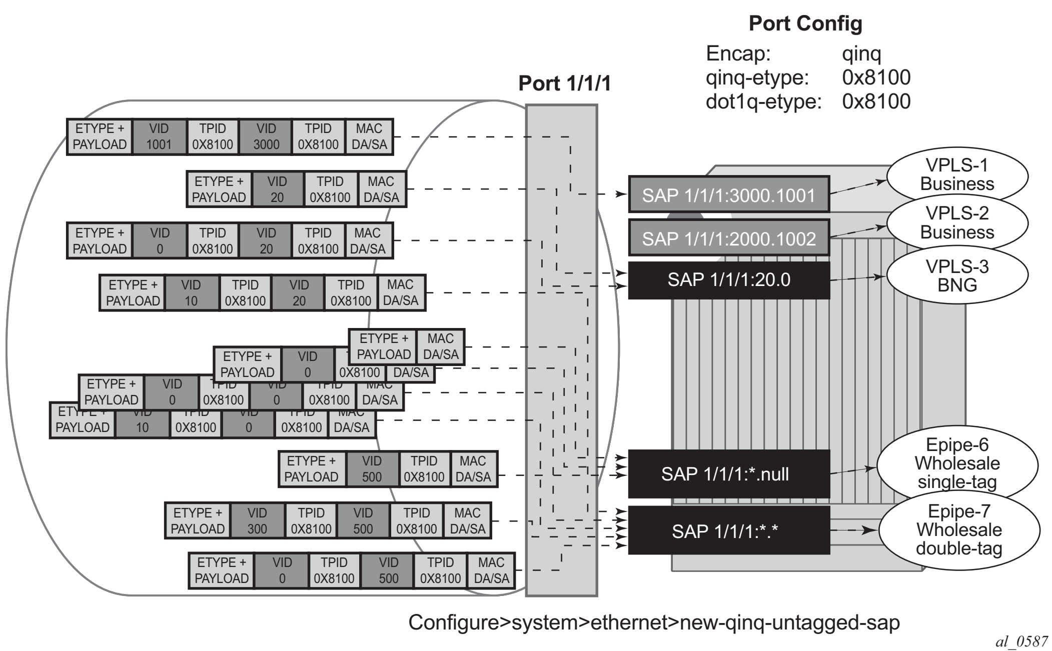

Figure 9: Example2 SAP Classification QinQ Ports

As outlined in the figure above, the following SAPs are defined on the same port:

- 1/1/1:3000.1001 - business customer - vpls-1
- 1/1/1:2000.1002 - business customer - vpls-2
- 1/1/1:20.0 - BNG traffic - vpls-3
- 1/1/1:*.null - wholesaling single tag - epipe-6
- 1/1/1:*.* - wholesaling double tag - epipe-7

Incoming traffic - notation (outer-VID, inner-VID)

- (3000, 1001) goes to vpls-1
- (20) goes to BNG (vpls-3)
- (20, 0) goes to BNG (vpls-3)
- (20, 10) goes to wholesaling double tag (epipe-7)
- untagged and (0) go to wholesaling single tag (epipe-6)
- (500) goes to wholesaling single tag (epipe-6)
- (500, 300) and (500, 0) go to wholesaling double tag (epipe-7)
- (0,0), and (0,10) goes to wholesaling double tag (epipe-7)

Note that the system will not add service-delimiting tags with VID=0; however, tags with VID=0 are accepted and classified appropriately.

The following constraints must be considered when configuring default QinQ SAPs (:0.*, :*.null, :*.*):

- Only supported in Ethernet ports or LAG.
- Only supported on Epipe, PBB-Epipe, VPLS and I-VPLS services. They are not supported on VPRN, IES, RVPLS or B-VPLS services.
- Capture SAPs with encapsulation :*.* cannot coexist with a default :*.* SAP on the same port.
- Inverse-capture SAPs (*.x) are mutually-exclusive with :*.null SAPs.
- *.null SAPs are not supported for Open Flow matching and forwarding.
- The following applies to Eth-CFM:
  - → Primary VLAN is not supported.
  - → Eth-CFM extractions occur within the service after the packet lookup has determined which service the inbound packet belongs to.
  - → All three SAPs (*.null, *.* and 0.*) are treated equally by ETH-CFM. Only untagged CFM PDUs are extracted by a local MEP or MIP. Additional tags in the header may match the service context but are not extracted by ETH-CFM for processing.
  - → ETH-CFM PDU transmission encapsulation is based on the SAP configuration. This means that the ETH-CFM PDUs will be transmitted out all three of these SAPs untagged. Care must be taken to ensure that there is no downstream service that may intercept the ETH-CFM PDUs that are not intended for that service. See Table 2for a description of the SAP lookup precedence order for incoming frames and to understand the potential consequences.

- Default QinQ SAPs do not support the following features:
  - → PW-SAPs
  - → Eth-tunnel or eth-ring SAPs
  - → VLAN-translation *copy-outer*
  - → Etree root-leaf-tag SAPs
  - → Subscriber-management features
  - → BPDU-translation
  - → Eth-tunnels
  - → IGMP-snooping
  - → MLD-snooping

Services and SAP Encapsulations

Port Type	Encapsulation
Ethernet	Null
Ethernet	Dot1q
Ethernet	QinQ

SAP Configuration Considerations

When configuring a SAP, consider the following:

- A SAP is a local entity and only locally unique to a given device. The same SAP ID value can be used on another 7950 XRS.
- There are no default SAPs.
- The default administrative state for a SAP at creation time is administratively enabled.
- When a SAP is deleted, all configuration parameters for the SAP will also be deleted. For Internet Enhanced Service (IES), the IP interface must be shutdown before the SAP on that interface may be removed.
- A SAP is owned by and associated with the service in which it is created in each router.
- A port/channel with a dot1q or BCP-dot1q encapsulation type means the traffic for the SAP is identified based on a specific IEEE 802.1Q VLAN ID value. The VLAN ID is stripped off at SAP ingress and the appropriate VLAN ID placed on at SAP egress. As a result, VLAN IDs only have local significance, so the VLAN IDs for the SAPs for a service need not be the same at each SAP.
- If a port/channel is administratively shutdown, all SAPs on that port/channel will be operationally out of service.
- A SAP cannot be deleted until it has been administratively disabled (shutdown).
- Each SAP can have one each of the following policies assigned:
  - → Ingress filter policy
  - → Egress filter policy
  - → Ingress QoS policy
  - → Egress QoS policy
  - → Accounting policy
  - → Ingress scheduler policy
  - → Egress scheduler policy

G.8032 Protected Ethernet Rings

Ethernet ring protection switching offers ITU-T G.8032 specification compliance to achieve resiliency for Ethernet Layer 2 networks. G.8032 (Ethernet-ring) is built on Ethernet OAM and often referred to as Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS).

For further information on Ethernet rings, see G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching on page 62.

Service Distribution Points (SDPs)

- SDP Binding on page 41
- Spoke and Mesh SDPs on page 42
- SDP Using BGP Route Tunnel on page 42
- SDP Keepalives on page 43
- SDP Administrative Groups on page 44
- SDP Selection Rules on page 45
- SAP & MPLS Binding Loopback with MAC Swap on page 46
- Class-Based Forwarding on page 51
- Virtual and Non-Virtual Channel on page 69
- Lag Support on page 74

A service distribution point (SDP) acts as a logical way to direct traffic from one router to another through a uni-directional (one-way) service tunnel. The SDP terminates at the far-end device which directs packets to the correct service egress SAPs on that device. A distributed service consists of a configuration with at least one SAP on a local node, one SAP on a remote node, and an SDP binding the service to the service tunnel.

An SDP has the following characteristics:

- An SDP is locally unique to a participating routers. The same SDP ID can appear on other Alcatel-Lucent routers.
- An SDP uses the system IP address to identify the far-end edge router.
- An SDP is not specific to any one service or any type of service. Once an SDP is created, services are bound to the SDP. An SDP can also have more than one service type associated with it.
- All services mapped to an SDP use the same transport encapsulation type defined for the SDP (either GRE or MPLS).
- An SDP is a management entity. Even though the SDP configuration and the services carried within are independent, they are related objects. Operations on the SDP affect all the services associated with the SDP. For example, the operational and administrative state of an SDP controls the state of services bound to the SDP.

An SDP from the local device to a far-end router requires a return path SDP from the far-end or back to the local router. Each device must have an SDP defined for every remote router to which it wants to provide service. SDPs must be created first, before a distributed service can be configured.

SDP Binding

To configure a distributed service from ALA-A to ALA-B, the SDP ID (1) (shown in Figure 10) must be specified in the service creation process in order to "bind" the service to the tunnel (the SDP). Otherwise, service traffic is not directed to a far-end point and the far-end device(s) cannot participate in the service (there is no service). To configure a distributed service from ALA-B to ALA-A, the SDP ID (5) must be specified.

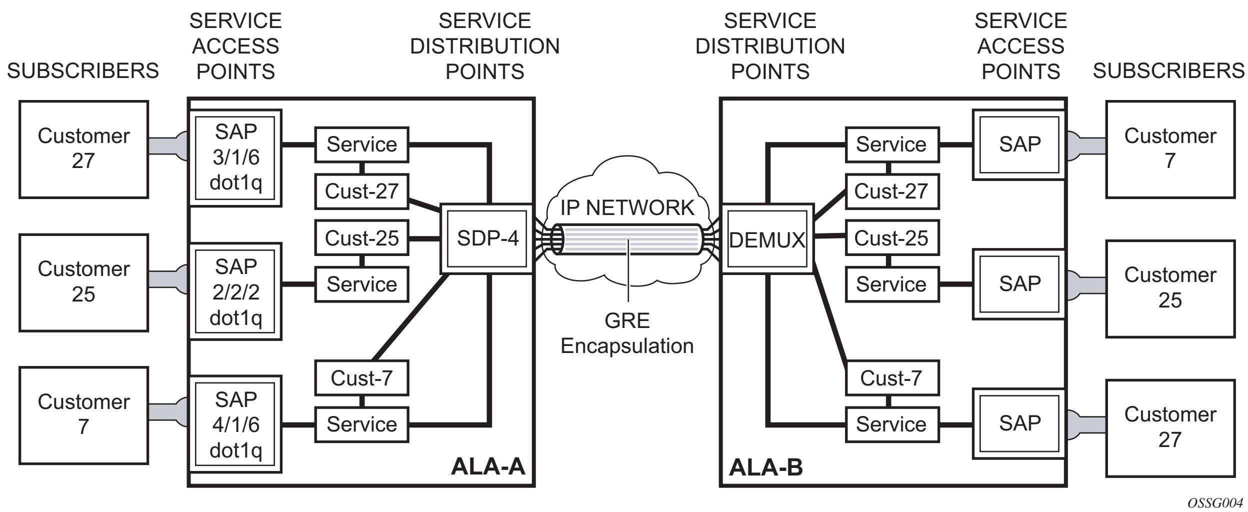

Figure 10: GRE Service Distribution Point (SDP) Pointing From ALA-A to ALA-B

Spoke and Mesh SDPs

When an SDP is bound to a service, it is bound as either a spoke SDP or a mesh SDP. The type of SDP indicates how flooded traffic is transmitted.

A spoke SDP is treated like the equivalent of a traditional bridge “port” where flooded traffic received on the spoke SDP is replicated on all other “ports” (other spoke and mesh SDPs or SAPs) and not transmitted on the port it was received.

All mesh SDPs bound to a service are logically treated like a single bridge “port” for flooded traffic where flooded traffic received on any mesh SDP on the service is replicated to other “ports” (spoke SDPs and SAPs) and not transmitted on any mesh SDPs.

SDP Using BGP Route Tunnel

SDP is enhanced to use BGP route tunnel to extend inter-AS support for L2VPN services. An SDP can be configured based on service transport method (for example, GRE or MPLS tunnel). MPLS SDP support is enhanced to allow a BGP route tunnel to reach the far-end PE.

A single method of tunneling is allowed per SDP (for example, LDP, RSVP-TE LSP or BGP route tunnel). BGP route tunnel method is excluded if multi-mode transport is enabled for an SDP.

For the inter-AS far-end PE, next-hop for BGP route tunnel must be one of the local ASBR. The LSP type selected to reach the local ASBR (BGP labeled route next-hop) must be configured under the BGP global context. LDP must be supported to provide transport LSP to reach the BGP route tunnel next-hop.

Only BGP route labels can be used to transition from ASBR to the next-hop ASBR. The global BGP route tunnel transport configuration option must be entered to select an LSP to reach the PE node from ASBR node. On the last BGP segment, both “BGP+LDP” and LDP routes may be available to reach the far-end PE from the ASBR node. LDP LSP must be preferred due to higher protocol priority. This leads to just one label besides other labels in stack to identify VC/VPN at far-end PE nodes.

SDP Keepalives

SDP keepalives actively monitor the SDP operational state using periodic Alcatel-Lucent SDP ping echo request and echo reply messages. Alcatel-Lucent SDP ping is a part of Alcatel-Lucent's suite of service diagnostics built on an Alcatel-Lucent service-level OA&M protocol. When SDP ping is used in the SDP keepalive application, the SDP echo request and echo reply messages are a mechanism for exchanging far-end SDP status.

Configuring SDP keepalives on a given SDP is optional. SDP keepalives for a particular SDP have the following configurable parameters:

- Admin up/admin down state
- Hello time
- Message length
- Max drop count
- Hold down time

SDP keepalive echo request messages are only sent when the SDP is completely configured and administratively up and SDP keepalives is administratively up. If the SDP is administratively down, keepalives for the SDP are disabled.

SDP keepalive echo request messages are sent out periodically based on the configured Hello Time. An optional message length for the echo request can be configured. If max drop count echo request messages do not receive an echo reply, the SDP will immediately be brought operationally down.

If a keepalive response is received that indicates an error condition, the SDP will immediately be brought operationally down.

Once a response is received that indicates the error has cleared and the hold down time interval has expired, the SDP will be eligible to be put into the operationally up state. If no other condition prevents the operational change, the SDP will enter the operational state.

SDP Administrative Groups

This feature introduces the support of SDP administrative groups, referred to as SDP admin groups. SDP admin groups provide a way for services using a pseudowire template to automatically include or exclude specific provisioned SDPs. SDPs sharing a specific characteristic or attribute can be made members of the same admin group.

The user first creates the admin groups that are to be used by SDPs on this node:

config>service>sdp-group>group-name *group-name* **value** *group-value* **create**

A maximum of 32 admin groups can be created. The **no** option is only allowed if the group-name is not referenced in a pw-template or SDP.

The group value ranges from zero (0) to 31. It is uniquely associated with the group name at creation time. If the user attempts to configure another group name for a group value that is already assigned to an existing group name, the SDP admin group creation is failed. The same happens if the user attempts to configure an SDP admin group with a new name but associates it to a group value already assigned to an existing group name.

Next, the user configures the SDP membership in admin groups:

config>service>sdp>sdp-group *group-name*

The user can enter a maximum of one (1) admin group name at once. The user can execute the command multiple times to add membership to more than one admin group. The admin group name must have been configured or the command is failed. Admin groups are supported on an SDP of type GRE and of type MPLS (BGP/RSVP/LDP). They are also supported on an SDP with the **mixed-lsp-mode** option enabled.

The user then selects which admin groups to include or exclude in a given pseudowire template:

config>service>pw-template>sdp-include *group-name*

config>service>pw-template>sdp-exclude *group-name*

The admin group name must have been configured or the command is failed. The user can execute the command multiple times to include or exclude more than one admin group. The **sdp-include** and **sdp-exclude** commands can only be used with the **use-provisioned-sdp** option. If the same group name is included and excluded within the same pseudowire template, only the exclude option will be enforced.

Any changes made to the admin group **sdp-include** and **sdp-exclude** constraints will only be reflected in existing spoke SDPs after the following command has been executed:

tools>perform>service>eval-pw-template>allow-service-impact

When the service is bound to the pseudowire template, the SDP selection rules will enforce the admin group constraints specified in the **sdp-include** and **sdp-exclude** commands.

config>service>vpls>bgp>pw-template-binding *policy-id*

config>service>epipe>spoke-sdp-fec>pw-template-bind *policy-id*

Note that the group value is what is used to uniquely identify an SDP admin group throughout the network in the 5620 SAM. The node will send both the group name and value to 5620 SAM, or other SNMP device, at the creation of the SDP admin group. In all other operations in the node, such as adding an SDP to an admin group or including/excluding an SDP admin group in a service context, only the group name is sent to the 5620 SAM or the SNMP device.

SDP admin groups can be enabled on all 7x50 services that make use of the pseudowire template (BGP-AD VPLS service, BGP-VPLS service, BGP-VPWS and FEC129 VLL service). In the latter case, Release 11.0.R1 provides support at the T-PE nodes only.

SDP Selection Rules

In the current SDP selection process, all provisioned SDPs with the correct far-end IP address, the correct tunnel-far-end IP address, and the correct service label signaling are considered. The SDP with the lowest admin metric is selected. If more than one SDP with the same lowest metric are found, then the SDP with the highest sdp-id is selected. The type of SDP, GRE or MPLS (BGP/RSVP/LDP) is not a criterion in this selection.

The selection rule with SDP admin groups is modified such that the following admin-group constraints are applied up front to prune SDPs that do not comply:

- If one or more sdp-include statement is part of the pw-template, then an SDP that is a member of one or more of the included groups will be considered. With the sdp-include statement, there is no preference for an SDP that belongs to all included groups versus one that belongs to one or fewer of the included groups. All SDPs satisfying the admin-group constraint will be considered and the selection above based on the lowest metric and highest sdp-id is applied.
- If one or more sdp-exclude statement is part of the pw-template, then an sdp that is a member of any of the excluded groups will not be considered.

SAP & MPLS Binding Loopback with MAC Swap

SAPs and MPLS SDP bindings within Ethernet services, Epipe and VPLS, may be placed into a loopback mode that allows all packets that arrive on the looped entity to be reflected back into the service. The function is specific to the entity on which the loopback is configured and is non-disruptive to other SAPs and SDP bindings on the same port or LAG.

Epipe and PBB Epipe service constructs support both ingress and egress loopbacks on Ethernet SAPs or MPLS SDP bindings.

VPLS and I-VPLS service constructs support both in ingress and egress loopback on Ethernet SAPs or MPLS SDP bindings.

Do not enable this functionality in the core PBB context because there is no ISID awareness. If this feature is enabled within the core PBB context ALL traffic that arrives on the B-SAP or B-MPLS binding will be looped back into the PBB context without regard for ISID or customer specific MAC headers.

An ingress loopback configured on the entity will have the following effects on forwarding for the entity:

- Traffic arriving on the entity will be looped back to the same entity, via the fabric.
- Traffic that is attempting to egress that entity from another SAP or SDP binding within the service will be blocked.

Essentially an ingress loopback function will isolate the SAP or MPLS SDP binding from the rest of the service. The Figure 11 uses a simple Epipe service to illustrate the various touch points and processing that occurs on a packet that is processed by an ingress loopback as it moves through the network element.

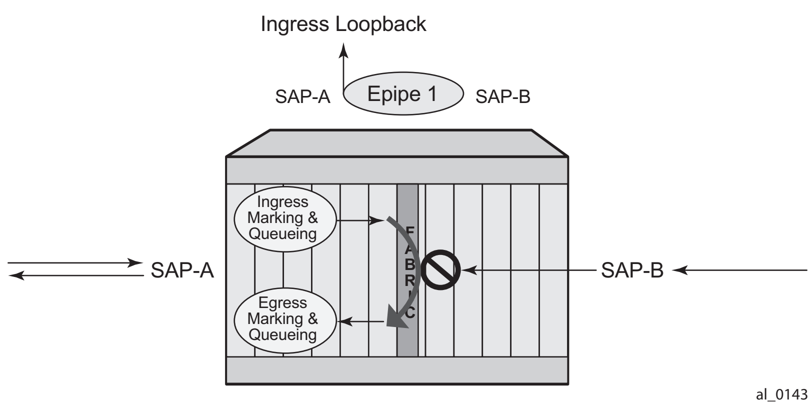

Figure 11: Ingress Loopback

An egress loopback configured on the entity will have the following effects on the forwarding for the entity.

- Traffic that arrives on any service SAP or SDP binding that arrives on the egress that is in loopback will be looped back into the service.
- Any traffic that is attempting to gain access to the service from that entity (ingress the network element from the entity) will be dropped.

In the case of the egress loopback the SAP or MPLS SDP binding is not isolated from the rest of the service it remains part of the service and reflects traffic back into the service. Extreme care must be used when considering the application of an egress loopback in a VPLS or I-VPLS service. Since a VPLS service rely on MAC based forwarding any packet that arrives at an egress loopback will be reflected back into the service and use MAC based forwarding to apply the proper forwarding decision. If this is a live multipoint service with active endpoints this could have very negative effects on the service and the clients connected to this service. Even if the forwarding database is primed any broadcast, unknown or multicast that arrives in the service will arrive on the egress loopback and will be reflected back into the service causing at the very least duplication of all of this type of traffic.

Figure 12 uses a simple Epipe service to illustrate the various touch points and processing that occurs on a packet that is processed by an egress loopback as it moves through the network element. Egress processing will not perform queuing functions on the egress it will only perform the functions of the forwarding plane like remarking.

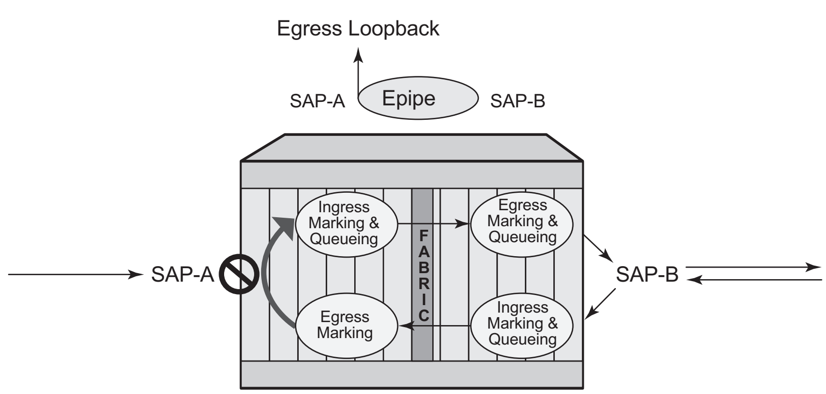

Figure 12: Egress Loopback

The operational state of the SAP or MPLS SDP binding will not change as a result of the loopback function. This means a SAP or MPLS SDP binding that is operationally up will not change state strictly because of the loopback be started or stopped. Of course control protocols that are attempting to gain access via the entity that is not allowing packets to enter the service will eventually time out.

Care must be taken when considering the use of control protocols in a service with enabled loopbacks. The operator must be very aware of the impact that interrupting control protocols can have on the state of the SAP. When SAPs are dynamically created using a protocol or a protocol is required to maintain the operational state of the SAP, interruption of this control protocol will cause the SAP to fail. Other SAPs linking their state to a failed SAP will react to that failure as well. This loopback function is per Ethernet SAP or MPLS SDP binding. This means that all traffic that is not extracted and sent to the CPM prior to the loopback process will all be looped back to in the direction it was received, or in the case of VPLS, back into the service. All service based control protocols that are included with this service should be removed to ensure the loopback process is handling the packets and not some other function on the node that can extract the control protocol but never respond because the service is block. However, there may be instances where an operator would want to continue to run control protocols for the service during a loopback. For example, Down MEPs on an Ethernet SAP could continue to process ETH-CFM packets if the loopback is on the mate Ethernet SAP and was configured as an egress loopback.

By default no MAC swap functions are performed. Options are available to allow for various MAC swap functions. Table 3 lists the various options and functions based on the configured **mac-swap** and associated options.

Table 3: MAC-SWAP Configuration and Options

Configuration		Reflection with Inbound DA			
Action	**Options**	**Unicast (Learned)**	**Unicast (Unknown)**	**Broadcast**	**Multicast**
mac-swap	no options	Swap SA to DA Swap DA to SA	Swap SA to DA Swap DA to SA	Drop	Drop
mac-swap	mac	Swap SA to DA Swap DA to SA	Swap SA to DA Swap DA to SA	Swap SA to DA Static MAC= SA	Swap SA to DA Static MAC= SA
mac-swap	mac + all	Swap SA to DA Static MAC= SA	Swap SA to DA Static MAC= SA	Swap SA to DA Static MAC= SA	Swap SA to DA Static MAC= SA
none	none	No swapping	No swapping	No swapping	No swapping

Only the outer Layer 2 header can be manipulated.

In order for the loopback function to operate the service, the SAP/ MPLS SDP binding, the port or LAG must be operational. In the case of a LAG the LAG must have members port that are operational. If the port over which the entity is configured is not operational or the LAG has no configured members the loopback function will not loopback traffic.

In order to configure this functionality the operator is required to us use the *tools* hierarchy. In this specific case, the loopback tools supporting this functionality may be configured through CLI or through SNMP. However, these commands are never resident in the configuration. This means the loopback will survive high availability events that cause one CPM to change from standby to active, as well as ISSU function or IOM resets (hard or soft). However the function will not survive a complete node reboot.

In the case on SNMP it is possible to configure a static mac address for the mac swap function without actually invoking the mac-swap. This is not possible through the CLI.

This function requires a minimum of IOM3/IMM.

This feature is mutually exclusive with functions that use mirroring.

Figure 13 shows an example for placing sap 1/1/10:2.2 in service id 2 (an Epipe) in an active loopback mode with a mac-swap for all broadcast and multicast destined packets.

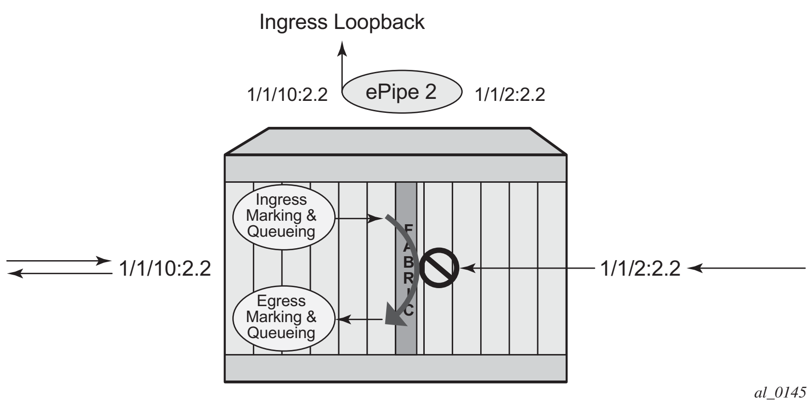

Figure 13: Active Loopback Mode

```
show service id 2 base
===============================================================================
Service Basic Information
===============================================================================
Service Id          : 2                     Vpn Id            : 0
Service Type        : Epipe
Name                : (Not Specified)
Description         : (Not Specified)
Customer Id         : 1                     Creation Origin   : manual
Last Status Change: 07/08/2013 09:57:02
Last Mgmt Change    : 07/08/2013 09:56:49
Admin State         : Up                    Oper State        : Up
MTU                 : 1514
Vc Switching        : False
SAP Count           : 2                     SDP Bind Count    : 0
Per Svc Hashing     : Disabled
Force QTag Fwd      : Disabled
```

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Service Access & Destination Points
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Identifier                                Type         AdmMTU  OprMTU  Adm  Opr
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
sap:1/1/2:2.2                             qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
sap:1/1/10:2.2                            qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
===============================================================================
tools perform service id 2 loopback eth sap 1/1/10:2.2 start ingress mac-swap mac
00:00:00:00:00:88 00:00:00:00:00:88


tools dump service loopback
===============================================================================
Service Ethernet Loopback Points
===============================================================================
Identifier                                Svc ID      Type  Swap    Swap    Oper
                                                            Unicast Mlt/Br
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SAP 1/1/10:2.2 qinq                       2           ingr  SA<->DA static  up
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Service ethernet loopback points: 1
===============================================================================


tools dump service id 2 loopback sap 1/1/10:2.2
===============================================================================
Service ID 2 SAP 1/1/10:2.2 Loopback
===============================================================================
Identifier (SAP)      : 1/1/10:2.2 qinq
Service ID            : 2
Type                  : Ingress
MAC Swap
  Unicast             : SA<->DA
  Multicast/Broadcast : Static
  Static MAC          : 00:00:00:00:00:88
SAP Oper State        : Up
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Sap Statistics
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Last Cleared Time     : N/A

                        Packets                Octets
CPM Ingress           : 491790                 46721290

Forwarding Engine Stats
Dropped               : 0                      0
Off. HiPrio           : 0                      0
Off. LowPrio          : 0                      0
Off. Uncolor          : 0                      0
Off. Managed          : 0                      0

Queueing Stats(Ingress QoS Policy 1)
Dro. HiPrio           : 0                      0
Dro. LowPrio          : 0                      0
For. InProf           : 0                      0
For. OutProf          : 0                      0

Queueing Stats(Egress QoS Policy 1)
```

```
Dro. InProf              : 0                         0
Dro. OutProf             : 0                         0
For. InProf              : 0                         0
For. OutProf             : 0                         0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===============================================================================
```

To stop the loopback, a simple **stop** command is required.

```
tools perform service id 2 loopback eth sap 1/1/10:2.2 stop
```

Class-Based Forwarding

- Application of Class-Based Forwarding over RSVP LSPs on page 51
- Operation of Class-Based Forwarding over RSVP LSPs on page 53

Application of Class-Based Forwarding over RSVP LSPs

Class based forwarding over RSVP LSPs allows a service packet to be forwarded over a specific RSVP LSP, part of an SDP, based on its ingress determined forwarding class. The LSP selected depends on the operational status and load-balancing algorithms used for ECMP and LAG spraying.

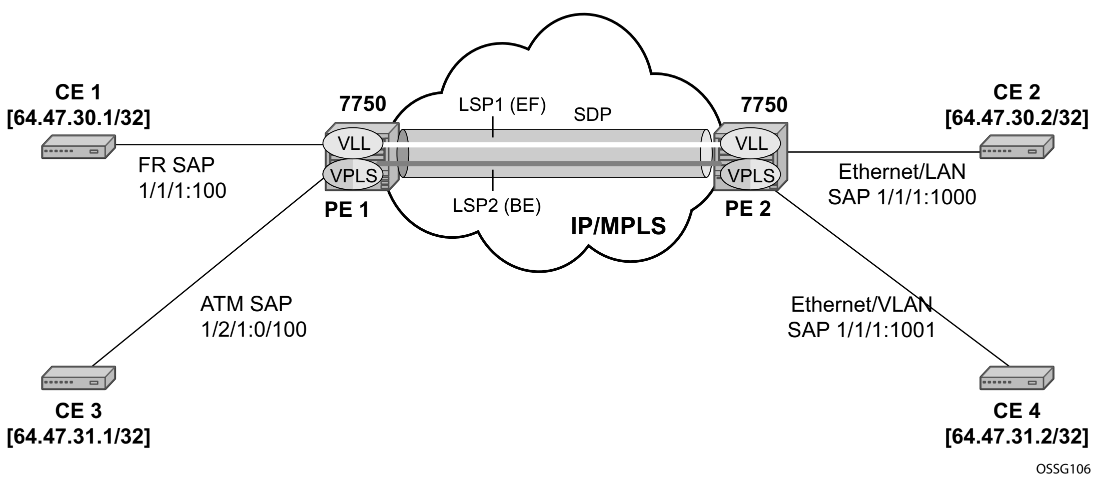

Figure 14: Class-Based Forwarding over SDP LSPs

Figure 14 illustrates the use of class-based forwarding to direct packets of a service to specific RSVP or static LSPs that are part of the same SDP based on the packets' forwarding class. The forwarding class of the packet is the one assigned to the packet as a result of applying the ingress QoS policy to the service SAP. The VLL service packets are all classified into the **ef** forwarding class and those that are destined to PE2 are forwarded over LSP1. Multicast and broadcast are classified into the **be** class and are forwarded over LSP2.

This feature allows service providers to dedicate specific LSPs with a determined level of traffic engineering and protection to select service packets. For example, packets of a VoIP service are assigned the **ef** class to expedite their forwarding but are also sent over carefully traffic-engineered and FRR-protected LSP paths across the service provider network.

Operation of Class-Based Forwarding over RSVP LSPs

The 7950 XRS class-based forwarding feature applies to a set of LSPs that are part of the same SDP. Each LSP must be configured as part of an SDP specifying the forwarding classes it will support. A forwarding class can only be assigned to one LSP in a given SDP, meaning that only one LSP within an SDP will support a given class of service. However, multiple classes of services can be assigned to an LSP. Both RSVP and static LSPs are allowed. All subclasses will be assigned to the same LSP as the parent forwarding class.

When a service packet is received at an ingress SAP, it is classified into one of the eight 7950 XRS forwarding classes. If the packet will leave the SR on an SDP that is configured for class-based forwarding, the outgoing LSP will be selected based on the packet's forwarding class. Each SDP has a default LSP. The default LSP is used to forward a received packet that was classified at the ingress SAP into a forwarding class for which the SDP does not have an explicitly-configured LSP association. It is also used to forward a received packet if the LSP supporting its forwarding class is down. Note that the SDP goes down if the default LSP is down.

Class-based forwarding can be applied to all services supported by the 7950 XRS. For VPLS services, explicit FC-to-LSP mappings are used for known unicast packets. Multicast and broadcast packets use the default LSP. There is a per-SDP user configuration that optionally overrides this behavior to specify an LSP to be used for multicast/broadcast packets.

VLL service packets are forwarded based on their forwarding class only if shared queuing is enabled on the ingress SAP. Shared queuing must be enabled on the VLL ingress SAP if class-forwarding is enabled on the SDP the service is bound to. Otherwise, the VLL packets will be forwarded to the LSP which is the result of hashing the VLL service ID. Since there are eight entries in the ECMP table for an SDP, one LSP ID for each forwarding class, the resulting load balancing of VLL service ID is weighted by the number of times an LSP appears on that table. For instance, if there are eight LSPs, the result of the hashing will be similar to when class based forwarding is disabled on the SDP. If there are fewer LSPs, then the LSPs which were mapped to more than one forwarding class, including the default LSP, will have proportionally more VLL services forwarding to them.

Note that only user packets are forwarded based on their forwarding class. OAM packets are forwarded in the same way as an SDP with class-based forwarding disabled. In other words, LSP ping and LSP trace messages are queued in the queue corresponding to the forwarding class specified by the user and are forwarded over the LSP being tested. Service and SDP OAM packets, such as, service ping, VCCV ping, and SDP ping, are queued in the queue corresponding to the forwarding class specified by the user and forwarded over the first available LSP.

Class-based forwarding is not supported for protocol packets tunneled through an SDP. All packets are forwarded over the default LSP.

Class-based forwarding is not supported on a spoke SDP used for termination on an IES or VPRN service. All packets are forwarded over the default LSP.

Multi-Service Sites

A customer site can be designated a multi-service site where a single scheduler policy is applied to all SAPs associated with the site while retaining per-service and per-forwarding class shaping and policing. The SAPs associated with the multi-service site can be on a single port or on a single slot. The SAPs in a multi-service site cannot span slots.

Multi-service sites are anchor points to create an ingress and egress virtual scheduler hierarchy. When a site is created, it must be assigned to a chassis slot. When scheduler policies are defined for ingress and egress, the scheduler names contained in each policy are created according to the parameters defined in the policy. Multi-service customer sites exist for the sole purpose of creating a virtual scheduler hierarchy and making it available to queues on multiple Service Access Points (SAPs).

The scheduler policy association with the customer site normally prevents the scheduler policy from being deleted until after the scheduler policy is removed from the customer site.

When the multi-service customer site is created, an ingress and egress scheduler policy association does not exist. This does not prevent the site from being assigned to a chassis slot or prevent service SAP assignment. After the site has been created, the ingress and egress scheduler policy associations can be assigned or removed at any time.

Each customer site must have a unique name within the context of the customer. Modifications made to an existing site immediately affect all SAPs associated with the site. Changing a scheduler policy association can cause new schedulers to be created and existing queues on the SAPs to no longer be orphaned. Existing schedulers on the site may cease to exist, causing queues relying on that scheduler to be orphaned.

G.8031 Protected Ethernet Tunnels

G.8031 Protected Ethernet Tunnels is supported only on the 7950 XRS.

Alcatel-Lucent implementation of Ethernet Tunnels offers ITU-T G.8031 specification compliance to achieve 50 ms resiliency for failures in a native Ethernet backbone for native Layer 2 networks.

Ethernet Automatic Protection Switching (APS) as defined in ITU-T recommends G.8031 provides a linear 1:1 or 1+1 protection switching mechanism for VLAN-based Ethernet networks. The OS implementation of G.8031 supports 1:1 linear protection through implementation of point-to-point Ethernet Tunnels providing a working and protecting Ethernet circuit, where the path providing the protection is always available through health-monitoring. The 1:1 model is common practice for packet based services since it makes best use of available bandwidth.

Within each path, Y.1731 Maintenance Entity Group (MEG) Endpoints (MEPs) are used to exchange APS-specific information (specifically to co-ordinate switchovers) as well as optionally fast Continuity Check Messages (CCM) providing an inherent fault detection mechanism as part of the protocol. Failure detection of a working path by one of the mechanisms triggers to move from working to protecting circuits. Upon failure, re-convergence times are a dependent on the failure detection mechanisms. In the case of Y.1731, the CCM transmit interval determines the response time. The OS supports message timers as low as 10 milliseconds so the restoration times are comparable to SONET/SDH. Alternatively, 802.3ah (Ethernet in the First Mile) or simple Loss of Signal can act as a trigger for a protection switch where appropriate.

Revertive or nonrevertive behavior can be configured based on service provider environment. Revertive behavior is commonly deployed since it restores the traffic to a predictable state.

Ethernet APS can be configured on any port configured for access mode using dot1q or Q-in-Q encapsulation enabling support for Ethernet APS protected services on the service edge towards the customer site, or within the Ethernet backbone. ELINE, ELAN, and ETREE services can be afforded Ethernet APS protection and, although the Ethernet Tunnel providing the protection has a working/protecting path that is presented to the service as a single logical entity to the service layer. The intention of this is to cause minimum disruption to the service during Ethernet APS failure detection and recovery.

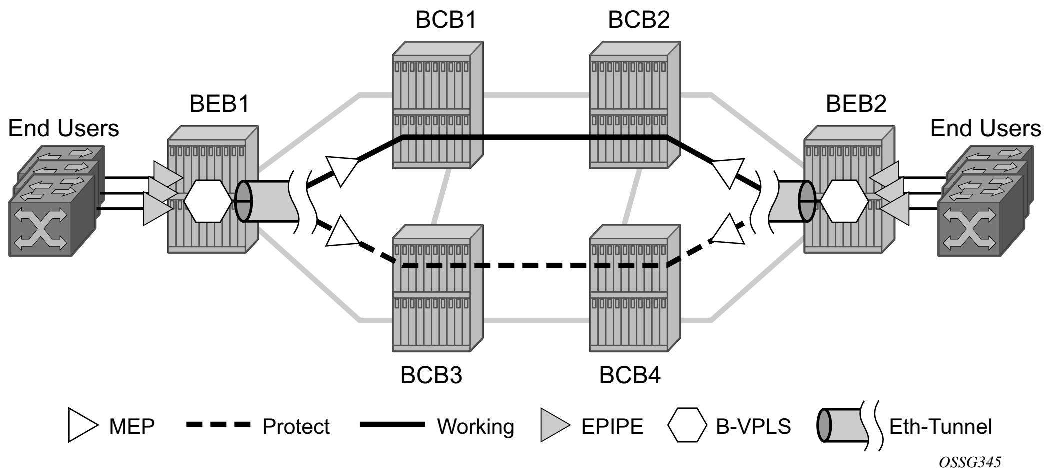

Figure 15: Ethernet Protected Ethernet Tunnel Example

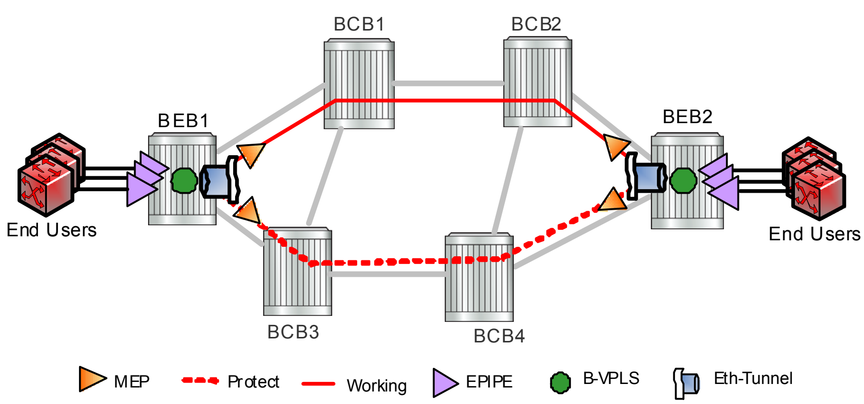

Figure 16: PBB G.8031 Protected Ethernet Tunnel Example

In the implementation, the Ethernet tunnel is a logical interface for a SAP defined Layer 2 service similar to a LAG. The implementation offers ITU G.8031 1:1 compliance as well as some added capabilities such as fate sharing and emulated LAG support.

- Synchronization between services such that both send and receive on the same Ethernet path in stable state.
- Revertive/non-revertive choices.
- Emulated-LAG co-existence.

It is important that the configuration for the various services does not change when a new Ethernet tunneling type is introduced on the backbone side. This is achieved by using a SAP to map the eth-tunnel object into service instance.

The member port and control tag defined under each eth-tunnel path are then used for encapsulating and forwarding the CCMs and the G.8031 PDUs used for protection function, the latter frames being sent only on the secondary path. The configuration of the active path is also used to instantiate the SAP object in the forwarding plane.

If a failure of a link or node affects the primary eth-tunnel path, the services will fail to receive the CC messages exchanged on that path or will receive a fault indication from the link layer OAM module.

For fault detection using CCMs, a number of 3.5 CC intervals plus a configurable hold-off timer must be missed for a fault to be declared on the associated path. The latter mechanism is required to accommodate the existence of additional 50 ms resiliency mechanism in the optical layer. After it received the fault indication, the protection module will declare the associated path down, then sends an indication to the remote protection module to switch the transmit direction to the backup path.

In order to address unidirectional failures, the RDI bit will be set in CC messages transmitted in the reverse direction upon detection of failure at the receiving service. The same applies for link layer OAM. Until the protection switch indication arrives from the remote node, the local node will continue to receive frames from both primary and backup paths to avoid the loss of in-flight packets.

In case of direct connectivity between the nodes, there is no need to use Ethernet CCM messaging for liveliness detection. Link level detection mechanisms like LoS (Loss of Signal) or IEEE 802.3ah link layer OAM can be used to detect link or nodal failure. This can be achieved by not provisioning a MEP on the primary path.

Using the Ethernet Tunnel as a building block for Ethernet APS protection it is possible to provide different protection schemes with different fate-dependency; or indeed to mix protected and non-protected services on the same physical port.

The simplest model is the fate-independent model where each Ethernet Tunnel supports its own protection using Y.1731 CCMs for example. In this case a single VLAN Tag may be used for control and data traffic. In cases where Ethernet Tunnels can be guaranteed to share a common physical path, it is possible to implement a fate-sharing model. This approach provides the advantage of reducing the amount of Ethernet OAM signaling because only one control tag determines the fate of many user tags.

Epipe using BGP-MH site support for Ethernet tunnels (see the 7950 XRS Layer 2 Services and EVPN Guide: VLL, VPLS, PBB, and EVPN for more information) offers an enhancement to Ethernet Tunnels enabling an Ethernet edge device using G.8031 to support Multi-chassis redundancy for Epipe Services. The G.8031 device configuration is standard on the Ethernet edge device, but the active link is controlled by BGP-Multihoming just as with VPLS services. This Epipe feature offers a standards-based alternative for mulithomed access.

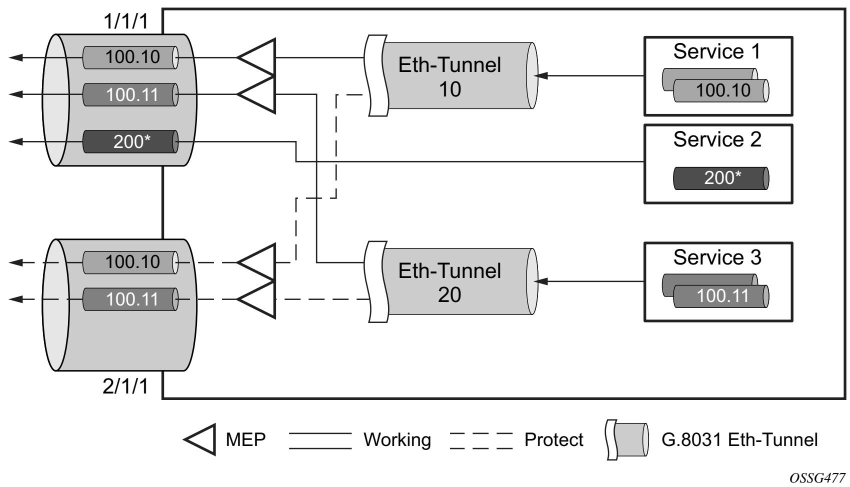

Figure 17: PBB Fate-Independent Ethernet Tunnels

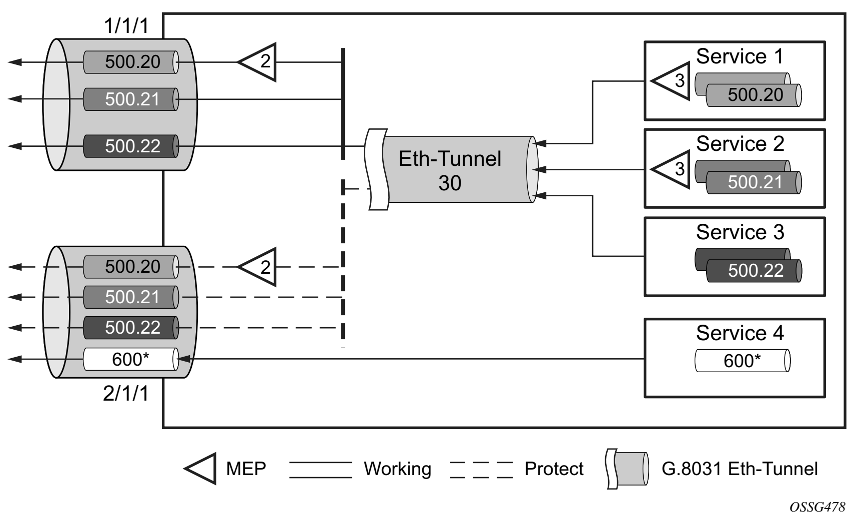

Figure 18: PBB Fate Sharing Ethernet Tunnels

One of the advantages of access redundancy using Ethernet APS is that because it operates at the VLAN level protection mechanisms can be varied between services supported on the physical port. For example, it is possible to provide a protected service for “Premium” customers and also provide non-protected services for “Standard” users on the same physical port.

OAM Considerations

Ethernet CFM can be enabled on each individual path under an Ethernet tunnel. Only down MEPs can be configured on each of them and CCM sessions can be enabled to monitor the liveliness of the path using interval as low as 10 msec. Different CCM intervals can be supported on the primary and secondary paths in an Ethernet tunnel.

MEPs can still be configured under the services independent of the Ethernet Tunnels.

The following rules control the interaction between the MEP defined under the eth-tunnel path and the MEP defined in the service:

- The down MEPs configured on the eth-tunnel paths MUST be lower level than any down.
- MEPs configured on the associated SAP. The same applies for Virtual MEPs associated with services such as BVPLS. Checks are provided to prevent the user from configuring anything that violates the above rule. An error message is generated to indicate the mismatch.
- Other service MEPs (up direction, down higher levels) are allowed with no restriction.
- Any down MEP on the associated SAP will transmit only over the active path entity.

QoS Considerations

When Ethernet tunnel is configured on two member ports located on different IOMs, the SAP queues and virtual schedulers will be created with the actual parameters on each IOM.

The protection mode '8031-1to1' (default) activates only the primary path at any point in time, guaranteeing the use of the desired QoS resources.

Ethernet tunnel CC messages transmitted over the SAP queues using the default egress QoS policy will use NC (network class) as a forwarding class. If user traffic is assigned to the NC forwarding class, it will compete for the same bandwidth resources with the Ethernet CCMs. As CCM loss could lead to unnecessary bouncing of the Ethernet tunnel, congestion of the queues associated with the NC traffic should be avoided. The operator must configure different QoS Policies to avoid congestion for the CCM forwarding class by controlling the amount of traffic assigned into the corresponding queue.

Mirroring and Lawful Intercept Considerations

Mirroring and Lawful Intercept (LI) cannot use the eth-tunnel as a source. Also, a SAP configured on an eth-tunnel cannot be used as mirror destination. The CLI blocks the above options. The SAP configured on the eth-tunnel, a filter associated with it and the member ports in the **eth-tunnel> path** context can be used as mirror and LI source.

Support Service and Solution Combinations

The Ethernet tunnels are supported Layer 2 service VLL, VPLS and B-VPLS instances. The following considerations apply:

- Only ports in access or hybrid mode can be configured as eth-tunnel path members. The member ports can be located on the same or different IOMs or MDAs.
- Dot1q and QinQ ports are supported as eth-tunnel path members.
- The same port cannot be used as member in both a LAG and an Ethernet Tunnel but LAG emulation is supported.
- A mix of regular and multiple eth-tunnel SAPs and pseudowires can be configured in the same services.
- Split horizon groups in VPLS and BVPLS are supported on eth-tunnel SAPs. The use of split horizon groups allows the emulation of a VPLS model over the native Ethernet core, eliminating the need for P-MSTP.
- LAG Emulation offers another method offering MSTP or P-MSTP over Ethernet Tunnels.
- MC-LAG access multi-homing into services is supported in combination with Ethernet tunnels.

LAG Emulation using Ethernet Tunnels

Ethernet Tunnels can provide G.8031 Ethernet APS protection as described in G.8031 Protected Ethernet Tunnels, or they can operate in a load-sharing manner providing an emulated LAG function. Moreover, as multiple Ethernet Tunnels can be provisioned on the same physical link(s), it is possible that two physical links could support one or more Ethernet Tunnels supporting APS protection for protected services whilst concurrently supporting one or more Ethernet Tunnels in load-sharing mode for non-protected services.

When Ethernet Tunnels have the protection type set to load-sharing, the precedence is configured to secondary, making the tunnels equal in order to implement load-sharing capability. A path threshold parameter allows the load-sharing group to be declared down if the number of paths drops equal to or lower than the threshold value. The ‘lag-emulation’ context provides access to conventional LAG parameters such as the adapt-qos mode (link, port-fair or distributed bandwidth distribution) and per-fp-ing-queuing to ensure that only one ingress queue is instantiated for every physical link supported on the same FP complex.

A typical use case for LAG emulation is to allow unprotected Ethernet services to capitalize on the LAG capability. RSTP and MSTP can also be used to network VPLS or B-VPLS over the Ethernet tunnels. LAG Emulation is also recommended when you use BGP-MH site support for ethernet tunnels.

G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

Ethernet ring protection switching offers ITU-T G.8032 specification compliance to achieve resiliency for Ethernet Layer 2 networks. Similar to G.8031 linear protection (also called Automatic Protection Switching (APS)), G.8032 (Ethernet-ring) is built on Ethernet OAM and often referred to as Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS).

Ethernet-rings are supported on VPLS SAPs (VPLS, I-VPLS, B-VPLS). VPLS services supporting Rings SAPs can connect to other rings and Ethernet service using VPLS and R-VPLS SAPs. Ethernet-rings enables rings for core network or access network resiliency. A single point of interconnection to other services is supported. The Ethernet-ring service is a VLAN service providing protection for ring topologies and the ability to interact with other protection mechanisms for overall service protection. This ensures failures detected by Ethernet-ring only result in R-APS switchover when the lower layer cannot recover and that higher layers are isolated from the failure.

Rings are preferred in data networks where the native connectivity is laid out in a ring or there is a requirement for simple resilient LAN services. Due to the symmetry and the simple topology, rings are viewed a good solution for access and core networks where resilient LANS are required. The Alcatel-Lucent implementation can be used for interconnecting access rings and to provide traffic engineered backbone rings.

Ethernet-rings use one VID per control per ring instance and use one (typically) or multiple VIDs for data instances per control instance. A dedicated control VLAN (ERP VLAN) is used to run the protocol on the control VID. G.8032 controls the active state for the data VLANs (ring data instances) associated with a control instance. Multiple control instances allow logically separate rings on the same topology. The Alcatel-Lucent implementation supports DOT1q, QinQ and PBB encapsulation for data ring instances. The control channel supports dot1q and QinQ encapsulation. Note that the control channel can support DOT1Q while the data channels use queuing if the global **configure>system**>**ethernet**>**new-qinq-untagged-sap** command is enabled.

Overview of G.8032 Operation

R-APS messages that carry the G.8032 protocol are sent on dedicated protocol VLAN called ERP VLAN (or Ring Control Instance). In a revertive case, G.8032 Protocol ensures that one Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner blocks the RPL link. R-APS messages are periodically sent around in both directions to inform other nodes in the Ring about the blocked port in the RPL owner node. In non-revertive mode any link may be the RPL. Y.1731 Ethernet OAM CC is the basis of the RAPs messages. Y.1731 CC messages are typically used by nodes in the ring to monitor the health of each link in the ring in both directions. However CC messages are not mandatory. Other link layer mechanisms could be considered – for example LOS (Loss of Signal) when the nodes are directly connected.

Initially each Ring Node blocks one of its links and notifies other nodes in the ring about the blocked link. Once a ring node in the ring learns that another link is blocked, the node unblocks its blocked link possibly causing FDB flush in all links of the ring for the affected service VLANs, controlled by the ring control instance. This procedure results in unblocking all links but the one link and the ring normal (or idle) state is reached. In revertive mode the RPL link will be the link that is blocked when all links are operable after the revert time. In non-revertive mode the RPL link is no different that other ring links. Revertive mode offers predictability particularly when there are multiple ring instances and the operator can control which links are block on the different instances. Each time there is a topology change that affects Reachability, the nodes may flush the FDB and MAC learning takes place for the affected service VLANs, allowing forwarding of packets to continue. Figure 19 depicts this operational state:

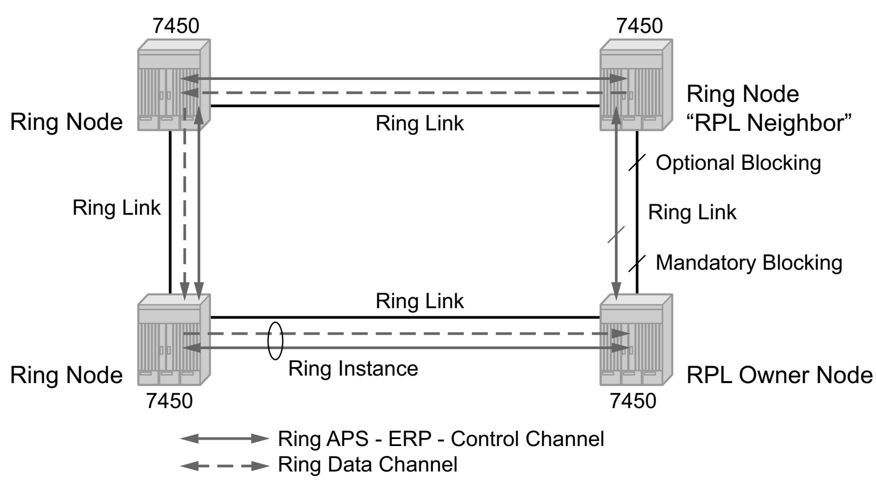

Figure 19: 0-1 G.8032 Ring in the Initial State

When a ring failure occurs, a node or nodes detecting the failure (enabled by Y.1731 OAM CC monitoring) send R-APS message in both directions. This allows the nodes at both ends of the failed link to block forwarding to the failed link preventing it from becoming active. In revertive mode, the RPL Owner then unblocks the previously blocked RPL and triggers FDB flush for all nodes for the affected service instances. The ring is now in protecting state and full ring connectivity is restored. MAC learning takes place to allow Layer 2 packet forwarding on a ring. The following picture depicts the failed link scenario.

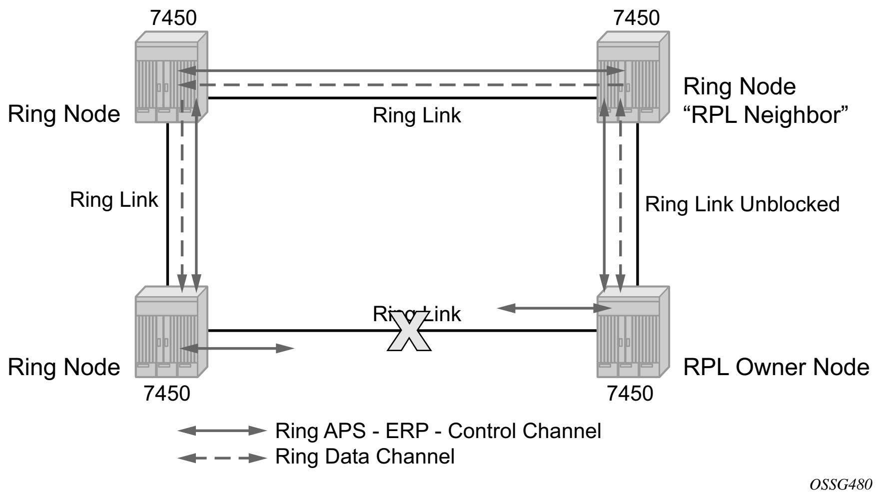

Figure 20: 0-1 G.8032 Ring in the Protecting State

Once the failed link recovers, the nodes that blocked the link again send the R-APS messages indicating no failure this time. This in turn triggers RPL Owner to block the RPL link and indicate the Blocked RPL link the ring in R-APS message, which when received by the nodes at the recovered link cause them to unblock that link and restore connectivity (again all nodes in the ring perform FBD Flush and MAC learning takes place). The ring is back in the normal (or idle) state.

Within each path, Y.1731 Maintenance Entity Group (MEG) Endpoints (MEPs) are used to exchange R-APS specific information (specifically to co-ordinate switchovers) as well as optionally fast Continuity Check Messages (CCM) providing an inherent fault detection mechanism as part of the protocol. Failure detection of a ring path by one of the mechanisms triggers to activate the protection links. Upon failure, re-convergence times are a dependent on the failure detection mechanisms. In the case of Y.1731, the CCM transmit interval determines the response time. The 7x50supports message timers as low as 10 milliseconds (also 100 ms) so the restoration times are comparable to SONET/SDH. Alternatively, 802.3ah (Ethernet in the First Mile) or simple Loss of Signal can act as a trigger for a protection switch where appropriate. In case of direct connectivity between the nodes, there is no need to use Ethernet CC messaging for liveliness detection.

Revertive and non-revertive behaviors are supported. The Ring protection link (RPL) is configured and Ethernet-rings can be configured to revert to the RPL upon recovery.

G.8032 supports multiple data channels (VIDs) or instances per ring control instance (R-APS tag). G.8032 also supports multiple control instances such that each instance can support RPLs on different links providing for a load balancing capability however once services have been assigned to one instance the rest of the services that need to be interconnected to those services must be on the same instance. In other words each data instance is a separate data VLAN on the same physical topology. When there is any one link failure or any one node failure in the ring, G.8032 protocols are capable of restoring traffic between all remaining nodes in these data instances.

Ethernet R-APS can be configured on any port configured for access mode using dot1q, q-in-q encapsulation enabling support for Ethernet R-APS protected services on the service edge towards the customer site, or within the Ethernet backbone. ELINE, ELAN, and ETREE services can be afforded Ethernet R-APS protection and, although the Ethernet Ring providing the protection uses a ring for protection the services are configured independent of the Ring properties. The intention of this is to cause minimum disruption to the service during Ethernet R-APS failure detection and recovery.

In the implementation, the Ethernet Ring is built from a VPLS service on each node with VPLS SAPs that provides Ring path with SAPs. As a result, most of the VPLS SAP features are available on Ethernet rings if desired. This results in a fairly feature rich ring service.

The control tag defined under each Ethernet-ring is used for encapsulating and forwarding the CCMs and the G.8032 messages used for the protection function. If a failure of a link or node affects an active Ethernet ring segment, the services will fail to receive the CCMs exchanged on that segment or will receive a fault indication from the Link Layer OAM module. CCMs are optional but MEPs are always configured to provide G.8032 control.

For fault detection using CCMs three CC messages plus a configurable hold-off timer must be missed for a fault to be declared on the associated path. The latter mechanism is required to accommodate the existence of additional, 50 ms resiliency mechanism in the optical layer. After it receives the fault indication, the protection module will declare the associated ring link down and the G.8032 state machine will send the appropriate messages to open the RPL and flush the learned addresses.

Flushing is triggered by the G.8032 state machine and the 7x50 implementation allows flooding of traffic during the flushing interval to expedite traffic recovery.

Figure 21 illustrates a resilient Ring Service. In the example a PBB ring (solid line) using VID 500 carries 2 service VLANs on I-SID 1000 and 1001 for Service VIDs (Dot1q 100 and QinQ 400.1 respectively.) The RPL for the PBB ring is between A and B where B is the RPL owner. Also illustrated is a QinQ service on the (dotted line) ring that uses Dot1q VID 600 for the ring to connect service VLAN 100.50. The two rings have RPLs on different nodes which allow a form of load balancing. The example serves to illustrate that service encapsulations and ring encapsulation can be mixed in various combinations. Also note that neither of the rings is closed loop. A ring can restore connectivity when any one node or link fails to all remaining nodes within the 50 ms transfer time (signaling time after detection).

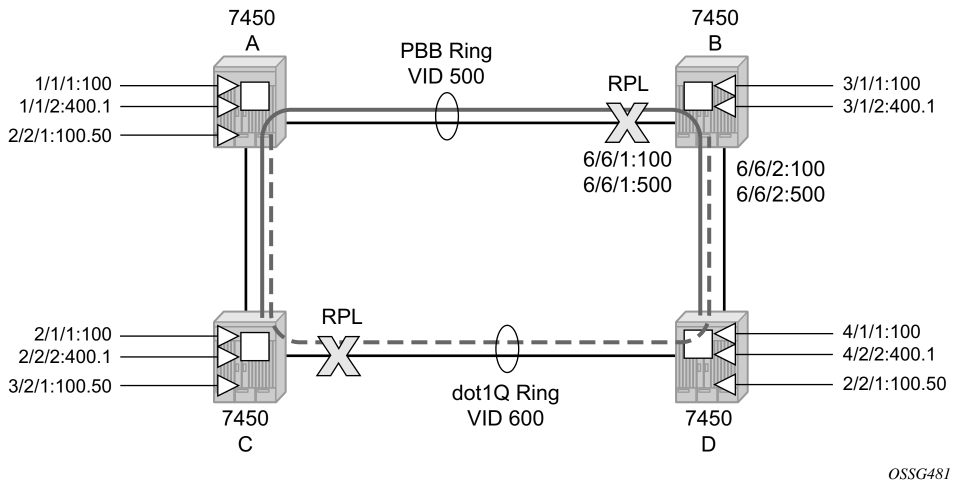

Figure 21: 0-3 Ring Example

Sample Configuration:

```
configure eth-ring 1
    description  "Ring PBB BLUE on Node B"
    revert-time 100
    guard-time 5
    ccm-hold-time down 100 up 200
    rpl-node owner
    path a  6/6/1 raps-tag 100        // CC Tag 100
        description "To A ring link"
        rpl-end
        eth-cfm
            mep 1 domain 1 association 1 direction down
                                      // Control MEP
            no shutdown
            exit
        exit
        no shutdown                   // would allow protect switching
                                      // in absence of the "force" cmd
    exit
    path b  6/6/2 raps-tag 100        //Tag 100
    description "to D Ring Link"
        eth-cfm
            mep 1 domain 1 association 1 direction down
            no shutdown
            exit
        exit
        no shutdown
    no shutdown
    exit
    service
        vpls 10 customer 1 create     // Ring APS SAPs
            description "Ring Control VID 100"
                sap 6/6/1:100 eth-ring 1 create
```

```
                                // TAG for the Control Path a
        exit
            sap 6/6/2:100 eth-ring 1 create
                                // TAG for the Control Path b
        exit
    no shutdown
exit
service
    vpls 40 customer 1 b-vpls create //Data Channel on Ring
    description "Ethernet Ring 1 VID 500"
        sap 6/6/1:500 eth-ring 1 create
                                // TAG for the Data Channel Path a
    exit
        sap 6/6/2:500 eth-ring 1 create
                                // TAG for the Data Channel Path b
    exit
exit
service vpls 1000 i-vpls          // CPE traffic
sap 3/1/1:100 create              // CPE SAP
    pbb
        backbone-vpls 40 isid 1000
          exit
    exit
no shutdown
exit
service vpls 1001 i-vpls          // CPE traffic
sap 3/1/2:400.1 create            // CPE SAP
    pbb
        backbone-vpls 40 isid 1001
          exit
    exit
no shutdown
exit
```

Ethernet Ring Sub-Rings

Ethernet Sub-Rings offer a dual redundant way to interconnect rings. The 7x50 supports Sub-Rings connected to major rings and a sub-ring connected to a VPLS (LDP based) for access rings support in VPLS networks. Figure 22 illustrates a Major ring and Sub Ring scenario. In this scenario, any link can fail in either ring (ERP1 or ERP2) and each ring is protected. Furthermore, the sub ring (ERP2) relies on the major Ring (ERP1) as part of its protection for the traffic from C and D. The nodes C and D are configured as inter connection nodes.

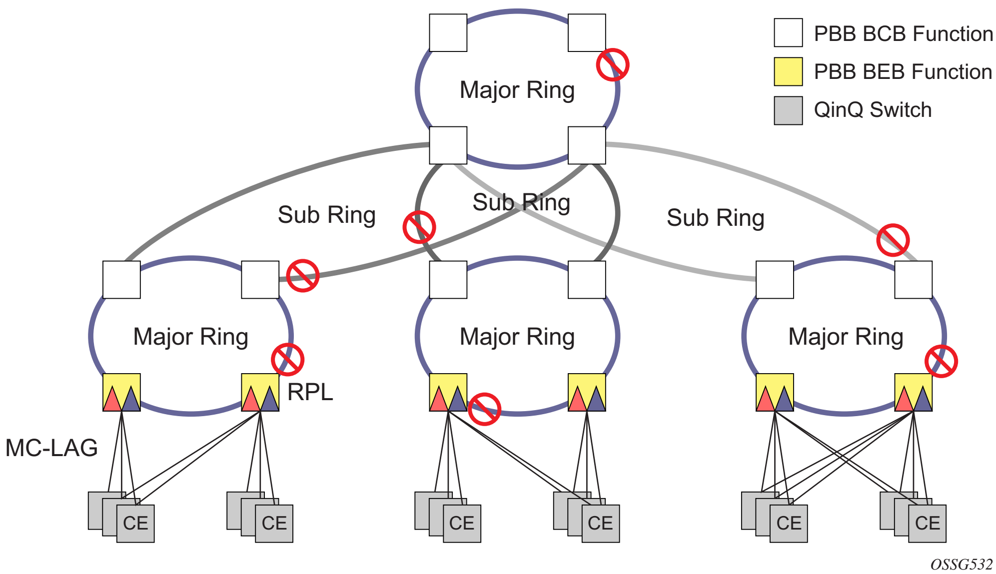

Figure 22: 0-4 G.8032 Sub-Ring

Sub-Rings and Major Rings run similar state machines for the ring logic, however there are some differences. When Sub-Rings protect a link, the flush messages are propagated to the major ring. (A special configuration allows control of this option on the 7x50.) When major rings change topology, the flush is propagated around the major ring and does not continue to any sub-rings. The reason for this is that Major Rings are completely connected but Sub-Rings are dependent on another ring or network for full connectivity. The topology changes need to be propagated to the other ring or network usually. Sub-Rings offer the same capabilities as major rings in terms of control and data so that all link resource may be utilized.

Virtual and Non-Virtual Channel

The 7x50 platform supports both the virtual channel and non-virtual channel for sub-ring control communication. In the virtual channel mode, a dedicated VID, other than the major ring RAPs control channel is configured as a data instance on the major ring. This allows the sub-ring control messages and state machine logic to behave similar to a major ring. In the non-virtual channel mode, the sub-ring is only connected by the RAPs control channels on the sub-ring itself. This mode offers slightly less redundancy in the RAPs messaging than the virtual channel mode since sub-ring RAPs messages are not propagated across the major ring. When non-virtual link is configured, the protocol allows RPL messages over the sub-ring blocked link.

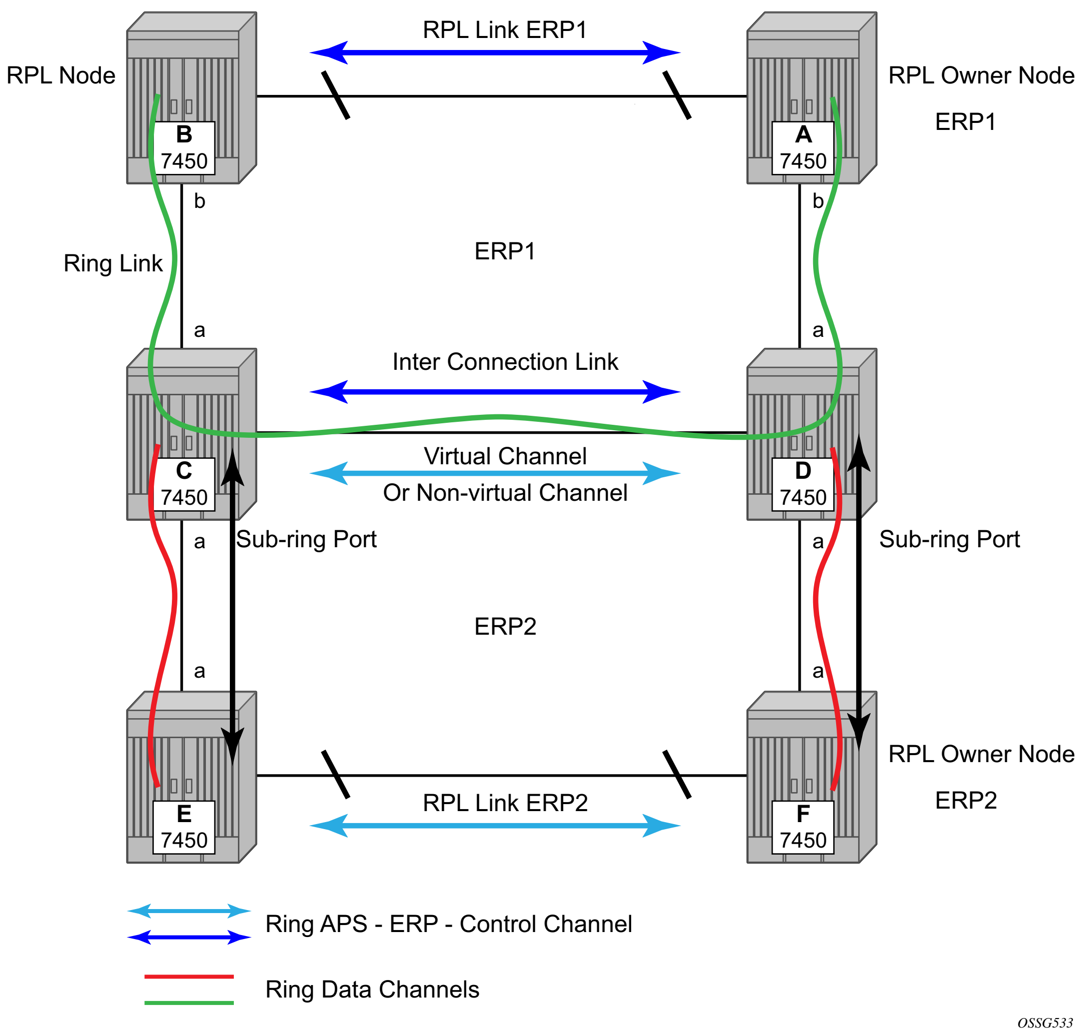

Figure 23: 0-5 Sub-Ring Configuration Example

Sub-ring configuration is similar to major ring configuration and consists of three parts: Ethernet-ring instance configuration, control VPLS configuration and data VPLS configuration (data instance or data channel). The Ethernet-ring configuration of a sub-ring is tied to a major ring and only one path is allowed. Note that a split horizon group is mandatory to ensure that Sub-Ring control messages from the major ring are only passed to the sub-ring control.

The data VPLS can be configured on the major ring, and in the example, shares the same VID (SAP encapsulation) on both the major ring and the sub-ring to keep data on the same VLAN ID everywhere. (Note that just like other services in the 7x50 the encapsulation VID is controlled by SAP configuration and the association to the controlling ring is by the Ethernet-ring, ring-id.)

The following illustrates a sample sub-ring configuration on Node C:

```
eth-ring 2
        description "Ethernet Sub Ring on Ring 1"
        sub-ring virtual-link // Using a virtual link
            interconnect ring-id 1 // Link to Major Ring 1
                propagate-topology-change
            exit
        exit
        path a 1/1/3 raps-tag 100 // Ring control uses VID 100
            eth-cfm
                mep 9 domain 1 association 4
                    ccm-enable
                    control-mep
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
        no shutdown
    exit
```

Note that if the sub-ring been configured as a non-virtual-link, the sub-ring configuration above and on all the other sub-ring nodes for this sub-ring would become:

```
        sub-ring non-virtual-link // Not using a virtual link

# Control Channel for the Major Ring ERP1 illustrates that Major ring
# control is still separate from Sub-ring control
  vpls 10 customer 1 create
      description "Control VID 10 for Ring 1 Major Ring"
      stp shutdown
      sap 1/1/1:10 eth-ring 1 create
          stp shutdown
          exit
      sap 1/1/4:10 eth-ring 1 create
          stp shutdown
          exit
      no shutdown
  exit

# Data configuration for the Sub-Ring

  vpls 11 customer 1 create
```

```
      description "Data on VID 11 for Ring 1"
      stp shutdown
      sap 1/1/1:11 eth-ring 1 create // VID 11 used for ring
          stp shutdown
      exit
      sap 1/1/4:11 eth-ring 1 create
          stp shutdown
      exit
      sap 1/1/3:11 eth-ring 2 create // Sub-ring data
          stp shutdown
      exit
      sap 3/2/1:1 create
      description "Local Data SAP"
          stp shutdown
      no shutdown
  exit

# Control Channel for the Sub-Ring using a virtual link. This is
# a data channel as far as Ring 1 configuration. Other Ring 1
# nodes also need this VID to be configured.

  vpls 100 customer 1 create
      description "Control VID 100 for Ring 2 Interconnection"
      split-horizon-group "s1" create //Ring Split horizon Group
      exit
      stp shutdown
      sap 1/1/1:100 split-horizon-group "s1" eth-ring 1 create
          stp shutdown
      exit
      sap 1/1/4:100 split-horizon-group "s1" eth-ring 1 create
          stp shutdown
      exit
      sap 1/1/3:100 eth-ring 2 create
          stp shutdown
      exit
      no shutdown
  exit
```

Note that had the sub-ring been configured as a non-virtual-link the configuration above would become:

```
  vpls 100 customer 1 create
      description "Control VID 100 for Ring 2 Interconnection"
      sap 1/1/3:100 eth-ring 2 create
          stp shutdown
      exit
      no shutdown
  exit
```

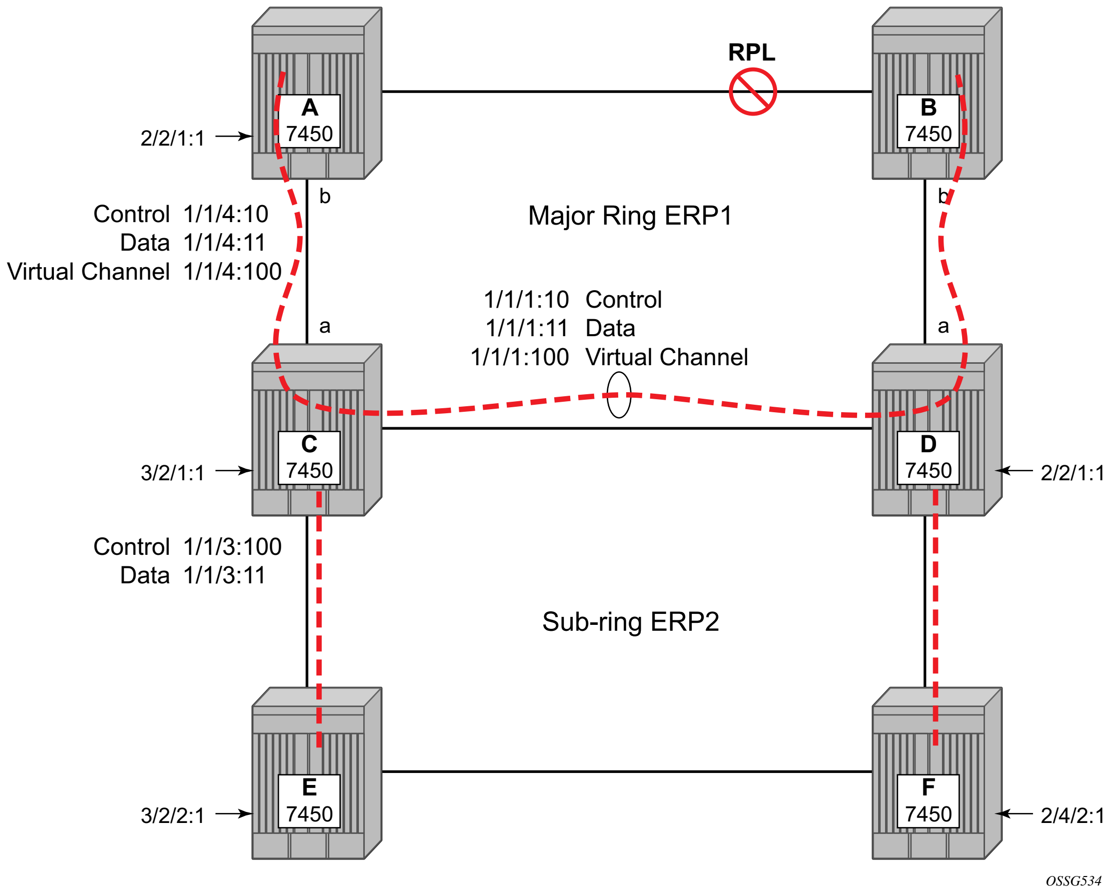

Figure 24: 0-6 Sub-Ring Homed to VPLS

The 7x50 platform allows for a special configuration of the non-virtual link sub-ring that can be homed to a VPLS service illustrated in Figure 24. This is an economical way to have a redundant ring connection to a VPLS service. This is currently supported only for dot1Q and QinQ sub-rings and only on LDP based VPLS. The primary application for this is access rings that require resiliency. This configuration shows the configuration for a sub-ring at an interconnection node without a virtual channel and interconnected to a VPLS. A VPLS service 1 is used to terminate the ring control. The Ethernet ring data SAP appears in the associated LDP based VPLS service 5.

The following illustrates a sample sub-ring configuration for VPLS (at PE1):

```
eth-ring 1
      description "Ethernet Ring 1"
      guard-time 20
      no revert-time
      rpl-node nbr
      sub-ring non-virtual-link
          interconnect vpls // VPLS is interconnection type
              propagate-topology-change
```

```
            exit
        exit
        path a 1/1/3 raps-tag 1.1
            description "Ethernet Ring : 1 Path on LAG"
            eth-cfm
            mep 8 domain 1 association 8
                 ccm-enable
                 control-mep
                 no shutdown
              exit
          exit
          no shutdown
      exit
      no shutdown
  exit

  # Configuration for the ring control interconnection termination:
    vpls 1 customer 1 create
        description "Ring 1 Control termination"
        stp shutdown
        sap 1/1/3:1.1 eth-ring 1 create //path a control
            stp shutdown
        exit
        no shutdown
    exit

  # Configuration for the ring data into the LDP based VPLS Service

    vpls 5 customer 1 create
        description "VPLS Service at PE1"
        stp
            no shutdown
        exit
        sap 1/1/3:2.2 eth-ring 1 create
            stp shutdown
        exit
        sap 1/1/5:1 create
        exit
        mesh-sdp 5001:5 create //sample LDP MPLS LSPs
        exit
        mesh-sdp 5005:5 create
        exit
        mesh-sdp 5006:5 create
        exit

        no shutdown
    exit
```

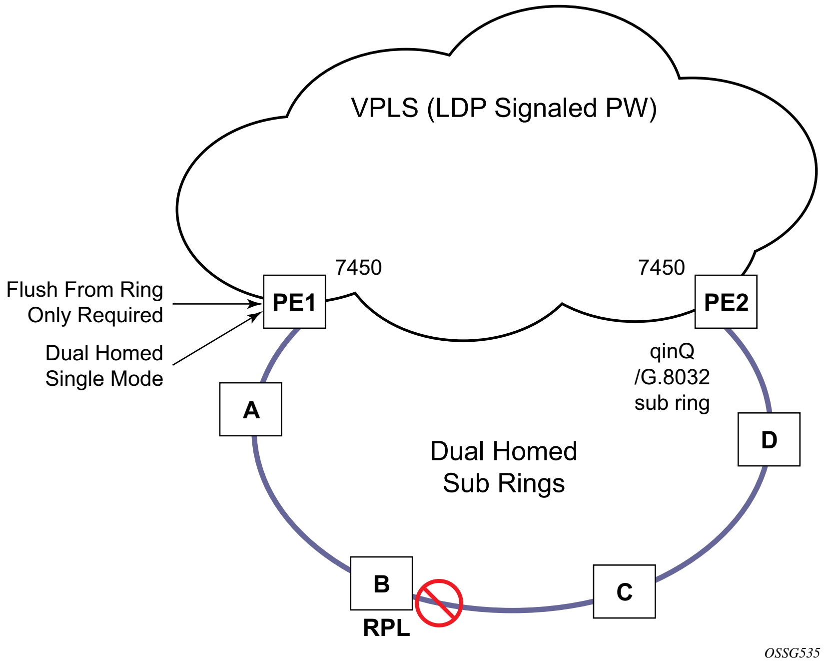

Figure 25: 0-7 Multi Ring Hierarchy

Ethernet-rings and sub-rings offer a way to build a scalable resilient Ethernet transport network. Figure 25 illustrates a hierarchical ring network using PBB where dual homed services are connected to a PBB based Ethernet ring network. The major rings are connected by sub-rings to the top level major ring. These sub-rings require virtual channel and will not work with non-virtual channel. Ring flushing is contained to major rings, or in the case of a sub-ring link or node failure, to the sub-ring and the directly attached major rings.

Lag Support

Ethernet-rings support LAG on Ethernet rings SAPS. However, the use of LAG impact the response time for resiliency. In many cases, the use of multiple ring instances each on a single link may be more suitable from a resiliency and QoS standpoint than using LAG on Ethernet rings in a given topology. If sub 100ms response is not required, LAG is an option for Ethernet-rings.

OAM Considerations

Ethernet CFM is enabled by configuring MEPs on each individual path under an Ethernet ring. Only down MEPs can be configured on each of them and optionally, CCM sessions can be enabled to monitor the liveliness of the path using interval of 10 or 100 msec. Different CCM intervals can be supported on the path a and path b in an Ethernet ring. CFM is optional if hardware supports Loss of Signal (LOS) for example, which is controlled by configuring **no-ccm-enable**.

Up MEPs on service SAPs which multicast into he service and monitor the active path may be used to monitor services.

When Ethernet ring is configured on two ports located on different XMAs, the SAP queues and virtual schedulers will be created with the actual parameters on each XMA.

Ethernet ring CC messages transmitted over the SAP queues using the default egress QoS policy will use NC (network class) as a forwarding class. If user traffic is assigned to the NC forwarding class, it will compete for the same bandwidth resources with the Ethernet CCMs. As CCM loss could lead to unnecessary switching of the Ethernet ring, congestion of the queues associated with the NC traffic should be avoided. The operator must configure different QoS Policies to avoid congestion for the CCM forwarding class by controlling the amount of traffic assigned into the corresponding queue.

Details of the Ethernet ring applicability in the services solution can be found in the respective sections of the 7950 XRS Layer 2 Services and EVPN Guide: VLL, VPLS, PBB, and EVPN.

Support Service and Solution Combinations

The Ethernet rings are supported Layer 2 service, VPLS, I-VPLS, R-VPLS and B-VPLS instances. The following considerations apply:

- Only ports in access mode can be configured as Ethernet-ring paths. The ring ports can be located on the same or different XCMs or XMAs.
- Dot1q and QinQ ports are supported as Ethernet-ring path members.
- A mix of regular and multiple Ethernet-ring SAPs and pseudowires can be configured in the same services.

Internal Objects Created for L2TP and NAT

Some services such as L2TP LNS (L2TP Network Server) and NAT (Network Address Translation) automatically create service objects for internal use. In particular, an IES service with ID 2147483648 is created. In that service, or in configured VPRN services, service objects such as interfaces, SAPs and related objects can be automatically created for internal use.

Named objects reserved for internal use have a name that starts with "_tmnx_". Objects with a numeric identifier created for internal use have an identifier from a reserved range.

The general rules for objects reserved for internal use:

- Will appear in CLI show commands and MIB walks output;
- Will appear in the output of **info detail** commands but will never be in the output of **admin save** [**detail**].

It may be possible to enter the CLI node of such an object, but it is not possible to change anything. It may also be possible to set the value of one of its objects to the current value with SNMP, but it will never be possible to change any value.

Ethernet Unnumbered Interfaces

The ability to configure Ethernet Unnumbered interfaces has been added to support some service types for IPv4. The unnumbered interface capability has been available for other interface types on SR OS. Unnumbered Ethernet allows point-to-point interfaces to borrow the address from other interfaces such as system or loopback interfaces.

This feature enables unnumbered interfaces for some routing protocols (IS-IS and OSPF). Support for routing is dependent on the respective routing protocol and service. This feature also adds support for both dynamic and static ARP for unnumbered Ethernet interfaces to allow interworking with unnumbered interfaces that may not support dynamic ARP.

The use of unnumbered interface has no effect on IPv6 routes but the unnumbered command must only be used in cases where IPv4 is active (IPv4 only and mixed IPv4/IPv6 environments). When using an unnumbered interface for IPv4, the loopback address used for the unnumbered interface must have IPv4 address. Also, interface type for the unnumbered interface will automatically be point-to-point.

Service Creation Process Overview

Figure 26 displays the overall process to provision core and services.

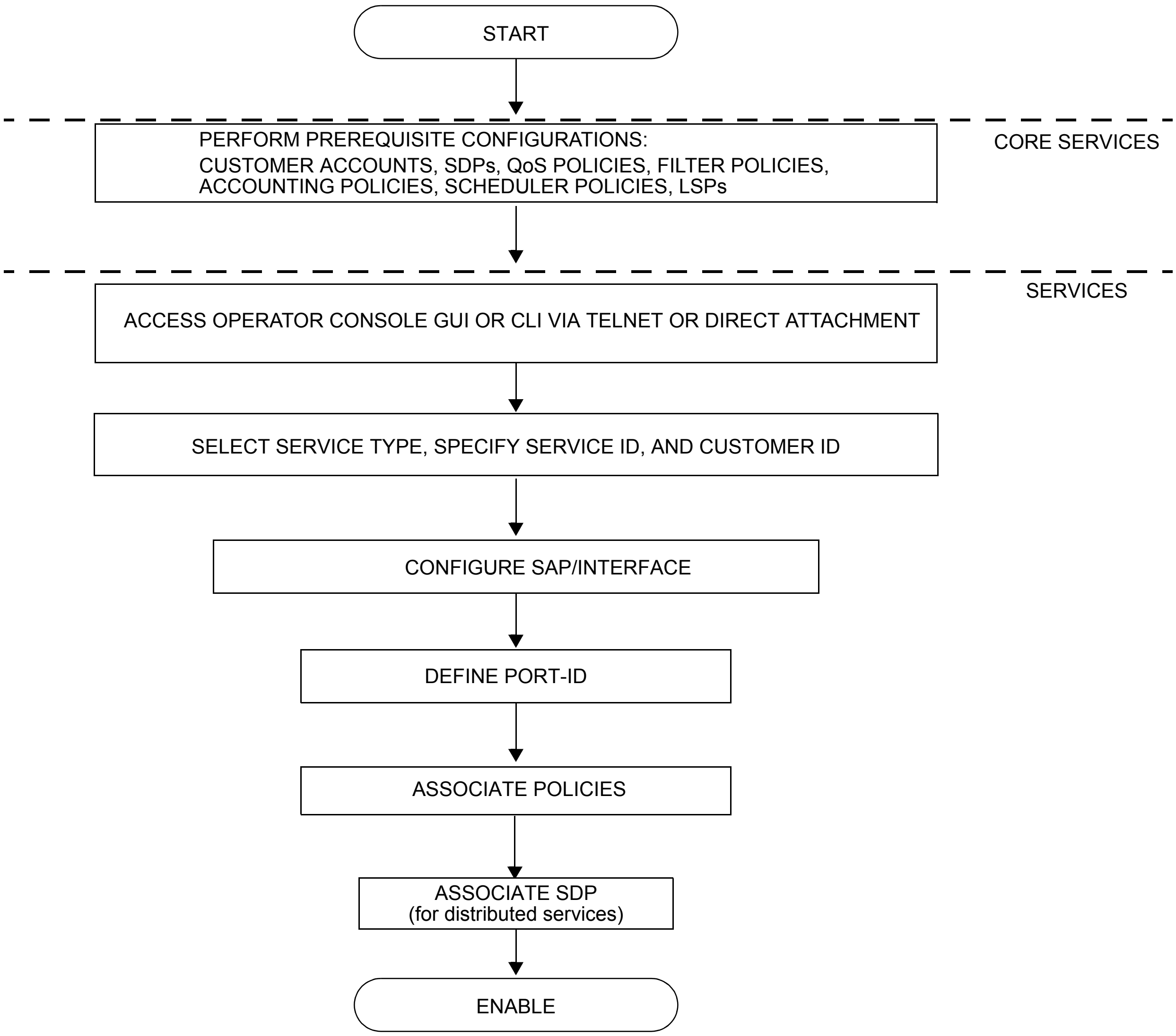

Figure 26: Service Creation and Implementation Flow

Deploying and Provisioning Services

The service model provides a logical and uniform way of constructing connectivity services. The basic steps for deploying and provisioning services can be broken down into three phases.

Phase 1: Core Network Construction

Before the services are provisioned, the following tasks should be completed:

- Build the IP or IP/MPLS core network.
- Configure routing protocols.
- Configure MPLS LSPs (if MPLS is used).
- Construct the core SDP service tunnel mesh for the services.

Phase 2: Service Administration

Perform preliminary policy and SDP configurations to control traffic flow, operator access, and to manage fault conditions and alarm messages, the following tasks should be completed:

- Configure group and user access privileges.
- Build templates for QoS, filter and/or accounting policies needed to support the core services.

Phase 3: Service Provisioning

- Provision customer account information.
- If necessary, build any customer-specific QoS, filter or accounting policies.
- Provision the services on the , , or 7950 XRS by defining SAPs, binding policies to the SAPs, and then binding the service to appropriate SDPs as necessary. Refer to Configuring Customers on page 84 and Configuring an SDP on page 87.

Configuration Notes

This section describes service configuration caveats.

General

Service provisioning tasks can be logically separated into two main functional areas, core tasks and tasks and are typically performed prior to provisioning a service.

Core tasks include the following:

- Create customer accounts
- Create template QoS, filter, scheduler, and accounting policies
- Create SDPs

Service tasks include the following:

- Create Epipe, IES, Ipipe, VPLS or VPRN services.
- Bind SDPs
- Configure interfaces (where required) and SAPs
- Create exclusive QoS and filter policies

Configuring Global Service Entities with CLI

This section provides information to create accounts and configure Service Distribution Points (SDPs) using the command line interface.

Topics include:

- Service Model Entities on page 81
- Configuring Customers on page 84
  - → Configuring Multi-Service-Sites on page 86
- Configuring an SDP on page 87
- Service Management Tasks on page 149

Service Model Entities

The Alcatel-Lucent service model uses logical entities to construct a service. The service model contains four main entities to configure a service.

- SDPs on page 87
- Services:
  - → Ethernet Pipe (Epipe) services—See the *Layer 2 Services Guide* for more information
  - → VPLS—See the *Layer 2 Services Guide* for more information
  - → IES—See the *Layer 3 Services Guide* for more information
- Service Access Points (SAPs)
  - → Ethernet Pipe (Epipe) Services—See the *Layer 2 Services Guide* for more information
  - → VPLS SAP—See the *Layer 2 Services Guide* for more information
  - → IES SAP—See the *Layer 3 Services Guide* for more information

Basic Configuration

The most basic service configuration must have the following:

- A customer ID
- A service type
- A service ID

  An optional service name can also be configured in addition to the service ID. Service names are optional. All services are required to assign a service ID to initially create a service. However, either the service ID or the service name can be used to identify and reference a given service once it is initially created.
- A SAP identifying a port and encapsulation value
- An interface (where required) identifying an IP address, IP subnet, and broadcast address
- For distributed services: an associated SDP

The following example provides an Epipe service configuration displaying the SDP and Epipe service entities. SDP ID 2 was created with the far-end node 10.10.10.104. Epipe ID 6000 was created for customer ID 6 which uses the SDP ID 2.

```
A:ALA-B>config>service# info detail
#------------------------------------------
...
        sdp 2 gre create
            description "GRE-10.10.10.104"
            far-end 10.10.10.104
            signaling tldp
            no vlan-vc-etype
            keep-alive
            path-mtu 4462
            keep-alive
                shutdown
                hello-time 10
                hold-down-time 10
                max-drop-count 3
                timeout 5
                no message-length
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
...
       epipe 6000 customer 6 vpn 6000 create
           service-name "customer-ABC-NW" (R8.0)
           service-mtu 1514
           sap 1/1/2:0 create
               no multi-service-site
               ingress
                   no scheduler-policy
                   qos 1
               exit
               egress
```

```
                    no scheduler-policy
                    qos 1
                exit
                no collect-stats
                no accounting-policy
                no shutdown
            exit
            spoke-sdp 2:6111 create
                ingress
                    no vc-label
                    no filter
                exit
                egress
                    no vc-label
                    no filter
                exit
                no shutdown
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
...
#-------------------------------------------
A:ALA-B>config>service#
```

Common Configuration Tasks

This section provides a brief overview of the tasks that must be performed to configure a customer account and an SDP.

Configuring Customers

The most basic customer account *must* have a customer ID. Optional parameters include:

- Description
- Contact name
- Telephone number
- Multi-service site

Customer Information

Use the following CLI syntax to create and input customer information:

CLI Syntax:
```
config>service# customer customer-id [create]
  contact contact-information
  description description-string
  policer-control-policy name
  phone phone-number
```

The following displays a basic customer account configuration.

```
A:ALA-12>config>service# info
-------------------------------------------
...
       customer 5 create
           description "Alcatel Customer"
           contact "Technical Support"
           phone "650 555-5100"
       exit
...
-------------------------------------------
A:A:ALA-12>config>service#
```

Configuring Multi-Service-Sites

Multi-service sites create a virtual scheduler hierarchy and making it available to queues on multiple Service Access Points (SAPs). The **ingress** and **egress scheduler-policy** commands on the SAP are mutually exclusive with the SAP **multi-service-site** command. The multi-service customer site association must be removed from the SAP before local scheduler polices may be applied.

After a multi-service site is created, it must be assigned to a chassis slot or port.Use the following CLI syntax to configure customer multi-service sites.

CLI Syntax:
```
config>service# customer customer-id
 multi-service-site customer-site-name
    assignment {port port-id | card slot}
    description description-string
    egress
       agg-rate-limit agg-rate
       scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name
    ingress
       scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name
    tod-suite tod-suite-name
```

The following displays a customer’s multi-service-site configuration.

```
A:ALA-12>config>service# info
-------------------------------------------
..
       customer 5 create
           multi-service-site "EastCoast" create
               assignment card 4
               ingress
                   scheduler-policy "alpha1"
               exit
           exit
           multi-service-site "WestCoast" create
               assignment card 3
               egress
                   scheduler-policy "SLA1"
               exit
           exit
           description "Alcatel Customer"
           contact "Technical Support"
           phone "650 555-5100"
       exit
...
-------------------------------------------
A:ALA-12>config>service#
```

Configuring an SDP

The most basic SDP must have the following:

- A locally unique SDP identification (ID) number.
- The system IP address of the originating and far-end routers.
- An SDP encapsulation type, either GRE or MPLS.

SDP Configuration Tasks

This section provides a brief overview of the tasks that must be performed to configure SDPs and provides the CLI commands.

Consider the following SDP characteristics:

- SDPs can be created as either GRE or MPLS.
- Each distributed service must have an SDP defined for every remote router to provide VLL, VPLS, and VPRN services.
- A distributed service must be bound to an SDP. By default, no SDP is associated with a service. Once an SDP is created, services can be associated to that SDP.
- An SDP is not specific or exclusive to any one service or any type of service. An SDP can have more than one service bound to it.
- The SDP IP address must be a 7950 XRS system IP address.
- In order to configure an MPLS SDP, LSPs must be configured first and then the LSP-to-SDP association must be explicitly created.
- In the SDP configuration, automatic ingress and egress labeling (targeted LDP) is enabled by default. Ingress and egress VC labels are signaled over a TLDP connection between two 7950 XRS nodes.

  Note that if signaling is disabled for an SDP, then services using that SDP must configure ingress and egress vc-labels manually.

To configure a basic SDP, perform the following steps:

1. Specify an originating node.
2. Create an SDP ID.
3. Specify an encapsulation type.
4. Specify a far-end node.

Configuring an SDP

Use the following CLI syntax to create an SDP and select an encapsulation type. If you do not specify GRE or MPLS, the default encapsulation type is GRE.

NOTE: When you specify the far-end ip address, you are creating the tunnel. In essence, you are creating the path from Point A to Point B. When you configure a distributed service, you must identify an SDP ID. Use the show service sdp command to display the qualifying SDPs.

When specifying MPLS SDP parameters, you must specify an LSP or enable LDP. There cannot be two methods of transport in a single SDP except if the mixed-lsp option is selected. If an LSP name is specified, then RSVP is used for dynamic signaling within the LSP.

LSPs are configured in the **config>router>mpls** context. See the 7950 XRS MPLS Guide for configuration and command information.

Use the following CLI syntax to create a GRE SDP or an MPLS SDP:

CLI Syntax:
```
config>service>sdp sdp-id [gre | mpls] create
  adv-mtu-override
  description description-string
  far-end ip-address
  keep-alive
     hello-time seconds
     hold-down-time seconds
     max-drop-count count
     message-length octets
     timeout timeout
     no shutdown
           ldp                 (only for MPLS SDPs)
           lsp lsp-name [lsp-name](only for MPLS SDPs)
  path-mtu octets
  signaling {off | tldp}
  no shutdown
```

The following displays a GRE SDP, an LSP-signaled MPLS SDP, and an LDP-signaled MPLS SDP configuration.

```
A:ALA-12>config>service# info
-------------------------------------------
...
        sdp 2  create
            description "GRE-10.10.10.104"
            far-end 10.10.10.104
            keep-alive
                shutdown
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
        sdp 8 mpls create
            description "MPLS-10.10.10.104"
            far-end 10.10.10.104
            lsp "to-104"
            keep-alive
                shutdown
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
        sdp 104 mpls create
            description "MPLS-10.10.10.94"
            far-end 10.10.10.94
            ldp
            keep-alive
                shutdown
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
...
-----------------------------------------
A:ALA-12>config>service#
```

Configuring a Mixed-LSP SDP

Use the following command to configure an SDP with mixed-LSP mode of operation:

config>service>sdp mpls>mixed-lsp-mode

The primary is backed up by the secondary. Two combinations are possible: primary of RSVP is backed up by LDP and primary of LDP is backed up by 3107 BGP.

The **no** form of this command disables the mixed-LSP mode of operation. The user first has to remove one of the LSP types from the SDP configuration or the command will fail.

The user can also configure how long the service manager must wait before it must revert the SDP to a higher priority LSP type when one becomes available by using the following command:

config>service>sdp mpls>mixed-lsp-mode>sdp-revert-time *seconds*

A special value of the timer dictates that the SDP must never revert to another higher priority LSP type unless the currently active LSP type is down:

config>service>sdp mpls>mixed-lsp-mode>sdp-revert-time infinite

The BGP LSP type is allowed. The **bgp-tunnel** command can be configured under the SDP with the **lsp** or **ldp** commands.

Mixed-LSP Mode of Operation

The mixed LSP SDP allows for a maximum of two LSP types to be configured within an SDP. A primary LSP type and a backup LSP type. An RSVP primary LSP type can be backed up by an LDP LSP type.

An LDP LSP can be configured as a primary LSP type which can then be backed up by a BGP LSP type.

At any given time, the service manager programs only one type of LSP in the linecard that will activate it to forward service packets according to the following priority order:

1. RSVP LSP type. Up to 16 RSVP LSPs can be entered by the user and programmed by the service manager in ingress linecard to load balance service packets. This is the highest priority LSP type.
2. LDP LSP type. One LDP FEC programmed by service manager but ingress linecard can use up to 16 LDP ECMP paths for the FEC to load balance service packets when ECMP is enabled on the node.
3. BGP LSP type. One RFC 3107-labeled BGP prefix programmed by the service manager. The ingress linecard can use more than one next-hop for the prefix.

In the case of the RSVP/LDP SDP, the service manager will program the NHLFE(s) for the active LSP type preferring the RSVP LSP type over the LDP LSP type. If no RSVP LSP is configured or all configured RSVP LSPs go down, the service manager will re-program the linecard with the LDP LSP if available. If not, the SDP goes operationally down.

When a higher priority type LSP becomes available, the service manager reverts back to this LSP at the expiry of the **sdp-revert-time** timer or the failure of the currently active LSP, whichever comes first. The service manager then re-programs the linecard accordingly. If the **infinite** value is configured, then the SDP reverts to the highest priority type LSP only if the currently active LSP failed.

Note however, that LDP uses a tunnel down damp timer which is set to three seconds by default. When the LDP LSP fails, the SDP will revert to the RSVP LSP type after the expiry of this timer. For an immediate switchover this timer must be set to zero. Use the **configure>router>ldp>tunnel-down-damp-time** command.

If the value of the **sdp-revert-time** timer is changed, it will take effect only at the next use of the timer. Any timer which is outstanding at the time of the change will be restarted with the new value.

If class based forwarding is enabled for this SDP, the forwarding of the packets over the RSVP LSPs will be based on the FC of the packet as in current implementation. When the SDP activates the LDP LSP type, then packets are forwarded over the LDP ECMP paths using the regular hash routine.

In the case of the LDP/BGP SDP, the service manager will prefer the LDP LSP type over the BGP LSP type. The service manager will re-program the linecard with the BGP LSP if available otherwise it brings down the SDP operationally.

Also note the following difference in behavior of the LDP/BGP SDP compared to that of an RSVP/LDP SDP. For a given /32 prefix, only a single route will exist in the routing table: the IGP route or the BGP route. Thus, either the LDP FEC or the BGP label route is active at any given time. The impact of this is that the tunnel table needs to be re-programmed each time a route is deactivated and the other is activated. Furthermore, the SDP revert-time cannot be used since there is no situation where both LSP types are active for the same /32 prefix.

Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (ETH-CFM)

Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (ETH-CFM) is defined in two similar standards: IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731. They both specify protocols, procedures, and managed objects to support transport fault management, including discovery and verification of the path, detection and isolation of a connectivity fault for each Ethernet service instance. CFM functionalities are supported on SR and ESS platforms.

The configuration is split into multiple areas. There is the base ETH-CFM configuration which defines the different Management constructs and administrative elements. This is performed in the ETH-CFM context. The individual management points are configure within the specific service contexts in which they are applied.

The different service types support a subset of the features from the complete ETH-CFM suite.

ETH-CC used for continuity is available to all MEPs configured within a service and all facility MEPs.

The troubleshooting tools ETH-LBM/LBR, LTM/LTR ETH-TST defined by the IEEE 802.1ag specification and the ITU-T Y.1731 recommendation are applicable to all MEPs (MIPs where appropriate).

The advanced notification function AIS defined by the ITU-T Y.1731 is supported on Epipe services and may be terminated by a MEP on a Layer 3 service interface.

The advanced performance functions, 1DM, DMM/DMR and SLM/SLR are supported on all service MEPs, not on facility MEPs.

For a description of the individual features and functions that are supported refer to the 7950 XRS OAM and Diagnostics Guide.

Acronym	Callout
1DM	One way Delay Measurement (Y.1731)
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
CCM	Continuity check message
CFM	Connectivity fault management
DMM	Delay Measurement Message (Y.1731)
DMR	Delay Measurement Reply (Y.1731)
LBM	Loopback message
LBR	Loopback reply

Acronym	Callout (Continued)
LTM	Linktrace message
LTR	Linktrace reply
ME	Maintenance entity
MA	Maintenance association
MA-ID	Maintenance association identifier
MD	Maintenance domain
MEP	Maintenance association end point
MEP-ID	Maintenance association end point identifier
MHF	MIP half function
MIP	Maintenance domain intermediate point
OpCode	Operational Code
RDI	Remote Defect Indication
TST	Ethernet Test (Y.1731)
SLM	Synthetic Loss Message (Y.1731)
SLR	Synthetic Loss Reply (Y.1731)

ETH-CFM capabilities may be deployed in many different Ethernet service architectures. The Ethernet based SAPs and SDP bindings provide the endpoint on which the management points may be created. The basic functions can be used in different services, VPLS, Ipipe, Epipe and even in IES, VPRN and the base router instance interfaces. Of course, Layer 3 services are boundaries for Layer 2 ETH-OAM functions. The ETH-CFM functionality is also applicable to broadband access networks. Two models of broadband access are shown below to illustrate how ETH-CFM could be deployed in these cases. (Figure 27 and Figure 28).

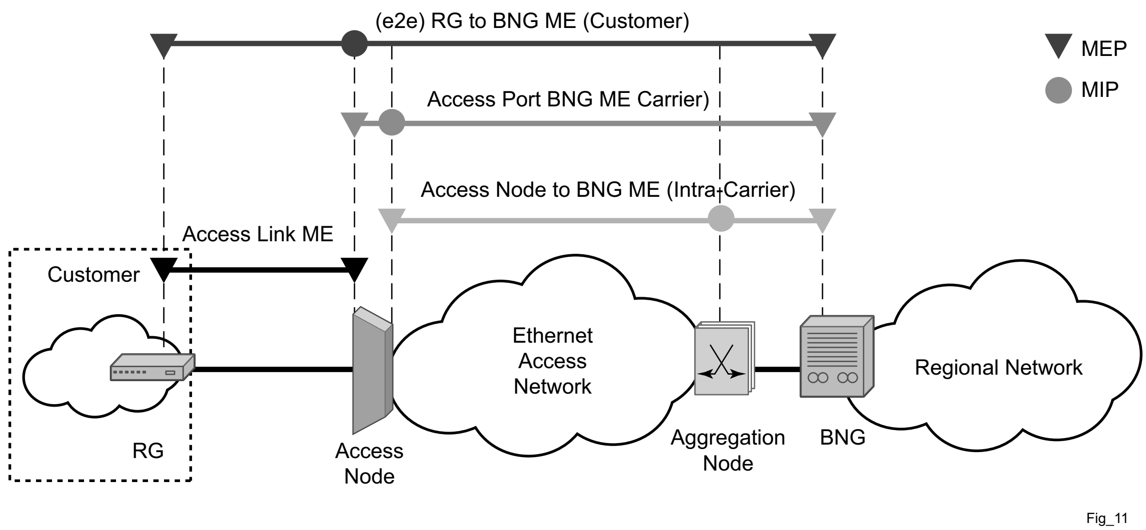

Figure 27: Ethernet OAM Model for Broadband Access - Residential

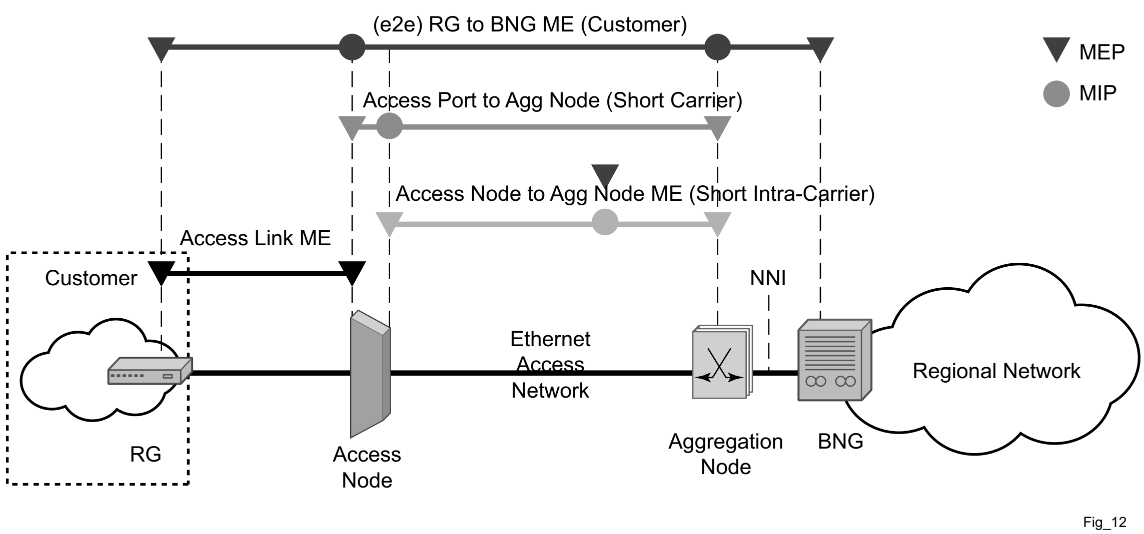

Figure 28: Ethernet OAM Model for Broadband Access - Wholesale

As shown in Figure 27 and Figure 28, the following functions are supported:

- CFM can be enabled or disabled on a SAP or SDP bindings basis.
- The eight ETH-CFM levels are suggested to be broken up numerically between customer 7-5, service provider 4-3 and Operator 2-1. Level 0 is meant to monitor direct connections without any MIPs and should be reserved for port-based facility MEPs. These can be configured, deleted or modified.
- Up and/or down MEP with an MEP-ID on a SAP and SDP binding for each MD level can be configured, modified, or deleted. Each MEP is uniquely identified by the MA-ID, MEP-ID tuple.
  → MEP creation on a SAP is allowed only for Ethernet ports (with null, q-tags, qinq encapsulations).
- MIP creation on a SAP and SDP binding for each MD level can be enabled and disabled. MIP creation is automatic or manual when it is enabled. When MIP creation is disabled for an MD level, the existing MIP is removed.
  → MIP creation is not supported on mesh SDP bindings.

Facility MEPs

Facility MEPs have been introduced to improve scalability, reduce operational overhead, and provide fate sharing without requiring service MEPs. This allows for fault notification for Epipe services that share a common transport. Facility MEPs recognize failure based solely on ETH-CFM detection mechanisms.

There are a total of four facility MEPs, as described below:

- Port (physical) — Detects port failure where LoS may be hidden by some intervening network
- LAG (logical) — Validates the connectivity of the LAG entity
- Tunnel (logical) — Enables fate sharing of a MEP configured on a QinQ encapsulated access LAG and outer VLAN-ID.
- Router IP Interface (logical) — Validates the Layer 2 connectivity between IP endpoints (troubleshooting only – no CCM functions)

In general, a Facility MEP detects failure conditions using ETH-CFM at the Ethernet Transport layer. The detection is based solely on the MEP entering a fault state as a result of ETH-CC. Conditions outside the scope of ETH-CFM do not directly influence the state of the MEP. However, these outside influences have indirect influence. For example, upon a failure of a port, CCM messages cannot reach the destination. This condition causes the MEP to enter a fault state after the 3.5*interval expires, with the only exception being the acceptance of AIS on a Tunnel MEP. AIS received on all other facilities MEPs are discarded silently when normal level matching targets the local facility MEP.

Facility MEPs are supported as part of a down MEP only. Facility MEPs validate the point to point Ethernet transport between two end points. Facility MEPs do not validate switching functions that are not part of the point to point Ethernet transport. Instead, service MEPs validate switching functions that are not part of the point to point Ethernet transport.

A facility MEP allows for the scaling improvements using fate sharing and leveraging OAM mapping. The OAM mapping functions are part of the fault propagation functions and allow ETH-CFM to move from alarms only to network actions. Service based MEPs are not required to generate AIS in reaction to a facility MEP fault. OAM mapping and fault generation, either the R8.0 function or the AIS function as part of a facility MEP) are only available on Epipe services.There is no equivalent AIS generation as part of the facility fault for VPLS, IES, and VPRN. There is no service MEP required to have the SAP transition in the VPLS, IES, and VPRN service context. Normal SAP transition functions does not occur when these services are configured to accept the tunnel fault, or in reaction to a facility fault, where the underlying port or LAG transitions the SAP.

Note: Do not exceed the platform-specific scaling limits. Since a single facility fault may trigger the generation of many service level faults, ensure the specific ETH-CFM processing power of the network element and any configured rate controlling features for the service are not exceed. Exceeding the network element scaling properties may lead to OAM packet loss during processing and result in undesirable behavior.

The implementation of facility MEPs must adhere to all platform-specific specifications. For example, sub-second enabled CCM MEPs are supported on port based MEPs. However, any platform restrictions preventing the sub-second enabled MEPs override this capability and require the operator to configure CCM intervals that are supported for that specific platform.

Facility MEPs are created in the same manner as service MEPs, both related to the ETH-CFM domain and association. However, the association used to build the facility MEP does not include a bridge-identifier. The CLI ensures that a bridge id is not configured when the association is applied to a facility MEP.

Service MEPs and Facility MEPs may communicate with each other, as long as all the matching criteria are met. Since facility MEPs use the standard ETH-CFM packets, there is nothing contained in the packet that would identify an ETH-CFM packet as a facility MEP or Service MEP.

Only facility MEPs of 1 second and above are supported on the ports that are involved in an Eth-Ring (G.8032).

Common Actionable Failures

It is important to note that AIS operates independently from the **low-priority-defect** setting. The **low-priority-defect** setting configuration parameter affects only the ETH-CFM fault propagation and alarming outside the scope of AIS. By default, an fault in the CCM MEP state machine generates AIS when it is configured. Table 4 illustrates the ETH-CC defect condition groups, configured low-priority-defect setting, priority and defect as it applies to fault propagation. AIS maintains its own low-priority-defect option which can be used to exclude the CCM defect RDI from triggering the generation of AIS.

Table 4: Defect Conditions and Priority Settings

Defect	Low Priority Defect	Description	Causes	Priority
DefNone	n/a	No faults in the association	Normal operations	n/a
DefRDICCM	allDef	Remote Defect Indication	Feedback mechanism to inform unidirectional faults exist. It provides the feedback loop to the node with the unidirectional failure conditions	1
DefMACStatus (default)	macRemErrXcon	MAC Layer	Remote MEP is indicating a remote port or interface not operational.	2
DefRemoteCCM	remErrXon	No communication from remote peer.	MEP is not receiving CCM from a configured peer. The timeout of CCM occurs at 3.5x the local CC interval. As per the specification, this value is not configurable.	3
DefErrorCCM	errXcon	Remote and local configures do not match required parameters.	Caused by different interval timer, domain level issues (lower value arriving at a MEP configured with a higher value), MEP receiving CCM with its MEPID	4
DefXconn	Xcon	Cross Connected Service	The service is receiving CCM packets from a different association. This could indicate that two services have merged or there is a configuration error on one of the SAP or bindings of the service, incorrect association identification.	5

A facility MEP may trigger two distinct actions as a result of fault. Epipe services generate AIS that have been configured to do so as a result of a failure. The level of the AIS is derived from the facility MEP. Multiple **client-meg-levels** can be configured under the facility MEP to allow for operational efficiency in the event a change is required. However, only the lowest AIS level is generated for all the linked and applicable services. VPLS, IES and VRPN SAPs transition the SAP state that are configured to react to the facility MEP state. In addition, Epipe services may also take advantages of OAM and mapping functions.

Before implementing facility MEPs, it is important to understand the behavior of AIS and Fault propagation. Alcatel-Lucent advises that you strongly considered the following recommendations listed below before enabling or altering the configuration of any facility MEP. These steps must be tested on each individual network prior to building a maintenance operational procedure (MOP).

- Do not configure AIS on the facility MEP until the ETH-CCM has been verified. For instance, when a local MEP is configured with AIS prior to the completion of the remote MEP, the AIS is immediately generated when the MEP enters a fault state for all services linked to that facility MEP.
- Disable the **client-meg-level** configuration parameter when changes are being made to existing functional facility MEPs for AIS. Doing this stops the transmit function but maintains the ability to receive and understand AIS conditions from the network.
- Set the **low-priority-defect** parameter to **noXconn** in order to prevent the MEP from entering a defect state, triggering SAP transitions and OAM mapping reactions.

It is important to consider and select what types of fault conditions causes the MEP to enter a faulty state when using fault propagation functions.

The **ccm-hold-timers** supported on port-based MEPs configured with a sub-second interval. The **ccm-hold-timers** prevents the MEP from entering a failed state for 3.5 times the CCM interval plus the additional hold timer.

General Detection, Processing and Reaction

All Facility MEPs that support CCM functions must only have one remote MEP peer. Facilities MEPs validate point-to-point logical or physical Ethernet transports. Configure service MEPs if multipoint-service validation is required.

There are three distinct functions for a Facility MEP:

- General Detection: Determines that a fault has occurred. In this case, the MEP performs its normal functions such as: recognizing the fault condition, maintaining the local errors and reporting based on low-priority-setting, and taking no further action. This is the default.
- Fault Processing: By default, there is no action taken as a result of a MEP state machine transition beyond alarming. In order to take action which may include a SAP operational state change, generation of AIS, or fault propagation and mapping, the appropriate facility fault configuration parameter must be configured and enabled. The general reaction to a fault is described below. More details are including the section describing the functions of the individual facility MEPs.
  → Port—Affects link operational status of the port. Facility failure changes the operational state to Link Up. This indicates that the port has been brought down as a result of OAM MEP Fault. This operational state has the equivalent function to port down condition.
  → LAG—Affects link operational status of the LAG. Facility failure changes the operational state of the LAG to DOWN. This indicates that the LAG has be brought down as a result of OAM MEP Fault.
  → Tunnel MEP—Enters faulty state and will further impact the operational state of the SAPs linked to the tunnel MEP state.
    - Epipe SAP remains operationally up, SAP's flag set to **OamTunnelMEPFault**
    - Ipipe SAP remains operationally up, SAP's flag set to **OamTunnelMEPFault**
    - VPLS, IES and VPLS SAPs transition to operationally **down**, the SAP's flag is set to **OamTunnelMEPFault**

      SAP operational states and flags are affect only by the **tunnel-fault** configuration option.
  → Router IP Interface— Affects operational status of the IP Interface.

- Propagation: Services appropriately linked to the Facility MEP take the following service specific actions:
  - → Epipe generates AIS or use Fault Propagation and OAM mappings.
  - → VPLS does not propagate fault using AIS unless service-based MEPs are configured and contain MEP-specific AIS configuration. SAP transitions will occur when the facility MEP failure is recognized by the service.
  - → IES and VPRN, as Layer 3 functions, act as boundaries for Layer 2 fault processing. No propagation functions occur beyond what is currently available as part of fault propagation, SAP down.
- AIS-enable configuration options: Epipe services support the ais-enable configuration option under the SAP hierarchy level. This structure, outside of the MEP context, creates a special link between the Epipe service SAP and the facility MEP. If a facility MEP enters a fault state, all Epipe service SAPs with this configuration generate lowest-level AIS at the level configured under the facility MEP. As with fault propagation, AIS generation is restricted to Epipe services only. The actions taken by the other services is described in more detail in the relevant facility MEP sections.

  NOTE: Facility MEPs do not support the generation of AIS to an explicitly configured endpoint. An explicitly configure endpoint abstracts multiple endpoints within its context, for example, pseudowire (PW) redundancy. Although the linkage of a facility MEP to an Epipe and AIS generation triggered as a result of the facility MEP failure can be configured AIS generation is not supported and will be unpredictable. When an explicit endpoint is configured service based MEPs are required when AIS generation is the desired behavior.

Port-Based MEP

There is an increase in services that share the same facilities, and that service-based ETH-CFM, although very granular, comes at an operational and scalability cost. Configuring a MEP on a physical port allows ETH-CFM to detect Ethernet transport failures, raise a facility alarm, and perform local fault processing. A facility event is coordinated to the services or functions using the affected port.

Port-based facility MEPs are able to run all supported on-demand and SAA, 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 ETH-CFM functions.

The port-based MEP is intended to validate physical connectivity to the peer MEP, provide on-demand and scheduled troubleshooting, and performance management functions.

Port facility MEPs are advantageous in cases where port-to-port connectivity issues are obscured., similar to the deployment use cases for *IEEE 802.3 Clause 57 – Operation, Administration and Maintenance* (formerly 802.3ah). *Clause 57* specification limits the transmit rate to 10pps, or a send rate of 100ms. In order to detect port failure conditions between two peers faster, a port-based facility MEP may be configured to utilize the supported sub-second CCM intervals. Also, 1 second and above timers are available for configuration for cases where aggressive timers are not necessary. Note that all platform-specific requirements must be met for the desired interval. Since both ETH-CFM and IEEE 802.3 Clause 57 attempt to control the port state in event of protocol failure, these two functions are mutually exclusive and can not be configured on the same port.

Port-level ETH-CFM PDUs are sent untagged because they are not specific to any service or VLAN. The ETH-CFM packets generated from a port-based facility MEP must use an ETH-CFM level of 0 or 1. Any ETH-CFM PDU that arrives untagged on a port matching the level for the port based facility MEP will be terminated and processed by the port based MEP.

Do not use MEPs configured with level 0 to validate logical transport or services. Consideration should be given to blocking all non-customer (5-7) levels at the entry point of the network.

It is not expected that faults from other parts of the network will be propagate and terminated on a port-based facility MEP. This type of facility MEP provides a one-to-one validation with a single remote MEP across on a physical port, allowing locally detected faults to be propagated to the endpoints of the network.

A physical port may only have a single port based facility MEP. Since the purpose of the MEP is to control the port state, more than one is not required per port. The MEP must be configured with the **direction-down** option.

Port based MEPs are supported in both the IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 contexts. Therefore, the Y.1731 context must be configured in order to run functions beyond those that are described as part of the IEEE 802.1ag specification.

When a port enters the link up operational state due to ETH-CFM, the MEP continues to transmit and received in order to properly clear the condition. However, when the port fails for reasons that are not specific to ETH-CFM, it stops transmit and receive functions until the condition is cleared. This is different than the behavior of a service MEP, because facility MEPs only supports Down MEPs, while some service-based MEPs support UP and Down MEPs. In the case of UP MEPs, a single port failure may not prevent all the CCMs from egressing the node. So the operational method for service-based MEPs remains the same: continuing to increase the counter for CCM transmit in the event of port failure, regardless of the reason. The transmit ETH-CCM counters do not apply to sub-second CCM-enabled MEPs.

There are two types of port in the context of port-based facility MEPs. The first type are ports that are not part of a LAG, referred to as non-member ports. The second type of ports are ports that are part of a LAG, referred to member ports, and have slightly different reactions to fault. MEPs configured directly on either type of port will act the same. However, a MEP configured on a non-member port and a MEP configured on a member port handle fault propagation differently.

When a port-based facility MEP causes the port to enter the operational state Link Up, normal processing occurs for all higher level functions. If the port is a member port, unless the entire LAG enters a non-operational state, the SAP configured on the LAG remains operational. A facility MEP on a member port has no direct influence on the SAP. The purpose of a facility MEP on a member port is to provide feedback to the LAG. The LAG performs the normal computations in response to a port down condition. A facility MEP configured on a non-member port does have direct control over the SAPs configured on the port. Therefore, when a port fails, all the SAPs transitions to the operation state down. When this occurs, fault may be propagated using AIS for those Epipe services that are AIS-enabled under the SAO. For the services that have MEPs configured on the SAP or the binding, fault propagation occurs. For VPLS, IES and VPRN services, normal reaction to a SAP entering a down state occurs.

When a LAG is administratively shutdown, the member ports are shutdown automatically. As a result, packet reception is interrupted, causing ETH-CFM functions running on physical member ports to lose connectivity. Therefore, the CFM functions on member ports are somewhat tied to the LAG admin status in this case.

It is important to note that LAG convergence time is not affected by a facility MEP on a member port once the port has entered the link up operational state. The ETH-CFM failure of a port-based MEP acts as the trigger to transition the port.

Figure 29 on page 104 provides an example of how an ETH-CFM failure reacts with the various services that share that port. The green Epipe service generates AIS as a result of the port failure using the **client-meg-level** command configured on the port facility MEP. The multipoint service takes location configured action when the SAP transitions to the down operational state. The blue Epipe service is not affected by the port link up state as a result of ETH-CFM fault.

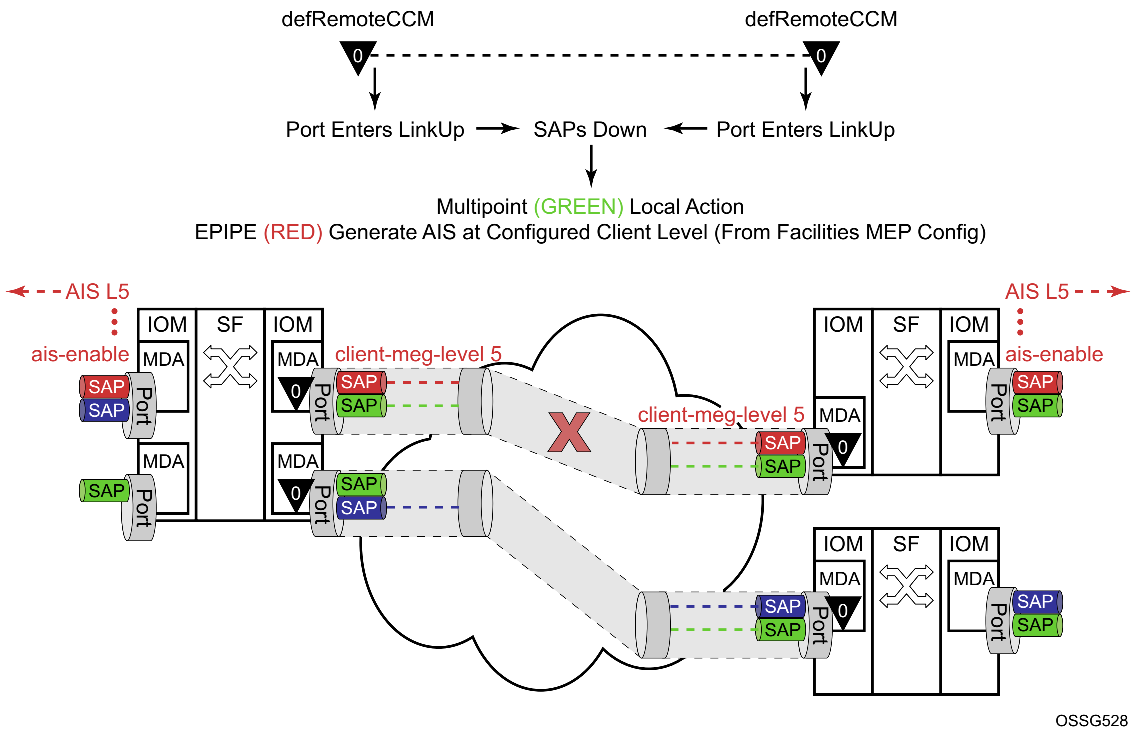

Figure 29: Fault Handling Non-Member Port

A debounce function has been implemented to prevent notifying every port state change if a port bounces multiple times within a window. Up to four notifications will be accepted in a three second window. If the third port state is a down state change the fourth will be ignored. If the fourth port state change is a down state change it will be processed. After that no further state changes will be accepted for the duration of the three second timer. This helps ensure that the port is not artificially held in the UP state when it is not operation. Following the processing of that last port state change, the third or fourth, the latest state change will be held and processed at the expiration of the three second hold timer.

Example: Port-Based MEP Configuration

The following illustration, Figure 30, provides an example of how port-based MEPs and defect conditions translate into service awareness without service-based MEPs. From the two nodes perspective, they are aware they are directly connected at the port. The two nodes are unaware of any of the cross connections that allow this to occur.

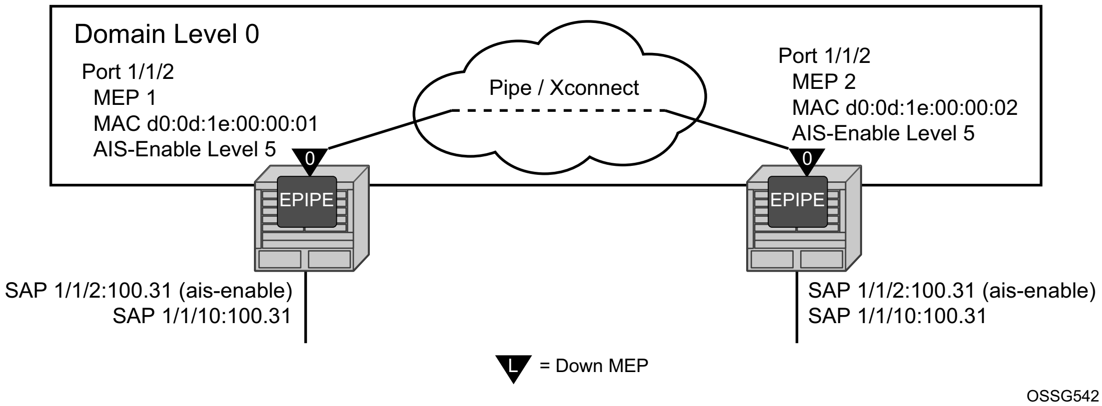

Figure 30: Port-Based MEP Example

Configure port-based MEPs with the **facility-fault** option and **ais-enable client-meg-level** command. When the MEP enters any defect state, an AIS is generated to any Epipe service that has the ais-enable configured under the **sap>eth-cfm** hierarchy.

NODE1

```
config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 10 format none level 0
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityPort0"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 2
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>port# info
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            eth-cfm
                mep 1 domain 10 association 1
                    ais-enable
                        client-meg-level 5
                    exit
                    facility-fault
              ccm-enable
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:00:01
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>service>epipe# info
```

```
---------------------------------------------
            sap 1/1/2:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    ais-enable
                exit
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
            exit
            no shutdown
---------------------------------------------
```

NODE2

```
config>eth-cfm# info
---------------------------------------------
        domain 10 format none level 0
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityPort0"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 1
            exit
        exit
---------------------------------------------

config>port# info
---------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            eth-cfm
                mep 2 domain 10 association 1
                    ais-enable
                        client-meg-level 5
                    exit
                    facility-fault
                    ccm-enable
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:00:02
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
        exit
        no shutdown
---------------------------------------------

config>service>epipe# info
---------------------------------------------
            sap 1/1/2:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    ais-enable
                exit
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
            exit
            no shutdown
---------------------------------------------
```

There are two different levels of fault to consider: Port State/Operational State driven by the low-priority-defect setting and the generation of AIS driven by the defect state for the MEP.

If the low-priority-defect is left at the default macRemErrXcon setting, then port state may not match on both nodes. If an unidirectional failure is introduced for port-based MEPs, then RDI is received on one of the nodes and the other node would report and react to RemoteCCM (timeout). The RDI defect is below the default low-priority-defect in priority, and the port would remain operationally UP and the port state would remain UP. The MEP that has timed out the peer MEP takes port level action because this defect is higher in priority than the default low-priority-defect. The port state is recorded as Link Up and the Port is operationally down with a **Reason Down : ethCfmFault**. To avoid this inconsistency, set the **low-priority-defect** setting to detection unidirectional failures using the allDef option.

The following show commands reveal the condition mentioned above within the network. Node 1 is receiving RDI and Node 2 has timed out its peer MEP.

NODE1

```
#show port
===============================================================================
Ports on Slot 1
===============================================================================
Port        Admin Link Port    Cfg  Oper LAG/ Port Port Port   C/QS/S/XFP/
Id          State      State   MTU  MTU  Bndl Mode Encp Type   MDIMDX
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
…snip..
1/1/2       Up    Yes  Up      1522 1522    - accs qinq xcme
…snip..


#show port 1/1/2
===============================================================================
Ethernet Interface
===============================================================================
Description        : 10/100/Gig Ethernet SFP
Interface          : 1/1/2                      Oper Speed       : 1 Gbps
Link-level         : Ethernet                   Config Speed     : 1 Gbps
Admin State        : up                         Oper Duplex      : full
Oper State         : up                         Config Duplex    : full
Physical Link      : Yes                        MTU              : 1522
…snip…

#show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 10 association 1
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index           : 10                       Direction        : Down
Ma-index           : 1                        Admin            : Enabled
MepId              : 1                        CCM-Enable       : Disabled
Port               : 1/1/2                    VLAN             : 0
Description        : (Not Specified)
FngState           : fngReset                 ControlMep       : False
LowestDefectPri    : macRemErrXcon            HighestDefect    : none
Defect Flags       : bDefRDICCM
```

```
Mac Address        : d0:0d:1e:00:00:01        ControlMep        : False
CcmLtmPriority     : 7
CcmTx              : 1481                     CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation  : disabled                 FacilityFault     : Notify
MA-CcmInterval     : 1                        MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold  : 3(sec)                   MD-Level          : 0
Eth-Ais:           : Enabled                  Eth-Ais Rx Ais:   : No
Eth-Ais Tx Priorit*: 7                        Eth-Ais Rx Interv*: 1
Eth-Ais Tx Interva*: 1                        Eth-Ais Tx Counte*: 3019
Eth-Ais Tx Levels  : 5
Eth-Tst:           : Disabled
…snip…

# show service sap-using eth-cfm facility
===============================================================================
Service ETH-CFM Facility Information
===============================================================================
SapId             SvcId                        SAP AIS  SAP Tunnel SVC Tunnel
                                                        Fault      Fault
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/2:100.31      100                          Enabled  Accept     Ignore
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Facility SAPs: 1
===============================================================================

NODE2
# show port
===============================================================================
Ports on Slot 1
===============================================================================
Port        Admin Link Port    Cfg  Oper LAG/ Port Port Port   C/QS/S/XFP/
Id          State      State   MTU  MTU  Bndl Mode Encp Type   MDIMDX
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
…snip..
1/1/2       Up    Yes  Link Up 1522 1522    - accs qinq xcme
…snip..

# show port 1/1/2
===============================================================================
Ethernet Interface
===============================================================================
Description        : 10/100/Gig Ethernet SFP
Interface          : 1/1/2                      Oper Speed       : N/A
Link-level         : Ethernet                   Config Speed     : 1 Gbps
Admin State        : up                         Oper Duplex      : N/A
Oper State         : down                       Config Duplex    : full
Reason Down        : ethCfmFault
Physical Link      : Yes                        MTU              : 1522
…snip…

# show eth-cfm mep 2 domain 10 association 1
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index           : 10                       Direction         : Down
Ma-index           : 1                        Admin             : Enabled
MepId              : 2                        CCM-Enable        : Enabled
Port               : 1/1/2                    VLAN              : 0
Description        : (Not Specified)
```

```
FngState           : fngDefectReported        ControlMep        : False
LowestDefectPri    : macRemErrXcon            HighestDefect     : defRemoteCCM
Defect Flags       : bDefRemoteCCM
Mac Address        : d0:0d:1e:00:00:02        ControlMep        : False
CcmLtmPriority     : 7
CcmTx              : 5336                     CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation  : disabled                 FacilityFault     : Notify
MA-CcmInterval     : 1                        MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold  : 3(sec)                   MD-Level          : 0
Eth-Ais:           : Enabled                  Eth-Ais Rx Ais:   : No
Eth-Ais Tx Priorit*: 7                        Eth-Ais Rx Interv*: 1
Eth-Ais Tx Interva*: 1                        Eth-Ais Tx Counte*: 3515
Eth-Ais Tx Levels  : 5
Eth-Tst:           : Disabled
…snip…

# show service sap-using eth-cfm facility
===============================================================================
Service ETH-CFM Facility Information
===============================================================================
SapId            SvcId                        SAP AIS  SAP Tunnel SVC Tunnel
                                                       Fault      Fault
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/2:100.31     100                          Enabled  Accept     Ignore
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Facility SAPs: 1
===============================================================================
```

LAG Based MEP

LAG bundled ports provide both protection and scalability. Down MEPs configured on a LAG validates the connectivity of the LAG. Failure of this MEP causes the LAG to enter an operational down state. SAPs connected to the operationally down LAG transitions to operationally down. This triggers the configured reaction and processing similar to that of the port-based facility MEP. AIS is generated for those Epipe services with AIS enabled under the SAP. Local processing occurs for VPLS, IES and VPRN services that have experienced the SAP failure as a result of the LAG based SAP. Furthermore, fault propagation is invoked for any SAP with fault propagation operations enabled as a result of the failed LAG based SAP. LAG-based MEPs must be configured with a direction down.

LAG ETH-CFM PDUs are sent untagged because they are not specific to any service or VLAN. When running the combination of LAG-based MEPs and port-based MEPs, domain-level nesting rules must be adhered to for proper implementation, and is enforced by the CLI on the local node. As stated earlier, do not configure logical non-port-based MEPs, including service-based MEPs, to use level 0 for the ETH-CFM packets.

LAG-based MEPs are supported in both the IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731 contexts. Therefore, the Y.1731 context must be configured in order to run functions beyond those that are described as part of the IEEE 802.1ag standard. Since the recognition of fault is determined entirely by the ETH-CFM function, timeout conditions for the MEP occurs in 3.5 times the CCM interval. The LAG admin state or other failures that causes the LAG to completely fail, does not directly influence the MEP. The state of the MEP can only be influenced by the ETH-CFM function, specifically ETH-CC.

Since the LAG-based MEP selects a single member port to forward ETH-CFM packets, port-based facilities MEPs must be deployed to validate the individual member ports. Functional tests that require the ability to test individual member ports need to be performed from the port-based MEPs. The LAG-based MEPs validate only the LAG entity.

Figure 31 on page 111, provides an example how an ETH-CFM failure reacts with the various services that share that LAG. There is only one way the LAG state can trigger the propagation of failure, and that is using ETH-AIS. The carrier must enable CCM at the LAG level and a ETH-CCM defect condition exists. The red Epipe service generates AIS as a result of the LAG failure using the **client-meg-level** parameter configured on the LAG facility MEP. The green multipoint service takes location-configured action when the SAP transitions to the down operational state.

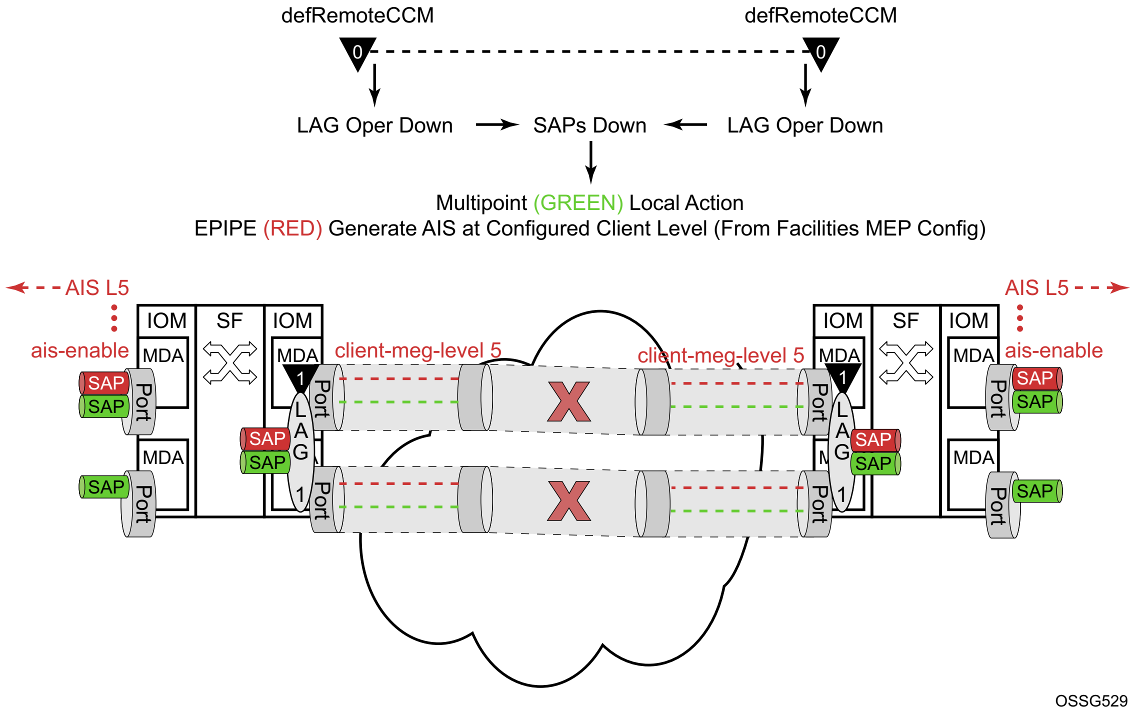

Figure 31: Fault Handling LAG MEP

LAG-based MEP are supported for MultiChassis LAG (MC-LAG) configurations.

A LAG facility MEP must not be configured with **facility-fault** when it is applied to an MC-LAG. Traffic will black hole when the LAG Facility MEP enters a defect state. The LAG enters an operational down state but the MC-LAG does not switch over to the peer node. This restriction does not include Tunnel Facility MEPs which are applied to a LAG with an outer VLAN. Tunnel facility MEPs do not control the operational state of the LAG because they are outer VLAN specific.

Example: LAG MEP Configuration

Figure 32 uses a port-based MEP to validate port-to-port connectivity.

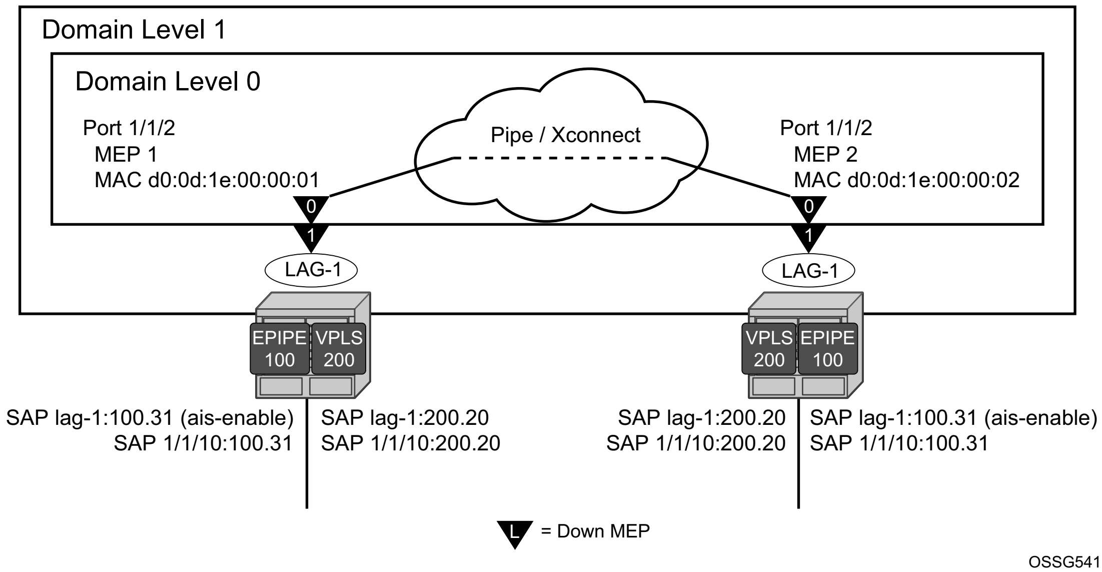

Figure 32: LAG MEP Example

With the introduction of the LAG, the port no longer has direct control over the services SAPs. The ais-enable command has been disabled from the port for this reason. The low-priority-defect condition has been modified to react to all defect conditions “allDef”, avoiding the unidirectional issue demonstrated in the previous port-based MEP example. A LAG MEP is built on top the LAG with the **facility-fault** option and **ais-enable** command with the associated client-meg-level. This allows the Epipe services to generate AIS when the LAG MEP enters any defect condition. This example introduce the use of a VPLS service. VPLS, IES and VPRN services do not support the generation of AIS as a result of a facility MEP failure. However, all service SAPs which correspond to the failed facility will transition to a down state. Epipe service also generates AIS in this example.

NODE1

```
config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 1 format none level 1
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityLag01"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 22
            exit
        exit
        domain 10 format none level 0
```

```
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityPort0"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 2
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>port# info
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            eth-cfm
                mep 1 domain 10 association 1
                    facility-fault
                    ccm-enable
                    low-priority-defect allDef
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:00:01
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
            autonegotiate limited
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>lag# info
----------------------------------------------
        mode access
        encap-type qinq
        eth-cfm
            mep 11 domain 1 association 1
                ais-enable
                    client-meg-level 5
                exit
              ccm-enable
                facility-fault
                low-priority-defect allDef
                no shutdown
            exit
        exit
        port 1/1/2
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>service# info
----------------------------------------------
        customer 1 create
            description "Default customer"
        exit
        epipe 100 customer 1 create
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    ais-enable
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
```

```
        exit
        vpls 200 customer 1 create
            stp
                shutdown
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:200.20 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:200.20 create
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
----------------------------------------------

NODE2
config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 1 format none level 1
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityLag01"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 11
            exit
        exit
        domain 10 format none level 0
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityPort0"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 1
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>port# info
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            eth-cfm
                mep 2 domain 10 association 1
                    facility-fault
                    ccm-enable
                    low-priority-defect allDef
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:00:02
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
            autonegotiate limited
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>lag# info
----------------------------------------------
        mode access
        encap-type qinq
        eth-cfm
            mep 22 domain 1 association 1
                ais-enable
                    client-meg-level 5
                exit
                facility-fault
```

```
            ccm-enable
            low-priority-defect allDef
            no shutdown
        exit
    exit
    port 1/1/2
    no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>service# info
----------------------------------------------
        customer 1 create
            description "Default customer"
        exit
        epipe 100 customer 1 create
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    ais-enable
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
        vpls 200 customer 1 create
            stp
                shutdown
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:200.20 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:200.20 create
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
----------------------------------------------
```

A fault is introduced that only affects the LAG MEP. The port MEP continues to validate the port, meaning that the port remains operationally up and the lag transitions to operation down. The LAG transition causes all the SAPs tied to the LAG to transition to down. The VPLS service reacts normally with the configured behavior as a result of a SAP down condition. The Epipe SAP also transitions to down, causing the operational state of the Epipe service to transition to down. In this case, AIS is enabled under the SAP in the service those AIS packets will still be generated out the mate SAP.

Output from one of the nodes is included below. Since both react in the same manner, output from both nodes is not shown.

NODE1

```
#show port
===============================================================================
Ports on Slot 1
===============================================================================
Port        Admin Link Port    Cfg  Oper LAG/ Port Port Port   C/QS/S/XFP/
Id          State      State   MTU  MTU  Bndl Mode Encp Type   MDIMDX
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
…snip..
1/1/2       Up    Yes  Up      1522 1522    - accs qinq xcme
…snip..


show eth-cfm mep 11 domain 1 association 1
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index          : 1                          Direction         : Down
Ma-index          : 1                          Admin             : Enabled
MepId             : 11                         CCM-Enable        : Disabled
Port              : lag-1                      VLAN              : 0
Description       : (Not Specified)
FngState          : fngDefectReported          ControlMep        : False
LowestDefectPri   : allDef                     HighestDefect     : defRDICCM
Defect Flags      : bDefRDICCM
Mac Address       : 90:f3:ff:00:01:41          ControlMep        : False
CcmLtmPriority    : 7
CcmTx             : 4428                       CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation : disabled                   FacilityFault     : Notify
MA-CcmInterval    : 1                          MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold : 3(sec)                     MD-Level          : 1
Eth-Ais:          : Enabled                    Eth-Ais Rx Ais:   : No
Eth-Ais Tx Priorit*: 7                         Eth-Ais Rx Interv*: 1
Eth-Ais Tx Interva*: 1                         Eth-Ais Tx Counte*: 1085
Eth-Ais Tx Levels  : 5
Eth-Tst:          : Disabled
…snip…

# show service sap-using eth-cfm facility
===============================================================================
Service ETH-CFM Facility Information
===============================================================================
SapId             SvcId                         SAP AIS   SAP Tunnel SVC Tunnel
                                                          Fault      Fault
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lag-1:100.31      100                           Enabled  Accept     Ignore
lag-1:200.20      200                           Disabled Accept     Ignore
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Facility SAPs: 2
===============================================================================

# show eth-cfm cfm-stack-table facility
===============================================================================
CFM Stack Table Defect Legend:
R = Rdi, M = MacStatus, C = RemoteCCM, E = ErrorCCM, X = XconCCM, A = AisRx
===============================================================================
CFM Facility Port Stack Table
===============================================================================
Port     Tunnel    Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/2     0          0 Down         10          1    1 d0:0d:1e:00:00:01 ------
===============================================================================
===============================================================================
CFM Facility LAG Stack Table
===============================================================================
Lag      Tunnel    Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
lag-1     0          1 Down          1          1   11 90:f3:ff:00:01:41 R-----
===============================================================================

A:Dut-C# show service id 1 sap 1/1/1 base
===============================================================================
Service Access Points(SAP)
===============================================================================
Service Id         : 1
SAP                : 1/1/1                    Encap             : null
Description        : (Not Specified)
Admin State        : Up                       Oper State        : Up
Flags              : None
Multi Svc Site     : None
Last Status Change : 02/24/2012 11:37:55
Last Mgmt Change   : 02/24/2012 11:31:32
Sub Type           : regular
Dot1Q Ethertype    : 0x8100                   QinQ Ethertype    : 0x8100
Split Horizon Group: (Not Specified)

Max Nbr of MAC Addr: No Limit                 Total MAC Addr    : 0
Learned MAC Addr   : 0                        Static MAC Addr   : 0
Admin MTU          : 1514                     Oper MTU          : 1514
Ingr IP Fltr-Id    : n/a                      Egr IP Fltr-Id    : n/a
Ingr Mac Fltr-Id   : n/a                      Egr Mac Fltr-Id   : n/a
Ingr IPv6 Fltr-Id  : n/a                      Egr IPv6 Fltr-Id  : n/a
tod-suite          : None                     qinq-pbit-marking : both
Ing Agg Rate Limit : max                      Egr Agg Rate Limit: max
Q Frame-Based Acct : Disabled
ARP Reply Agent    : Disabled                 Host Conn Verify  : Disabled
Mac Learning       : Enabled                  Discard Unkwn Srce: Disabled
Mac Aging          : Enabled                  Mac Pinning       : Disabled
BPDU Translation   : Disabled
L2PT Termination   : Disabled
Vlan-translation   : None

Acct. Pol          : None                     Collect Stats     : Disabled

Anti Spoofing      : None                     Dynamic Hosts     : Enabled
Avl Static Hosts   : 0                        Tot Static Hosts  : 0
Calling-Station-Id : n/a
Application Profile: None

Oper Group         : (none)                   Monitor Oper Grp  : (none)
Restr MacProt Src  : Disabled                 Restr MacUnpr Dst : Disabled
Auto Learn Mac Prot: Disabled                 RestProtSrcMacAct : Disable
Time to RetryReset : never                    Retries Left      : 3
Mac Move           : Blockable                Blockable Level   : Tertiary
Egr MCast Grp      :
Auth Policy        : None
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ETH-CFM SAP specifics
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Tunnel Faults      : n/a                      AIS               : Disabled
MC Prop-Hold-Timer : n/a                      V-MEP Filtering   : Disabled
===============================================================================
A:Dut-C#
```

Tunnel Based MEP

The concept of a logical tunnel carrying many unique and individual services has been deployed in many networks on QinQ encapsulated access ports where the outer VLAN represents the common transports and the inner VLAN represents the specific service. Typically, the tunnel transparently passes frames from multiple services through some common network. Tunnel MEPs are logically configured on the Port or LAG and outer VLAN for access ports use QinQ Ethernet encapsulation. Service processing is done after the tunnel MEP. This means that any service-based MEPs are required to be a higher level than that of the tunnel MEP. Tunnel MEPs are only supported on LAGs that are configured with QinQ encapsulation and must specify the outer VLAN.

The Tunnel MEP must validate connectivity between the tunnel end points. As with all facility MEPs, this is a point-to-point relationship between the local MEP and one remote MEP. By default, the MEP configured at the tunnel level performs only alarming functions. Actionable functions such as AIS, SAP transition, and fault propagation requires the operator to enable these functions.

The tunnel MEP must first be configured to take action when the MEP enters a fault state, similar to all other facilities MEPs. In order for the individual services to share the fate of the tunnel, each service must accept the facility MEP state. This is service-dependent and depends on the desired goals. Services share the tunnel fate based on the lag-id and the outer VLAN.

Epipe services support the **ais-enable** configuration option on the SAP. Enabling this option generates AIS in the event the tunnel MEP has entered a fault state as a result of ETH-CC failure, similar to other facility MEPs. However, since the individual SAPs configured within the different services are not directly affected by the tunnel MEP, an additional configuration is necessary to perform local SAP transitions, in the case of VPLS, EIS and VPRN services and OAM mapping functions for Epipe services.

The **tunnel-fault** service-level command configured on an Epipe allows SAP flags to be set and fault propagation and OAM mapping functions between technology. The operational state of the SAP remains up. The operator needs to determine if the AIS generation of fault propagation is the best approach in their specific network. It is possible to configure both **ais-enable** and **tunnel-fault** accept within the Epipe service. However, this may generate multiple ETH-CFM packets, or multiple actions as a result of a single failure.

The **tunnel-fault accept** service level option is also available under Epipe, VPLS and IES services hierarchy level within the CLI. This allows for a tunnel fault to share fate with these service SAPs. For the non-Epipe services, the SAP enters an operationally **down** state, and normal processing occurs as a result of the SAP transition. In order to generate any ETH-CC based fault propagation, **suspend-cmm** or **use-int-stat-tlv**, this requires service-based MEPs that are actively running CCM with a peer.

The **tunnel-fault** configuration options occur in two levels of the CLI hierarchy: service level and SAP level. Both of the levels within a service and within the SAP (whose underlying port and outer tag has a tunnel MEP) must be set to accept, in order to have the function enabled. By default the **tunnel-fault** is set to ignore at the service level and accept at the SAP level. This means that a single **tunnel-fault** accept at the service level will enable fault operations for all SAPs in the service. The operator is free to enable and disable on specific SAPs by choosing the ignore option under the individual SAP. The combination of **accept** at the service level and ignore at the SAP level prevents that specific SAP from recognizing fault. AIS generation for Epipe services is not controlled by the **tunnel-fault** configuration options.

Specific to tunnel MEPs, reception of AIS on the tunnel MEP causes AIS to be cut through to all Epipe services that have the ais-enabled command configured under the SAP. During a fault condition, it is important that the AIS configuration under the tunnel MEP not be modified. This causes increased network element CPU processing requirements and in scaled environments transitioning this command during a heavily loaded fault condition, where highly scaled SAPs are linked to the fate of the tunnel MEP, may cause the system to spend more than normal processing time to be spent dealing with this artificially induced clear and fault situation. It is not expected that operators perform these types of tasks in production networks. Reception of AIS will not trigger a fault condition or AIS to be cut through when sub second CCM intervals have been configured on the Tunnel MEP.

Service-based MEPs may also be configured as normal for all services. They perform normal processing tasks, including service-based MEP with fault propagation.

As with all other facility MEPs, use only ETH-CFM functions to cause the Tunnel MEP to enter the fault state. Tunnel MEPs support sub second ccm-intervals on selected hardware. Tunnel MEPs must be configured with a direction of down. UP MEPs are not supported as part of the facility MEP concept.

LAG-based MEPs and LAG-based tunnel MEPs cannot be configured on the same LAG. Port-based MEPs may be configured on the LAG member ports of a tunnel MEP as long as they follow the requirements for port-based MEPs on LAG member ports. All those consideration are applicable here, including nesting and port-level control only without propagation.

Port-based MEPs and Port-based tunnel MEPs cannot be configured on the same port.

LAG-based Tunnel MEPs are supported in MultiChassis LAG (MC-LAG) configuration. However, sub second CCM enabled intervals should not be configured when the LAG-based Tunnel MEP utilizes the transport of an MC-LAG. Only one second and above CCM intervals should be used. Not all platforms support sub second CCM enable Tunnel MEPs.

Tunnel MEPs are meant to propagate fault from one segment to the other for Epipe services. Figure 33 on page 120 shows how individual Epipes have SAPs connecting to a legacy network. A MEP is configured at the tunnel level and peers with a single remote peer MEP.

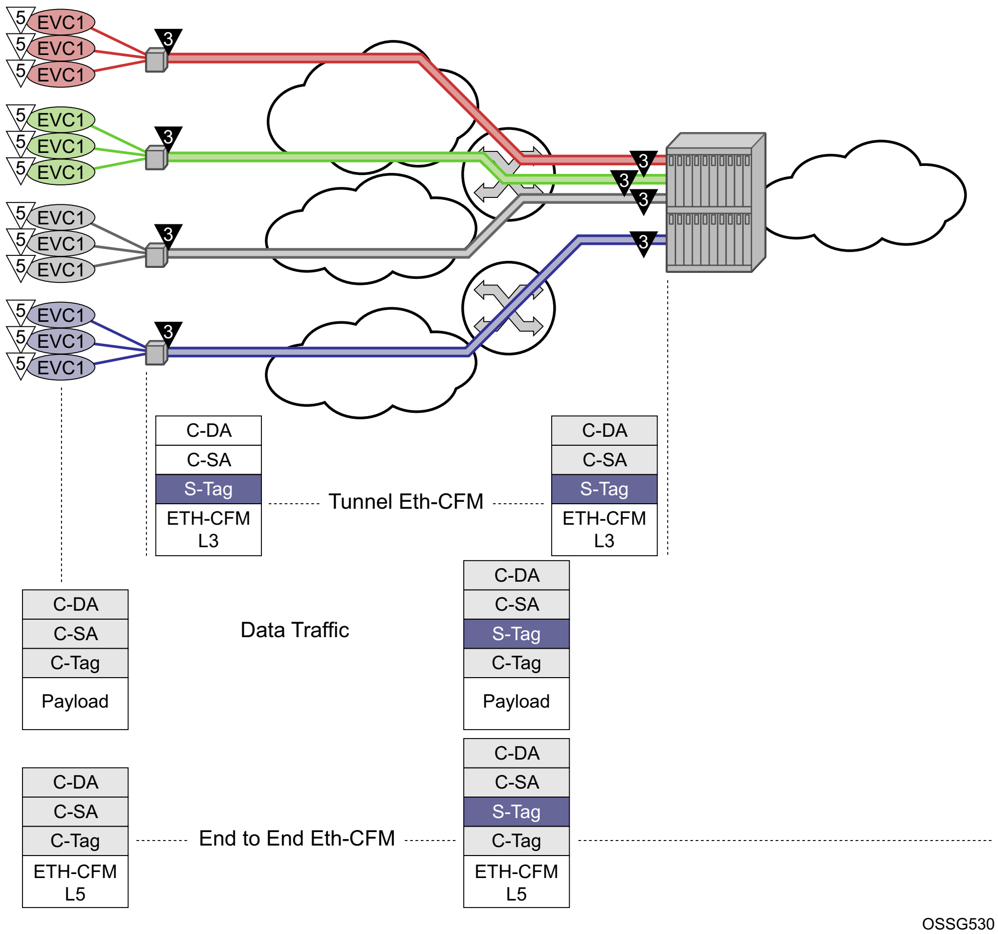

Figure 33: Tunnel Concepts and Encapsulation

This is only one example of a tagged service. The principles of a tunnel MEP may be applied to other service as applicable. Remember that tunnel MEPs are only supported on LAGs that are configured with QinQ encapsulation and must have an outer VLAN.

Individual services can be monitored end-to-end by placing a MEP on the service endpoint at the CPE, denoted by the MEP at level 5 on the individual EVC (customer levels 5-7). The Network Interface Demarcation (NID) typically places a single tag, outer or only, on the customer traffic. This is cross connected to the proper connection in the access network and eventually arrive on the Ethernet Aggregation Switch. The connection between the legacy or access network and the aggregation switch must be either a LAG bundle or MC-LAG in order for tunnel MEPs to be configured.

Since there can be a large number of services transported by a single tunnel, the MEP executing at the tunnel-level reduces network overhead and simplifies the configuration. It is important to note that all services in the tunnel must share a common physical path.

A SAP is needed in order for the Tunnel MEP to extract the tunnel MEP ETH-CFM packets at the appropriate level. No SAP record is created by default. A service must already exist that includes a SAP in the form lag-id:vid.* or lag-id:vid.0 where the vid matches the outer VLAN in which the tunnel is to monitor. Since the ETH-CFM traffic arrives at the Ethernet aggregation node as a single outer tag with no inner tag, the operator may want to consider the ability to configure the lag-id:vid.0 to accept untagged only frames with the matching outer tag and no inner tag. The global command **configure>system->ethernet>new-qinq-untagged-sap** is available to enable this functionality. By default both the vid.* and vid.0 accepts all packets that match the outer vid and any inner vid. If no SAP record exists for this VLAN, one must be created manually. Manually creating this SAP requires a service context. Alcatel-Lucent recommends that an Epipe service be configured with this single SAP, preventing any flooding of packets. It is possible to use a VPLS instance and combine many tunnel SAP records into a single service instance. However, configuration errors may result in leakage because of the multipoint nature of a VPLS service. Regardless of the service type chosen, it should be in a shutdown state. Also, normal ETH-CFM rules apply. ETH-CFM packets arriving on the SAP passes all ETH-CFM packets at and below the tunnel MEP to the ETH-CFM application for processing.

The goal of a Tunnel MEP is to validate an attachment circuit and relate the state to services that share the same LAG and outer VLAN to other services across the network. Tunnel MEPs are not intended for propagating fault between two endpoints that share the same LAG and outer VLAN. For this reason, locally switched circuits that share the same LAG and the same outer tag must not use the **ais-enable** function under those SAPs. As an example, lag-1 may have two SAPs associated with it: lag-1:1.1 and lag-1:1.2. These two SAP represent two different endpoints on the same LAG using the same outer VLAN. In this case, if the ais-enable is configured under both SAPs, AIS functionality does not work properly. Normal fault propagation could be used in this case instead. Since the tunnel MEP is validating the common physical path and these two MEPs share the common physical path, there is no reason to propagate fault. Service-based MEPs could be configured on the endpoints in order to validate the connectivity between the two endpoints when this type of model is deployed. However, two SAPs that are connected to different LAGs is a supported configuration. An example of this would be lag-1:1.1 and lag-2:1.1.

Sub second Tunnel MEPs will be monitored for every three seconds to ensure that they are not continuously bouncing and consuming an unfair allocation of ETH-CFM resources. A sub second MEP will only be allowed three operational status changes in a three second window before holding the state for the remaining time in that window. Messages will be paced from Tunnel MEPs. Fault propagation depends on factors such as how busy the node is, or how scaled the node configuration is.

Five percent of the operational/negotiated port speed not physical speed is available for Tunnel MEP control traffic. When applying this to the LAG-based Tunnel MEPs the five percent is derived from the lowest speed of a single member port in the bundle. If this bandwidth percentage required for ETH-CFM is exceeded the ETH-CFM packets will not be able to be sent and failures will occur. As an example, a physical port of 1Gbps that has negotiated an operational speed of 100Mbps with a peer will be allowed to send up to a maximum of 5Mbps of Tunnel MEP control traffic.

Example: Tunnel MEP Configuration

Figure 34 shows how fate can be shared between the Tunnel MEP and the services configured on the same LAG and outer VLAN.

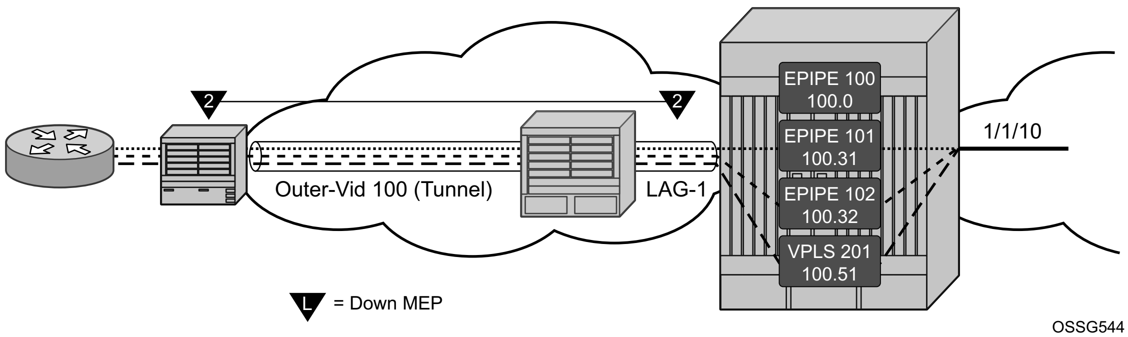

Figure 34: Tunnel MEP Example

In this example, a single Tunnel, LAG-1 outer VLAN 100, carries three services. Epipe 101, Epipe 102 and VPLS 201 are the service extraction points on the aggregation node. Epipe 100 is the extraction point for the Tunnel MEP eth-cfm traffic. This is a single SAP Epipe that is operationally shutdown. One common configuration error when using Tunnel MEPs is the lack extraction on the aggregation node, causing unidirectional failures. The aggregation node is sending eth-cfm traffic to the NID, but is not extracting the eth-cfm traffic that the NID is sending.

Epipe 101 is configured to accept the tunnel MEP fate and generate AIS.

Epipe 102 is configured to accept the tunnel MEP state and apply fault propagation rules. If the network-side mate were an SDP binding, then the applicable setting of the LDP status bits are in the header. Since this example uses an Ethernet SAP as the mate, and only tunnel fault-accept is configured with no ais-enable, only the SAP flag is set to indicate an error.

VPLS 201 also shares the fate of the tunnel MEP. The tunnel-fault accept transitions the SAP to operationally down. Any configured event that occurs because of a SAP down for the VPLS also occur.

Only the configuration for the aggregation node is shown below. The NID configuration is not required to show how this function works.

Aggregation node

```
config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 2 format none level 2
            association 1 format icc-based name "FacilityTun01"
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 101
```

```
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>lag# info
----------------------------------------------
        mode access
        encap-type qinq
        eth-cfm
            mep 100 domain 2 association 1 vlan 100
                description "Tunnel Facility MEP - Do NOT Delete"
                ais-enable
                    client-meg-level 5
                exit
                facility-fault
                ccm-enable
                low-priority-defect allDef
                no shutdown
            exit
        exit
        port 1/1/2
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>service# info
----------------------------------------------
        customer 1 create
            description "Default customer"
        exit
        epipe 100 customer 1 create
            shutdown
            description "Tunnel Extraction Service"
            sap lag-1:100.0 create
            exit
        exit
        epipe 101 customer 1 create
            description "Customer Service 100.31"
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    ais-enable
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
        epipe 102 customer 1 create
            description "Customer Service 100.32"
            eth-cfm
                tunnel-fault accept
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:100.32 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.32 create
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
        vpls 201 customer 1 create
            description "Customer Service 100.51"
```

```
            stp
                shutdown
            exit
            eth-cfm
                tunnel-fault accept
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:100.51 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.51 create
            exit
            no shutdown
        exit
----------------------------------------------


# show eth-cfm mep 100 domain 2 association 1
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index           : 2                          Direction         : Down
Ma-index           : 1                          Admin             : Enabled
MepId              : 100                        CCM-Enable        : Enabled
Port               : lag-1                      VLAN              : 100
Description        : Tunnel Facility MEP - Do NOT Delete
FngState           : fngReset                   ControlMep        : False
LowestDefectPri    : allDef                     HighestDefect     : none
Defect Flags       : None
Mac Address        : 90:f3:ff:00:01:41          ControlMep        : False
CcmLtmPriority     : 7
CcmTx              : 3958                       CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation  : disabled                   FacilityFault     : Notify
MA-CcmInterval     : 1                          MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold  : 3(sec)                     MD-Level          : 2
Eth-Ais:           : Enabled                    Eth-Ais Rx Ais:   : No
Eth-Ais Tx Priorit*: 7                          Eth-Ais Rx Interv*: 1
Eth-Ais Tx Interva*: 1                          Eth-Ais Tx Counte*: 175
Eth-Ais Tx Levels  : 5
Eth-Tst:           : Disabled

Redundancy:
    MC-LAG State   : n/a

CcmLastFailure Frame:
    None

XconCcmFailure Frame:
    None
===============================================================================

# show eth-cfm cfm-stack-table facility all-tunnel-meps
===============================================================================
CFM Stack Table Defect Legend:
R = Rdi, M = MacStatus, C = RemoteCCM, E = ErrorCCM, X = XconCCM, A = AisRx

===============================================================================
CFM Facility LAG Stack Table
===============================================================================
Lag      Tunnel    Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
lag-1     100        2 Down          2          1  100 90:f3:ff:00:01:41 ------
===============================================================================

# show service sap-using eth-cfm facility

===============================================================================
Service ETH-CFM Facility Information
===============================================================================
SapId            SvcId                           SAP AIS  SAP Tunnel SVC Tunnel
                                                          Fault      Fault
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lag-1:100.0      100                             Disabled Accept     Ignore
lag-1:100.31     101                             Enabled  Accept     Ignore
lag-1:100.32     102                             Disabled Accept     Accept
lag-1:100.51     201                             Disabled Accept     Accept
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Facility SAPs: 4
===============================================================================
```

When the tunnel MEP enters a fault state

- Epipe 101 will start to generate AIS out the mate sap
- Epipe 102 SAP flag will be set
- VPLS 201 SAP will go down

Output from one of the nodes is included below. Since both will react in the same manner output from both nodes is not required.

Aggregation node

```
# show eth-cfm cfm-stack-table facility all-tunnel-meps
===============================================================================
CFM Stack Table Defect Legend:
R = Rdi, M = MacStatus, C = RemoteCCM, E = ErrorCCM, X = XconCCM, A = AisRx
===============================================================================
CFM Facility LAG Stack Table
===============================================================================
Lag      Tunnel    Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lag-1     100        2 Down          2          1  100 90:f3:ff:00:01:41 --C---
===============================================================================

# show service sap-using eth-cfm facility tunnel 100
===============================================================================
Service ETH-CFM Facility Information
===============================================================================
SapId            SvcId                           SAP AIS  SAP Tunnel SVC Tunnel
                                                          Fault      Fault
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lag-1:100.0      100                             Disabled Accept     Ignore
lag-1:100.31     101                             Enabled  Accept     Ignore
lag-1:100.32     102                             Disabled Accept     Accept
lag-1:100.51     201                             Disabled Accept     Accept
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
No. of Facility SAPs: 4
===============================================================================

# show eth-cfm mep 100 domain 2 association 1
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index           : 2                        Direction         : Down
Ma-index           : 1                        Admin             : Enabled
MepId              : 100                      CCM-Enable        : Enabled
Port               : lag-1                    VLAN              : 100
Description        : Tunnel Facility MEP - Do NOT Delete
FngState           : fngDefectReported        ControlMep        : False
LowestDefectPri    : allDef                   HighestDefect     : defRemoteCCM
Defect Flags       : bDefRemoteCCM
Mac Address        : 90:f3:ff:00:01:41        ControlMep        : False
CcmLtmPriority     : 7
CcmTx              : 4211                     CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation  : disabled                 FacilityFault     : Notify
MA-CcmInterval     : 1                        MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold  : 3(sec)                   MD-Level          : 2
Eth-Ais:           : Enabled                  Eth-Ais Rx Ais:   : No
Eth-Ais Tx Priorit*: 7                        Eth-Ais Rx Interv*: 1
Eth-Ais Tx Interva*: 1                        Eth-Ais Tx Counte*: 215
Eth-Ais Tx Levels  : 5
Eth-Tst:           : Disabled

Redundancy:
    MC-LAG State   : n/a

CcmLastFailure Frame:
    None

XconCcmFailure Frame:
    None
===============================================================================

show service id 101 base
===============================================================================
Service Basic Information
===============================================================================
Service Id        : 101                 Vpn Id            : 0
Service Type      : Epipe
Name              : (Not Specified)
Description       : Customer Service 100.31
Customer Id       : 1
Last Status Change: 02/04/2010 15:53:12
Last Mgmt Change  : 02/04/2010 16:31:00
Admin State       : Up                  Oper State        : Up
MTU               : 1514
Vc Switching      : False
SAP Count         : 2                   SDP Bind Count    : 0
Per Svc Hashing   : Disabled
Force QTag Fwd    : Disabled

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Service Access & Destination Points
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Identifier                               Type         AdmMTU  OprMTU  Adm  Opr
```

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
sap:1/1/10:100.31                        qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
sap:lag-1:100.31                         qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
===============================================================================

# show service id 102 base
===============================================================================
Service Basic Information
===============================================================================
Service Id        : 102                 Vpn Id            : 0
Service Type      : Epipe
Name              : (Not Specified)
Description       : Customer Service 100.32
Customer Id       : 1
Last Status Change: 02/04/2010 15:45:07
Last Mgmt Change  : 02/04/2010 16:30:43
Admin State       : Up                  Oper State        : Up
MTU               : 1514
Vc Switching      : False
SAP Count         : 2                   SDP Bind Count    : 0
Per Svc Hashing   : Disabled
Force QTag Fwd    : Disabled

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Service Access & Destination Points
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Identifier                               Type         AdmMTU  OprMTU  Adm  Opr
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
sap:1/1/10:100.32                        qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
sap:lag-1:100.32                         qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
===============================================================================

# show service id 102 sap lag-1:100.32
===============================================================================
Service Access Points(SAP)
===============================================================================
Service Id         : 102
SAP                : lag-1:100.32             Encap             : qinq
QinQ Dot1p         : Default
Description        : (Not Specified)
Admin State        : Up                       Oper State        : Up
Flags              : OamTunnelMEPFault
Multi Svc Site     : None
Last Status Change : 02/04/2010 15:45:07
Last Mgmt Change   : 02/04/2010 15:44:26

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ETH-CFM SAP specifics
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Tunnel Faults      : accept                   AIS               : Disabled
MC Prop-Hold-Timer : n/a
===============================================================================

# show service id 201 base
===============================================================================
Service Basic Information
===============================================================================
Service Id        : 201                 Vpn Id            : 0
Service Type      : VPLS
```

```
Name              : (Not Specified)
Description       : Customer Service 100.51
Customer Id       : 1
Last Status Change: 02/04/2010 15:46:03
Last Mgmt Change  : 02/04/2010 16:30:29
Admin State       : Up                    Oper State        : Up
MTU               : 1514                  Def. Mesh VC Id   : 201
SAP Count         : 2                     SDP Bind Count    : 0
Snd Flush on Fail : Disabled              Host Conn Verify  : Disabled
Propagate MacFlush: Disabled              Per Svc Hashing   : Disabled
Allow IP Intf Bind: Disabled
Def. Gateway IP   : None
Def. Gateway MAC  : None
Temp Flood Time   : Disabled              Temp Flood        : Inactive
Temp Flood Chg Cnt: 0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Service Access & Destination Points
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Identifier                               Type         AdmMTU  OprMTU  Adm  Opr
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
sap:1/1/10:100.51                        qinq         1522    1522    Up   Up
sap:lag-1:100.51                         qinq         1522    1522    Up   Down
===============================================================================
```

Router Interface MEP

MEPs and associated on-demand troubleshooting functions act as router interfaces that are part of the base routing instance. This feature allows the operator to verify Layer 2 transport that connects the Layer 3 interfaces.

Router interfaces MEPs are supported for all router interface instances (null port 1/1/1, dot1q port 1/1/3:vid, null LAG-lag-id and dot1q LAG-lag-id:vid).

Example: Router MEP Configuration

The following illustration, Figure 35, shows how a Router Facility MEP can be configured on a routed interface in the base router instance.

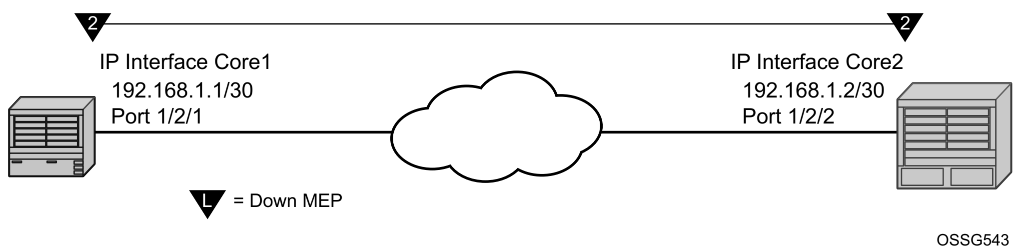

Figure 35: Router MEP Example

ETH-CFM tools for proactive management (ETH-CC), troubleshooting (Loopback, Linktrace, etc.) and profiling (Delay Measurement, etc.) are supported. The configuration and some ETH-CFM test commands are shown for Node1 (left). Following the on-demand test output, the configuration for Node 2 is included for completeness, without repeating the on-demand tests.

NODE1

```
config>port# info
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 2 format none level 2
            association 2 format icc-based name "FacilityRtr01"
            exit
```

```
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>router# info
----------------------------------------------
#--------------------------------------------------
echo "IP Configuration"
#--------------------------------------------------
        interface "Core1"
            address 192.168.1.1/30
            port 1/2/1
            eth-cfm
                mep 1 domain 2 association 2
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:00:01
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
        exit
        interface "system"
        exit
----------------------------------------------

# show eth-cfm cfm-stack-table facility all-router-interfaces
===============================================================================
CFM Stack Table Defect Legend:
R = Rdi, M = MacStatus, C = RemoteCCM, E = ErrorCCM, X = XconCCM, A = AisRx

===============================================================================
CFM Facility Interface Stack Table
===============================================================================
Interface          Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Core1                2 Down          2          2    1 d0:0d:1e:00:00:01 ------
===============================================================================

# show eth-cfm cfm-stack-table facility all-router-interfaces
===============================================================================
CFM Stack Table Defect Legend:
R = Rdi, M = MacStatus, C = RemoteCCM, E = ErrorCCM, X = XconCCM, A = AisRx

===============================================================================
CFM Facility Interface Stack Table
===============================================================================
Interface          Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Core1                2 Down          2          2    1 d0:0d:1e:00:00:01 ------
===============================================================================

# oam eth-cfm loopback d0:0d:1e:00:00:02 mep 1 domain 2 association 2
 send-count 5
Eth-Cfm Loopback Test Initiated: Mac-Address: d0:0d:1e:00:00:02, out service: 0
Sent 5 packets, received 5 packets [0 out-of-order, 0 Bad Msdu]

# oam eth-cfm linktrace d0:0d:1e:00:00:02 mep 1 domain 2 association
2
Index Ingress Mac          Egress Mac           Relay      Action
----- -------------------- -------------------- ---------- ----------
1     D0:0D:1E:00:00:02    00:00:00:00:00:00    n/a        terminate
----- -------------------- -------------------- ---------- ----------
```

```
No more responses received in the last 6 seconds.

# oam eth-cfm two-way-delay-test d0:0d:1e:00:00:02 mep 1 domain 2 association 2
Two-Way-Delay-Test Response:
Delay 1130 microseconds        Variation 63 microseconds

# oam eth-cfm two-way-delay-test d0:0d:1e:00:00:02 mep 1 domain 2 association 2
Two-Way-Delay-Test Response:
Delay 1218 microseconds        Variation 88 microseconds
```

NODE2

```
config>port# info
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 2 format none level 2
            association 2 format icc-based name "FacilityRtr01"
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>router# info
----------------------------------------------
#--------------------------------------------------
echo "IP Configuration"
#--------------------------------------------------
        interface "Core2"
            address 192.168.1.2/30
            port 1/2/2
            eth-cfm
                mep 2 domain 2 association 2
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:00:02
                    no shutdown
                exit
            exit
        exit
        interface "system"
        exit
----------------------------------------------
```

ETH-CFM and MC-LAG

By default, ETH-CFM Management Points (MEPs and MIPs) and MC-LAG operate independently. Alcatel-Lucent recommends not enabling fault propagation when the default behavior is in use. A global command is available in order to allow ETH-CFM the ability to track the state of the MC-LAG for MPs that are configured on MC-LAG ports. This feature does not allow MEPs to influence MC-LAG state. Since the MP relies heavily on the underlying MC-LAG construct, consideration must be given for the proper MC-LAG design and deployment. It is important to understand that the state of MC-LAG can be reflected in the state of the MPs which are configured on SAPs that are part MC-LAGs. For example, a SAP on a LAG that is part of an MC-LAG configuration can behave in a manner that more appropriately represents the MC-LAG.

ETH-CFM and MC-LAG Default Behavior

ETH-CFM MPs track the SAPs, bindings and facility independently. Therefore, when an MP is configured on a SAP which is not operationally up because of MC-LAG ETH-CFM defect, conditions are raised for what could be considered normal conditions. Figure 36 shows the default behavior for a point-to-point service without regard for MC-LAG. In the case below, the two up MEPs operating at level 4 on the affected SAPs set the **Interface-Status-TLV** bit in the ETH-CC header to represent the **isDown** condition, assuming ETH-CC is executing between the peer MEPs. This is the correct action based on the ETH-CFM perspective, SAPs are operationally **down**.

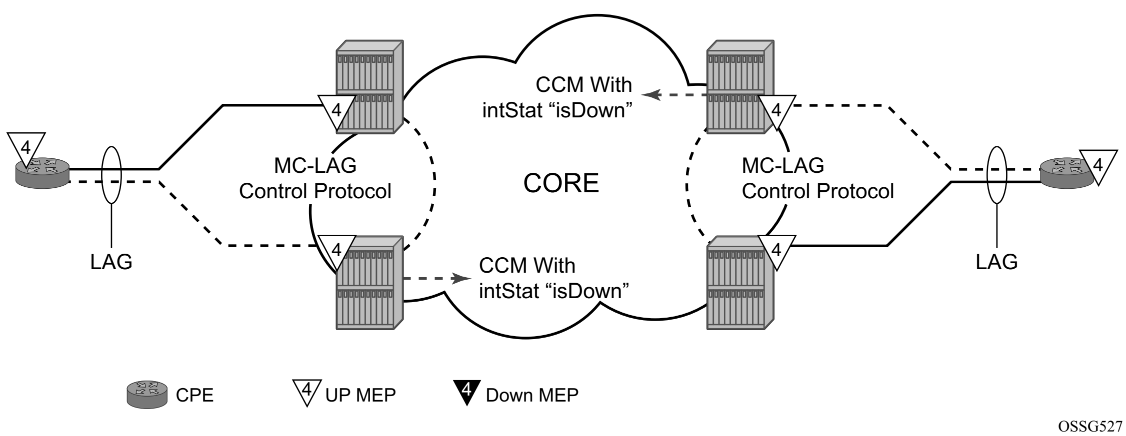

Figure 36: Independent Processing UP MEP Example

A similar condition exists if down MEPs are configured on the SAPs that are operationally down. Figure 37 shows how the same service configured with down MEPs would generate AIS, if enabled, toward the remote client at the configured client-meg-level, in the reverse direction of the MEP. This is also the proper behavior from the perspective ETH-CFM.

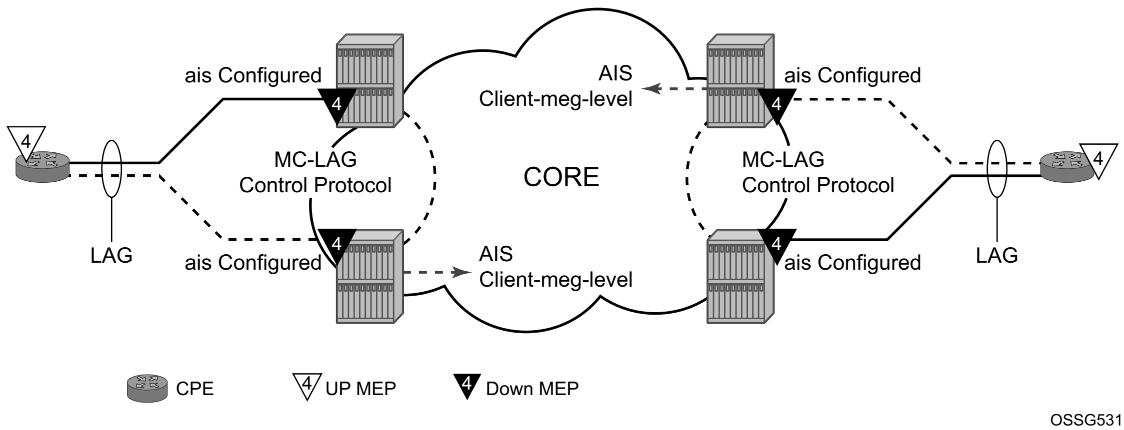

Figure 37: Independent Processing Down MEP Example

Linking ETH-CFM to MC-LAG State

Allowing ETH-CFM to understand the state of MC-LAG and adjust the behavior of the MP (MEP and MIP) according to that state has benefits.

MC-LAG represents the two upstream nodes as a single system to the node terminating a standard LAG. Linking the ETH-CFM MPs to the state of the MC-LAG allows the operator to configure MPs across the two boxes that appear the same. Under the default configuration, this would introduce various defect conditions to be raised and event conditions. However, when ETH-CFM is tracking the state of the MC-LAG, the MPs performs a role that represents the state of the resiliency mechanism. In order to enable this new behavior, configure the system-wide command **standby-mep-shutdown** under the **config>eth-cfm>redundancy>mc-lag** hierarchy.

When a MP is part of the active MC-LAG system, it performs as a normal MP: terminating, generating, responding to, and processing all appropriate ETH-CFM packets. An MP that is on the standby MC-LAG node enters a pseudo-shutdown state. These MPs terminates all ETH-CFM that are part of the regular interception process, but will not process them. They are silently discarded. Also, an MP that exists on a standby MC-LAG system does not generate any ETH-CFM packets. All proactive and on-demand functions are blocked on the standby MC-LAG node. When scheduled tests are executed through SAA these test will attempt to execute. The tests will record failures as a result of the MEP state. These failures are not representative of the network.

This feature relies on the proper configuration, design, and deployment of the MC-LAG protocol. There are numerous optimizations and configuration parameters that are available as part of the

MC-LAG functions. For example, by default, when a currently active MC-LAG port transitions to standby, by any means including manual operator intervention, the remote node terminating the standard LAG sees the LAG transition because all ports in the LAG are down for an instance in time. This is standard LAG behavior does not change as a result of the linkage of MP state to MC-LAG state. This transition causes the propagation of faults for MEPs configured on that node. Normal architectural LAG design must take these types of events into consideration. MC-LAG provides numerous tuning parameters that need to be considered before deploying in the field. These include a **hold-time down** option on the node terminating the standard LAG, as well as other parameters for revertive behavior such as the **hold-time** up option. It is important to ensure that the operator's specific environment be taken into consideration when tuning the MC-LAG parameters to avoid the propagation of error conditions during normal recover events. In the case that the resumption of data forwarding exceed the timeout value of a MEP (3.5 times the CCM-Interval), the appropriate defect conditions are raised.

ETH-CFM will register a fault propagation delay timer equal to **propagate-hold-time** under the **config>eth-cfm>redundancy>mc-lag** hierarchy (default of 1s) to delay notification of an event that may be a result of MC-LAG failover. This allows the system time to coordinate events and triggers that together represent the MC-LAG transition from active to standby.

A fixed timer value of 1s will delay an UP MEP from announcing a SAP down condition through CCM Interface-Status-TLV bits, is Down. ETH-CFM maintains a status of last sent to the UP MEPs peer. When the SAP transitions either to UP or DOWN that fault will be held for the fixed 1s interval and the last Interface-Status-TLV bits will set based on the previous transmission. If the condition, different from the previous sent, still exists at the end of the 1s fixed timer and when the next CCM interval expires, the representative value of the SAP will be sent in the Interface-Status-TLV. These two timers help to smooth out network transitions at the cost of propagation and clearing of faults.

When a node with ETH-CFM linked to MC-LAG is transitioning from standby to active ETH-CFM will assume there are no underlying conditions for any of the SAPs that are now part of the newly activating MC-LAG. The initial notification to an UP MEPs peer will not include any faults. It will assume that the transitioning SAPs are stabilizing as the switchover proceeds. The fixed 1s timer will be starting and a second CCM PDU based on the UP MEPs interval will be sent without any recognition of potential fault on the SAP. However, after the expiration of the fixed timer and on the next CCM-Interval, the Interface-Status-TLV will represent the state of the SAP.

In scaled environments it is important to configure the propagation-hold-time and the CCM intervals to achieve the desired goals. If these timers are set too aggressively, then fault and defect conditions may be generated during times of network stabilization. The use of fault propagation and AIS transmission needs to be carefully considered in environments where MC-LAG protection mechanisms are deployed. Timer values do not guarantee that transitional state will not be propagated to the peer. The propagation of such state may be more taxing and disruptive that allowing the transmission states to complete. For example, if AIS generation is being used in this type of solution the operator should use a 60s AIS interval to avoid transitional state from being advertised.

AIS generation is paced in a first come first serve model not to exceed the system capability, scale is dependent on the type of system. If AIS is configured in an MC-LAG solution the operator must make sure that the same MEPs on each system are configured to generate AIS and this number does not exceed the maximum. This would require the operator to configure both nodes with the same MEPs that can generate AIS and not exceed the system capacity. If the nodes are configured differently or exceed the system scale there is a very high potential where a transition may see a different set of MEPs pacing out the AIS than the original set of MEPs. There is no synchronization of AIS state across nodes.

Administrative functions, like **admin down**, are special cases. When the administrative state changes from **up** to **down**, the timer is bypassed and communication from ETH-CFM is immediate.

When an MP is configured in an MC-LAG environment, Alcatel-Lucent recommends that each aspect of the MP be configured the same, including MAC address. Also, although this may be obvious, both nodes participating in the MC-LAG requiring this functionality should include the global command in the **config>eth-cfm>redundancy>mc-lag>standby-mep>shutdown** context to avoid unpredictable behavior.

In summary, a SAP with ETH-CFM tracking the state of the MC-LAG represents the state of the MC-LAG. MPs configured on the standby MC-LAG ports enters a state similar to shutdown. MPs on the MC-LAG ports on the active MC-LAG ports performs all normal processing.

Example: ETH-CFM and MC-LAG Configuration

The following illustration, shows how MEPS can be linked to MC-LAG state. In this example, a service MEP is created on the LAG SAP on NODE1 within service VPLS 100. The MEPs configured on the MC-LAG nodes within service 100 are both configured the same. Both MEPs use the same MEP-ID, the same MAC address.

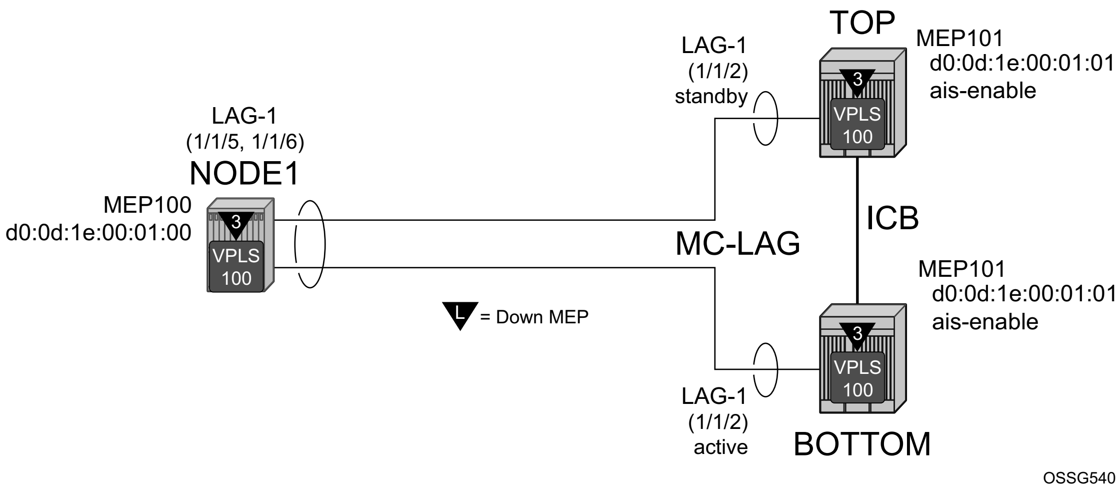

Figure 38: ETH-CFM and MC-LAG Example

Only one of the MEPs on the MC-LAG nodes is active for VPLS service 100. The other MEP is in a shutdown mode, so that even when the MC-LAG is in standby and the port state is **Link Up**, the MEP is in a pseudo shutdown state.

The following configuration example is not meant to provide all possible MC-LAG configuration statement to tune each provider's network. It does provide a base configuration to demonstrate the ETH-CFM feature.

NODE1

```
config>port# info (both ports)
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            autonegotiate limited
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------


config>lag# info
----------------------------------------------
 mode access
        encap-type qinq
        access
            adapt-qos link
        exit
        port 1/1/5
        port 1/1/6
        lacp active administrative-key 32768
        hold-time down 10
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------
```

```
config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 3 format none level 3
            association 1 format icc-based name "03-0000000100"
                bridge-identifier 100
                exit
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 101
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>service>vpls# info
----------------------------------------------
            stp
                shutdown
            exit
            sap 1/1/3:100.100 create
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.100 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 100 domain 3 association 1 direction down
                        ccm-enable
                        mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:00
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
----------------------------------------------


TOP (MC-LAG Standby)
config>port# info
----------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            autonegotiate limited
        exit
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>lag# info
----------------------------------------------
        mode access
        encap-type qinq
        access
            adapt-qos link
        exit
        port 1/1/2
        lacp active administrative-key 32768
        no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

config>router# info
----------------------------------------------
#--------------------------------------------------
```

```
echo "IP Configuration"
#--------------------------------------------------
        interface "Core2"
            address 192.168.1.2/30
            port 1/2/2
        exit
        interface "system"
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>redundancy# info
----------------------------------------------
        multi-chassis
            peer 192.168.1.1 create
                source-address 192.168.1.2
                mc-lag
                    lag 1 lacp-key 1 system-id 00:00:00:00:00:01 system-priority
 100
                    no shutdown
                exit
                no shutdown
            exit
        exit
        synchronize boot-env
----------------------------------------------

config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 3 format none level 3
            association 1 format icc-based name "03-0000000100"
                bridge-identifier 100
                exit
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 100
            exit
        exit
        redundancy
            mc-lag
                standby-mep-shutdown
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>service>vpls# info
----------------------------------------------
            stp
                shutdown
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.100 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 101 domain 3 association 1 direction down
                        exit
                        ccm-enable
                        mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:01
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
```

```
---------------------------------------------

# show lag 1
===============================================================================
Lag Data
===============================================================================
Lag-id         Adm     Opr     Port-Threshold   Up-Link-Count   MC Act/Stdby
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1              up      down    0                0               standby
===============================================================================

# show port
===============================================================================
Ports on Slot 1
===============================================================================
Port        Admin Link Port    Cfg  Oper LAG/ Port Port Port   C/QS/S/XFP/
Id          State      State   MTU  MTU  Bndl Mode Encp Type   MDIMDX
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
… snip …
1/1/2       Up    Yes  Link Up 1522 1522    1 accs qinq xcme
…snip…
==========================================================================


BOT (MC-LAG Active)
config>port# info
---------------------------------------------
        ethernet
            mode access
            encap-type qinq
            autonegotiate limited
        exit
        no shutdown
---------------------------------------------

config>lag# info
---------------------------------------------
        mode access
        encap-type qinq
        access
            adapt-qos link
        exit
        port 1/1/2
        lacp active administrative-key 32768
        no shutdown
---------------------------------------------

config>router# info
---------------------------------------------
#--------------------------------------------------
echo "IP Configuration"
#--------------------------------------------------
        interface "Core1"
            address 192.168.1.1/30
            port 1/2/1
        exit
        interface "system"
        exit
---------------------------------------------
```

```
config>redundancy# info
----------------------------------------------
        multi-chassis
            peer 192.168.1.2 create
                source-address 192.168.1.1
                mc-lag
                    lag 1 lacp-key 1 system-id 00:00:00:00:00:01 system-priority
 100
                    no shutdown
                exit
                no shutdown
            exit
        exit
        synchronize boot-env
----------------------------------------------

config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 3 format none level 3
            association 1 format icc-based name "03-0000000100"
                bridge-identifier 100
                exit
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 100
            exit
        exit
        redundancy
            mc-lag
                standby-mep-shutdown
            exit
        exit
----------------------------------------------

config>service>vpls# info
----------------------------------------------
            stp
                shutdown
            exit
            sap lag-1:100.100 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 101 domain 3 association 1 direction down
                        exit
                        ccm-enable
                        mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:01
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

# show lag 1
===============================================================================
Lag Data
===============================================================================
Lag-id         Adm     Opr     Port-Threshold   Up-Link-Count   MC Act/Stdby
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1              up      up      0                1               active
```

```
================================================================================

# show port
================================================================================
Ports on Slot 1
================================================================================
Port        Admin Link Port    Cfg  Oper LAG/ Port Port Port   C/QS/S/XFP/
Id          State      State   MTU  MTU  Bndl Mode Encp Type   MDIMDX
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
…snip…
1/1/2       Up    Yes  Up      1522 1522    1 accs qinq xcme
…snip…

================================================================================
```

ETH-CFM Features

CCM Hold Timers

In some cases the requirement exists to prevent a MEP from entering the defRemoteCCM defect, remote peer timeout, from more time than the standard 3.5 times the CCM-interval. Both the IEEE 802.1ag standard and ITU-T Y.1731 recommendation provide a non-configurable 3.5 times the CCM interval to determine a peer time out. However, when sub second CCM timers (10ms/100ms) are enabled the carrier may want to provide additional time for different network segments to converge before declaring a peer lost because of a timeout. In order to maintain compliance with the specifications the ccm-hold-timer down <delay-down> option has been introduced to artificially increase the amount of time it takes for a MEP to enter a failed state should the peer time out. This timer is only additive to CCM timeout conditions. All other CCM defect conditions, like defMACStatus, defXconCCM, and so on, will maintain their existing behavior of transitioning the MEP to a failed state and raising the proper defect condition without delay.

When the **ccm-hold-timer down** *delay-down* option is configured the following calculation is used to determine the remote peer time out (3.5 times the CCM-Interval + ccm-hold-timer delay-down).

This command is configured under the association. Only sub second CCM enabled MEPs support this hold timer. Ethernet-Tunnel Paths use a similar but slightly different approach and will continue to utilize the existing method. Ethernet-tunnels will be blocked from using this new hold timer.

It is possible to change this command on the fly without deleting it first. Simply entering the command with the new values will change to values without having to delete the command prior to the change.

It is possible to change the ccm-interval of a MEP on the fly without first deleting it. This means it is possible to change a sub second CCM enabled MEP to 1 second or above. The operator will be prevented from changing an association from a sub second CCM interval to a non-sub second CCM interval when **ccm-hold-timer** is configured in that association. The **ccm-hold-timer** must be removed using the no option prior to allowing the transition from sub second to non-sub second CCM interval.

MEP and MIP Support

The following is a general table that indicates the ETH-CFM support for the different services and endpoints. It is not meant to indicate the services that are supported or the requirements for those services on the individual platforms.

Service	Ethernet Connection	Down MEP	Up MEP	MIP	Virtual MEP
Epipe					No
	SAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Spoke-SDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VPLS					Yes
	SAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Spoke-SDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Mesh-SDP	Yes	Yes	No	-
B-VPLS					Yes
	SAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Spoke-SDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Mesh-SDP	Yes	Yes	No	-
I-VPLS					Yes
	SAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Spoke-SDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Mesh-SDP	Yes	Yes	No	-
M-VPLS					Yes
	SAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Spoke-SDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Mesh-SDP	Yes	Yes	No	-
PBB Epipe					No
	SAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Spoke-SDP	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Mesh-SDP	Yes	Yes	No	-
IES					No
	SAP	Yes	No	No	-
	Spoke-SDP (Interface)	Yes	No	No	-
VPRN					No
	SAP	Yes	No	No	-
	Spoke-SDP (Interface)	Yes	No	No	-
Note[1]	Ethernet-Ring (Data)	Yes	No	No	-

Note[1]: Ethernet-Tunnels and Ethernet-Rings are not configurable under all service types. Any service restrictions for MEP direction or MIP support will override the generic capability of the Ethernet-Tunnel or Ethernet-Ring MPs. Check the applicable user guide for applicability.

Configuring ETH-CFM Parameters

In general, see the 7950 XRS OAM and Diagnostics Guide for information about the ETH-CFM building blocks and functional aspects of tools that are available, as well as configuration examples and some sample tool usage. However, even though those configurations are not service-specific, some of the necessary building blocks required for the service configuration are discussed within this section.

Configuring ETH-CFM requires commands at two different hierarchy levels of the CLI.

The configuration under the config>eth-cfm hierarchy defines the domains, associations, and the applicable global parameters for each of those contexts, including the linkage to the service using the bridge-identifier option. Once this configuration is complete, the Management Points (MPs = MEPs and MIPs) may be defined referencing the appropriate global context.

As described in the 7950 XRS OAM and Diagnostics Guide, MEPs can be implemented at the service or the facility level. The focus of this guide is on how the ETH-CFM MPs are configured within the service hierarchy level. However, because of the wide range of features that the ITU-T has defined in recommendation Y.1731 (Fault Management, Performance Management and Protection Mechanisms) the features may be applied to other features and hierarchies. For example, Ethernet Ring Protection (G.8032) also make use of various ETH-CFM functions. Different section in this guide may contain ETH-CFM specific material as it applies to that specific feature.

Below is an example of how domains and associations could be constructed, illustrating how the different services are linked to the contexts.

```
config>eth-cfm# info
----------------------------------------------
        domain 3 format none level 3
            association 1 format icc-based name "03-0000000101"
                bridge-identifier 100
                exit
            exit
        exit
        domain 4 format none level 4
            association 1 format icc-based name "04-0000000102"
                bridge-identifier 100
                remote-mepid 200
                ccm-interval 60
                exit
            exit
        exit
```

The following configuration examples illustrate how different services make use of the domain and association configuration. It is important to note that the following examples cannot be all configured at the same instance because the service ID 100 cannot be spread across multiple services. An Epipe, VPLS, and IES service are shown in this example. Refer to the previous table that shows the services and the management points that are supported.

```
# configure service epipe 100 customer 1 create
* config>service>epipe# info
----------------------------------------------
            sap 1/1/2:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 111 domain 3 association 1 direction down
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:11
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 101 domain 4 association 1 direction up
                        mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:01
                        ccm-enable
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

# configure service vpls 100 customer 1 create
* config>service>vpls# info
----------------------------------------------
            sap 1/1/2:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 111 domain 3 association 1 direction down
                    mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:11
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            sap 1/1/10:100.31 create
                eth-cfm
                    mep 101 domain 4 association 1 direction up
                        mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:01
                        ccm-enable
                        no shutdown
                    exit
                exit
            exit
            no shutdown
----------------------------------------------

# configure service ies 100 customer 1 create
config>service>ies# info
----------------------------------------------
            interface "test" create
                address 10.1.1.1/30
                sap 1/1/9:100 create
                    eth-cfm
                        mep 111 domain 3 association 1 direction down
                            ccm-enable
                            no shutdown
                        exit
                    exit
                exit
```

```
            exit
            no shutdown
----------------------------------------------
```

A Virtual MEP (vMEP) is a MEP that is configured at the service level rather than on a SAP or SDP binding. A vMEP sends ETH-CFM to all the SAPs and SDP bindings in the VPLS, depending on the type of traffic. If it is multicast traffic, the packets forward out all SAPs and SDP bindings. Unicast traffic is forwarded appropriately based on the type of ETH-CFM packet and the forwarding tables. Packets inbound to a context containing a vMEP performs normal processing and forwarding through the data plane with a copying of the ETH-CFM packet delivered to the local MEP for the appropriate levels. The local MEP will determine whether or not it should process a copied inbound ETH-CFM frame acting in accordance with standard rules.

Configuring a vMEP is similar in concept to placing down MEPs on the individual SAPs and SDP bindings in the associated VPLS. This ensures that packets inbound to the service get redirected to the vMEP for processing. Proper domain nesting must be followed in order to avoid ETH-CFM error conditions.

vMEPs have been expanded to include VPLS, m-VPLS, and I-VPLS contexts. The original B-VPLS vMEP remains supported within that context and maintain the original restrictions (no MIPs and only in a B-VPLS context). A vMEP in a B-VPLS context should be migrated to support the enhancements by adding the “vmep-extensions” command, if the hardware requirements are met. The vmep-extensions command is disabled by default for any vMEP configured within a B-VPLS context. This ensures backwards compatibility and does not impose any new hardware requirements for existing vMEPs in B-VPLS contexts. The “vmep-extensions” command is in effect by default and cannot be negated for any other supported VPLS context, meaning these VPLS contexts must meet explicit hardware requirements.

A vMEP in an I-VPLS context can only extract packets inbound on local SAP and SDP bindings. This extraction does not include packets that are mapped to the I-VPLS from associated B-VPLS context. If this type of extraction is required in an I-VPLS context then UP MEPs are required on appropriate SAPs and SDP bindings in the I-VPLS service.

As with the original vMEP functionality introduced for B-VPLS contexts, DOWN MEPs are supported on the individual SAPs or SDP bindings as long as domain nesting rules are not violated. Of course, local UP MEPs are only supported at the same level as the vMEP otherwise various CCM defect conditions will be raised, assuming CCM is enabled, and leaking of ETH-CFM packets will occur (lower level ETH-CFM packets arriving on a lower level MEP). Domain nesting must be properly deployed to avoid unexpected defect conditions and leaking between ETH-CFM domains.

The vMEP enhancements increase scalability, allow for MIPs and include an optional **vmep-filter**.

MIPs map be configured on the SAPs and SDP-Spokes at or above level of the vMEP.

An optional **vmep-filter** provides a coarse means of silently dropping all ETH-CFM packets that would normally be redirected to the CPU following egress processing. These includes any ETH-CFM level equal to or lower than the vMEP and any level equal to and lower than any other Management Points on the same SAP or SDP binding that includes the **vmep-filter**. MIPs will automatically be deleted when they coexist on the same SAP or spoke-sdp as the **vmep-filter**. Since DOWN MEPs are ingress processed they are supported in combination with a vMEP and operate normally regardless of any **vmep-filter**. Domain nesting rules must be adhered to.

If the operator requires an MP on the SAP or SDP binding an UP MEP may be created at the same level as the vMEP on the appropriate SAP or SDP binding to perform the same function as the filter but at the specific level of the MEP. Scalability needs to be clearly understood because this will redirect the ETH-CFM packets to the CPU (consider using CPU protection introduced in release 8.0r5). Consideration must also be given to the impact this approach could have on the total number of MEPs required. There are a number of other approaches that may lend themselves to the specific network architecture.

vMEP filtering is not supported within the a PBB VPLS since it already provides separation between B-components (typically the core) and I-components (typically the customer)

vMEPs do not support any ETH-AIS functionality and do not support fault propagation functions.

Below is a sample configuration that shows how to configure a vMEP in a VPLS context.

```
config>service# vpls 100 customer 1 create

config>service>vpls$ info
----------------------------------------------
  stp
 shutdown
  exit
    eth-cfm
     mep 100 domain 3 association 1
         mac-address d0:0d:1e:00:01:11
   ccm-enable
         no shutdown
      exit
  exit
  no shutdown
----------------------------------------------
```

Service Management Tasks

This section discusses the following service management tasks:

- Modifying Customer Accounts on page 149
- Deleting Customers on page 151
- Modifying SDPs on page 152
- Deleting SDPs on page 153

Modifying Customer Accounts

To access a specific customer account, you must specify the customer ID.
To display a list of customer IDs, use the show service customer command.
Enter the parameter (description, contact, phone) and then enter the new information.

CLI Syntax:
```
config>service# customer customer-id [create]contact contact-
information
           description description-string
           multi-service-site customer-site-name [create]
               assignment {port port-id | card slot}
               description description-string
               egress
                   agg-rate
                       burst-limit size [bytes|kilobytes]
                       limit-unused-bandwidth
                       queue-frame-based-accounting
                       rate kilobits-per-second
                   policer-control-policy name
                   scheduler-override
                       scheduler scheduler-name [create]
                           parent {[weight weight]
                                   [cir-weight cir-weight]}
                           rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                   scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name
               ingress
                   policer-control-policy name
                   scheduler-override
                       scheduler scheduler-name [create]
                           parent {[weight weight]
                                   [cir-weight cir-weight]}
                           rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                   scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name
               tod-suite tod-suite-name
           phone phone-number
```

Example:

```
config>service#  customer 27 create
config>service>customer$ description “Western Division”
config>service>customer# contact “John Dough”
config>service>customer# no phone “(650) 237-5102”
```

Deleting Customers

The **no** form of the customer command removes a customer ID and all associated information. All service references to the customer must be shut down and deleted before a customer account can be deleted.

CLI Syntax: `config>service# no customer customer-id`

Example:

```
config>service# epipe 5 customer 27 shutdown
config>service# epipe 9 customer 27 shutdown
config>service# no epipe 5
config>service# no epipe 9
config>service# no customer 27
```

Modifying SDPs

To access a specific SDP, you must specify the SDP ID. To display a list of SDPs, use the show service sdp command. Enter the parameter, such as description, far-end, and lsp, and then enter the new information.

NOTE: Once created, you cannot modify the SDP encapsulation type.

CLI Syntax: `config>service# sdp` *`sdp-id`*

Example:

```
config>service# sdp 79
config>service>sdp# description "Path-to-107"
config>service>sdp# shutdown
config>service>sdp# far-end "10.10.10.107"
config>service>sdp# path-mtu 1503
config>service>sdp# no shutdown
```

Deleting SDPs

The **no** form of the **sdp** command removes an SDP ID and all associated information. Before an SDP can be deleted, the SDP must be shutdown and removed (unbound) from all customer services where it is applied.

CLI Syntax: `config>service# no sdp 79`

Example:

```
config>service# epipe 5 spoke-sdp 79:5
config>service>epipe>sdp# shutdown
config>service>epipe>sdp# exit
config>service>epipe# exit
config>service# no sdp 79
```

Global Services Command Reference

Command Hierarchies

Note: For information on egress multicast group commands, refer to the *Layer 2 Services Guide*.

Customer Commands

config
— **service**
— [**no**] **customer** *customer-id* [**create**]
— **contact** *contact-information*
— **no contact**
— **description** *description-string*
— **no description**
— **multi-service-site** *customer-site-name*
— **no multi-service-site** *customer-site-name*
— **assignment** {**port** *port-id* | **card** *slot-number*}
— **no assignment**
— **description** *description-string*
— **no description**
— **egress**
— [**no**] **agg-rate**
— **rate** {**max** | **rate**}
— **no rate**
— [**no**] **limit-unused-bandwidth**
— [**no**] **queue-frame-based-accounting**
— **policer-control-policy** *policy-name* [**create**]
— **policer-control-policy**
— [**no**] **scheduler-override**
— [**no**] **scheduler** *scheduler-name*

— **parent** [**weight** *weight*] [**cir-weight** *cir-weight*]
— **no parent**
— **rate** *pir-rate* [**cir** *cir-rate*]
— **no rate**
— **scheduler-policy** *scheduler-policy-name*
— **no scheduler-policy**
— **ingress**
— **policer-control-policy** *policy-name* [**create**]
— **policer-control-policy**
— [**no**] **scheduler-override**
— [**no**] **scheduler** *scheduler-name*
— **parent** [**weight** *weight*] [**cir-weight** *cir-weight*]
— **no parent**
— **rate** *pir-rate* [**cir** *cir-rate*]
— **no rate**
— **scheduler-policy** *scheduler-policy-name*
— **no scheduler-policy**
— **tod-suite** *tod-suite-name*
— **no tod-suite**
— [**no**] **phone** *phone-number*

MRP Commands

config
— **service**
— **mrp**
— [**no**] **mrp-policy** *policy-name*
— **description** *description-string*
— **no description**
— **scope** {**exclusive** | **template**}
— **no scope**
— **default-action** {**block** | **allow**}
— [**no**] **entry** *entry-id*
— **description** *description-string*
— **no description**
— [**no**] **match**
— [**no**] **isid** *value* | **from** *value* **to** *higher-value*
— **action** {**block** | **allow** | **end-station**}
— **no action**
— **copy** **mrp-policy** *source-name* **to** *dest-name*
— **renum** *old-entry-id* **to** *new-entry-id*

Service System Commands

config
— **service**
— **system**
— **bgp-auto-rd-range** *ip-addr* **comm-val** *1-65535* **to** *1-65535*
— **no bgp-auto-rd-range**

Oper Group Commands

config
— **service**
— **oper-group** *group-name* [**create**]
— **no oper-group** *group-name*
— **bfd-enable interface** *interface*-**name dst-ip** *ip-address* [**service** *service-id*]
— **no bfd-enable**
— **hold-time**
— **group up** *time* | **no group up**
— **group down** *time* | **no group down**

config
— **service**
— **ies** *service-id* (See the *Layer 3 Services Guide*)
— [**no**] **interface** *ip-int-name*
— **monitor-oper-group** *name*
— **no monitor-oper-group** *name*

config
— **service**
— **vpls** *service-id* (See the *Layer 2 Services Guide*)
— [**no**] **interface** *ip-int-name*
— **monitor-oper-group** *name*
— **no monitor-oper-group**

config
— **service**
— **vprn** *service-id* (See the *Layer 3 Services Guide*)
— **site** *name* [**create**]
— **monitor-oper-group** *name*
— **no monitor-oper-group** *name*

Pseudowire (PW) Commands

config
— **service**
— **pw-routing**
— [**no**] **block-on-peer-fault**
— **boot-timer** *secs*
— **no boot-timer**
— **local-prefix** *local-prefix* [**create**]
— **no local-prefix** *local-prefix*
— **advertise-bgp route-distinguisher** *rd* [**community** *community*]
— **no advertise-bgp route-distinguisher** *rd*
— **path** *name* [**create**]
— **no path** *name*
— **hop** *hop-index ip-address*
— **no hop** *hop-index*
— [**no**] **shutdown**
— **retry-count** [10..10000]
— **no retry-count**
— **retry-timer** *secs*
— **no retry-timer**

— **spe-address** *global-id:prefix*
— **no spe-address**
— [**no**] **static-route** *route-name*

config
— **service**
— [**no**] **pw-template** *policy-id* [**use-provisioned-sdp**] [**create**]
— **accounting-policy** *acct-policy-id*
— **no accounting-policy**
— [**no**] **auto-learn-mac-protect**
— [**no**] **block-on-peer-fault**
— [**no**] **collect-stats**
— [**no**] **controlword**
— [**no**] **disable-aging**
— [**no**] **disable-learning**
— [**no**] **discard-unknown-source**
— **egress**
— **filter ipv6** *ipv6-filter-id*
— **filter ip** *ip-filter-id*
— **filter mac** *mac-filter-id*
— **no filter** [**ip** *ip-filter-id*] [**mac** *mac-filter-id*] [**ipv6** *ipv6-filter-id*]
— **mfib-allowed-mda-destinations**
— [**no**] **mda** *mda-id*
— **qos** *network-policy-id* **port-redirect-group** *queue-group-name* [**instance** *instance-id*]
— **no qos**
— [**no**] **force-qinq-vc-forwarding**
— [**no**] **force-vlan-vc-forwarding**
— **hash-label** [**signal-capability**]
— **no hash-label**
— **igmp-snooping**
— [**no**] **fast-leave**
— **import** *policy-name*
— **no import**
— **last-member-query-interval** *1/10 seconds*
— **no last-member-query-interval**
— **max-num-groups** *max-num-groups*
— **no max-num-groups**
— **query-interval** *seconds*
— **no query-interval**
— **query-response-interval** *seconds*
— **no query-response-interval**
— **robust-count** *robust-count*
— **no robust-count**
— [**no**] **send-queries**
— **version** *version*
— **no version**
— **ingress**
— **filter ipv6** *ipv6-filter-id*
— **filter ip** *ip-filter-id*
— **filter mac** *mac-filter-id*
— **no filter** [**ip** *ip-filter-id*] [**mac** *mac-filter-id*] [**ipv6** *ipv6-filter-id*]
— **qos** *network-policy-id* **fp-redirect-group** *queue-group-name* **instance** *instance-id*
— **no qos**
— **l2pt-termination** [**cdp**] [**dtp**] [**pagp**] [**stp**] [**udld**] [**vtp**]

— no **l2pt-termination**
— **limit-mac-move** {**blockable** | **non-blockable**}
— no **limit-mac-move**
— [no] **mac-pinning**
— **max-nbr-mac-addr** *table-size*
— no **max-nbr-mac-addr**
— **restrict-protected-src** **alarm-only**
— **restrict-protected-src** [**discard-frame**]
— no **restrict-protected-src**
— [no] **sdp-exclude** *group-name*
— [no] **sdp-include** *group-name*
— **split-horizon-group** *group-name* [**residential-group**]
— no **split-horizon-group**
    — [no] **auto-learn-mac-protect**
    — **description** *description-string*
    — no **description**
    — **restrict-protected-src** **alarm-only**
    — **restrict-protected-src** [**discard-frame**]
    — no **restrict-protected-src**
    — [no] **restrict-unprotected-dst**
— **stp**
    — [no] **auto-edge**
    — [no] **edge-port**
    — **link-type** {**pt-pt** | **shared**}
    — no **link-type** [**pt-pt** | **shared**]
    — **path-cost** *sap-path-cost*
    — no **path-cost**
    — **priority** *stp-priority*
    — no **priority**
    — [no] **root-guard**
    — [no] **shutdown**
— **vc-type** {**ether** | **vlan**}
— **vlan-vc-tag** *0..4094*
— no **vlan-vc-tag**

SDP Commands

config
- **service**
  - **sdp** *sdp-id* [**gre** | **mpls** | **l2tpv3**] [**create**]
  - **no sdp** *sdp-id*
    - **accounting-policy** *acct-policy-id*
    - **no accounting-policy**
    - [**no**] **adv-mtu-override**
    - [**no**] **allow-fragmentation**
    - [**no**] **bgp-tunnel**
    - **binding**
      - **port** [*port-id* | *lag-id*]
      - **no port**
      - **pw-port** *pw-port-id* [**vc-id** *vc-id*] [**create**]
        - **description** *description-string*
        - **no description**
        - **egress**
          - [**no**] **shaper int-dest-id** *int-dest-id*
            - **pw-sap-secondary-shaper** *secondary-shaper-name*
            - **no pw-sap-secondary-shaper**
            - **vport** *vport-name*
            - **no vport**
        - **monitor-oper-group** *group name*
        - **no monitor-oper-group**
        - **encap-type** {**dot1q** | **qinq**}
        - **no encap-type**
        - [**no**] **shutdown**
        - **vc-type** {**ether** | **vlan**}
        - **no vc-type**
        - **vlan-vc-tag** *vlan-id*
      - **no vlan-vc-tag**
      - **no pw-port** *pw-port-id*
    - **booking-factor** *percentage*
    - **no booking-factor**
    - **class-forwarding** [**default-lsp** *lsp-name*]
    - **no class-forwarding**
      - [**no**] **enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc**
      - **fc** {**be** | **l2** | **af** | **l1** | **h2** | **ef** | **h1** | **nc**} **lsp** *lsp-name*
      - **no fc** {**be** | **l2** | **af** | **l1** | **h2** | **ef** | **h1** | **nc**}
      - **multicast-lsp** *lsp-name*
      - **no multicast-lsp**
      - [**no**] **shutdown**
    - [**no**] **collect-stats**
    - **description** *description-string*
    - **no description**
    - **far-end** *ip-address* | *ipv6-address*| {**node-id** *node-id*} [**global-id** *global-id*]}
    - **no far-end**
    - **keep-alive**
      - **hello-time** *seconds*
      - **no hello-time**
      - **hold-down-time** *seconds*
      - **no hold-down-time**
      - **max-drop-count** *count*

— no **max-drop-count**
— **message-length** *octets*
— no **message-length**
— [**no**] **shutdown**
— **timeout** *timeout*
— no **timeout**
— [**no**] **ldp**
— **local-end** *ip-address|ipv6-address*
— no **local-end**
— [**no**] **lsp** *lsp-name*
— **metric** *metric*
— no **metric**
— [**no**] **mixed-lsp-mode**
— [**no**] **revert-time** *seconds* | **infinite**
— **network-domain** *network-domain-name*
— no **network-domain**
— **path-mtu** [*bytes*]
— no **path-mtu** *bytes*
— **pbb-etype** [0x0600..0xffff]
— no **pbb-etype**
— [**no**] **sdp-group** *group-name*
— [**no**] **shutdown**
— **signaling** [**off** | **tldp**|**bgp**]
— **source-bmac-lsb** *MAC-lsb* **control-pw-vc-id** *vc-id*
— no **source-bmac-lsb**
— [**no**] **sr-isis**
— [**no**] **sr-ospf**
— **tunnel-far-end** *ip-address*
— no **tunnel-far-end** [*ip-address*]
— **vlan-vc-etype** *0x0600..0xffff*
— **sdp-group**
— **group-name** *group-name* **value** *group-value*
— no **group-name** *group-name*

SAP Commands

config
— **service**
— **epipe** (See the *Layer 2 Services Guide*)
— **sap** *sap-id* [**create**] [**no-endpoint**]
— **sap** *sap-id* [**create**] **endpoint** *endpoint-name*
— **no sap** *sap-id*
— **ies** (*See the Layer 3 Services Guide*)
— **sap** *sap-id* [**create**]
— **no sap** *sap-id*
— **vpls** (See the *Layer 2 Services Guide*)
— **sap** *sap-id* [**split-horizon-group** *group-name*] [**create**]
— **no sap** *sap-id*
— **system**
— **ethernet**
— [**no**] **new-qinq-untagged-sap**

Ethernet Ring Commands

config
— **eth-ring** *ring-id*
— **no eth-ring**
— **compatible-version** *value*
— **no compatible-version**
— **description** *long-description-string*
— **no description**
— **guard-time** *time*
— **revert-time** *time*
— **ccm-hold-time** {[**down** *down-timeout*] [**up** *up-timeout*]}
— **no ccm-hold-time**
— [**no**] **rpl-node** {**owner** | **nbr**}
— **node-id** *mac*
— [**no**] **sub-ring** {**virtual-link** | **non-virtual-link**}
— [**no**] **interconnect** {**ring-id** *ring-id* | **vpls**}
— [**no**] **propagate-topology-change**
— **path** {**a** | **b**} [{*port-id* | **lag**-*id*} **raps-tag** *qtag1*[.*qtag2*]]
— **no path** {**a** | **b**}
— **description** *long-description-string*
— **no description**
— [**no**] **rpl-end**
— **eth-cfm**
— [**no**] **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index*
— [**no**] **ccm-enable**
— [**no**] **ccm-ltm-priority** *priority*
— [**no**] **eth-test-enable**
— **test-pattern** {**all-zeros** | **all-ones**} [**crc-enable**]
— **no test-pattern**
— **bit-error-threshold** *bit-errors*
— **mac-address** *mac-address*
— **mac-address**
— **one-way-delay-threshold** *time*
— [**no**] **shutdown**
— [**no**] **shutdown**

— [**no**] **shutdown**

ETH-CFM Configuration Commands

config
- — **eth-cfm**
  - — **domain** *md-index* [**format** {**dns** | **mac** | **none** | **string**}] **name** *md-name* **level** *level*
  - — **domain** ***md-index***
  - — **no domain** ***md-index***
    - — **association** *ma-index* [**format** {**icc-based**| **integer** | **string** | **vid** | **vpn-id**}] **name** *ma-name*
    - — **association** *ma-index*
    - — **no association** *ma-index*
      - — **auto-mep-discovery**
      - — [**no**] **auto-mep-discovery**
      - — [**no**] **bridge-identifier** *bridge-id*
        - — **id-permission** {**chassis**}
        - — **no id-permission**
        - — **mhf-creation** {**default** | **none** | **explicit** | **static**}
        - — **no mhf-creation**
        - — **mip-ltr-priority** *priority*
        - — **no mip-ltr-priority**
        - — **vlan** *vlan-id*
        - — **no vlan**
      - — **ccm-interval** {**10ms** | **100ms** | **1** | **10** | **60** | **600**}
      - — **no ccm-interval**
      - — [**no**] **ccm-hold-time**
      - — **ccm-hold-time**
      - — **remote-mepid** *mep-id* **remote-mac** {*unicast-da* | **default**}
      - — [**no**] **remote-mepid** *mep-id*
  - — **redundancy**
    - — **mc-lag**
      - — [**no**] **propagate-hold-time** *seconds*
      - — [**no**] **standby-mep-shutdown**
  - — **slm**
    - — [**no**] **inactivity-timer** *timeout*
  - — **system**
    - — **grace-tx-enable**

Show Commands

show
- — **service**
  - — **customer** [*customer-id*] [**site** *customer-site-name*]
    - — **bgp**
  - — **sap-using eth-cfm collect-lmm-stats** [**sap** *sap-id*]
  - — **pw-routing** {**local-prefix**|**static-route**|**paths**|**all**}
  - — **pw-routing route-table** [**all-routes**]
  - — **pw-routing route-table summary**
  - — **pw-sap-using**
  - — **pw-template**
  - — **saii-type2-using** *global-id*[:*prefix*[:*ac-id*]]
  - — **sdp** *sdp-id* **pw-port** [*pw-port-id*]
  - — **sdp** [**consistent**|**inconsistent**|**na**] **egressifs**
  - — **sdp** *sdp-id* **keep-alive-history**
  - — **sdp far-end** *ip-address* **keep-alive-history**
  - — **sdp** [*sdp-id*] [**detail**]
  - — **sdp far-end** *ip-address* [**detail**]
  - — **sdp-group** *group-name*
  - — **sdp-group-using**
  - — **sdp-group** [*sdp-id*[:*vc-id*] | **far-end** *ip-address*]
  - — **sdp-using** [*sdp-id*[:*vc-id*] | **far-end** *ip-address*]
  - — **service-using** [**epipe**] [**ies**] [**vpls**] [**vprn**] [**mirror**] [**b-vpls**] [**i-vpls**] [**m-vpls**] [**ipipe**] [**sdp** *sdp-id*] [**customer** *customer-id*]
  - — **system**
    - — **bgp-auto-rd**
    - — **bgp-route-distinguisher**
  - — **taii-type2-using** *global-id*[:*prefix*[:*ac-id*]]
- —
- — **eth-cfm**
  - — **association** [*ma-index*] [**detail**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table** [**port** [*port-id* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]|**sdp** *sdp-id*[:*vc-id*]][**level** 0..7] [**direction up** | **down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table**
  - — **cfm-stack-table port** [{**all-ports** | **all-sdps** | **all-virtuals**}][**level** 0..7][**direction up** | **down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table** *port-id* [**vlan qtag**[.qtag]] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up** |**down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table sdp** *sdp-id*[:*vc-id*] [**level** 0..7][**direction up** | **down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table virtual** *service-id* [**level** 0..7]
  - — **cfm-stack-table facility** [{**all-ports**|**all-lags**|**all-lag-ports**|**all-tunnel-meps**| **all-router-interfaces**}] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table facility collect-lmm-stats**
  - — **cfm-stack-table facility lag** *id* [**tunnel** 1..4094] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table facility port** *id* [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
  - — **cfm-stack-table facility router-interface** *ip-int-name* [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
  - — **domain** [*md-index*] [**association** *ma-index* | **all-associations**] [**detail**]
  - — **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* [**loopback**] [**linktrace**]
  - — **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **remote-mepid** *mep-id* | **all-remote-mepids**
  - — **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **eth-test-results** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]
  - — **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **one-way-delay-test** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]

— **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **two-way-delay-test** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]
— **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **two-way-slm-test** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]
— **system-config**

Global Service Configuration Commands

Generic Commands

shutdown

Syntax [**no**] **shutdown**

Context config>eth-cf>mep
config>service>sdp
config>service>sdp>class-forwarding
config>service>sdp>keep-alive
config>service>sdp>forwarding-class
config>service>pw-routing>hop
config>service>pw-template>stp
config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command administratively disables an entity. When disabled, an entity does not change, reset, or remove any configuration settings or statistics.

The operational state of the entity is disabled as well as the operational state of any entities contained within. Many objects must be shut down before they may be deleted.

Services are created in the administratively down (**shutdown**) state. When a **no shutdown** command is entered, the service becomes administratively up and then tries to enter the operationally up state. Default administrative states for services and service entities is described below in Special Cases.

The **no** form of this command places the entity into an administratively enabled state.

Special Cases **Service Admin State —** Bindings to an SDP within the service will be put into the out-of-service state when the service is shutdown. While the service is shutdown, all customer packets are dropped and counted as discards for billing and debugging purposes.

SDP (global) — When an SDP is shutdown at the global service level, all bindings to that SDP are put into the out-of-service state and the SDP itself is put into the administratively and operationally down states. Packets that would normally be transmitted using this SDP binding will be discarded and counted as dropped packets.

SDP (service level) — Shutting down an SDP within a service only affects traffic on that service from entering or being received from the SDP. The SDP itself may still be operationally up for other services.

SDP Keepalives — Enables SDP connectivity monitoring keepalive messages for the SDP ID. Default state is disabled (shutdown) in which case the operational state of the SDP-ID is not affected by the keepalive message state.

description

Syntax **description** *description-string*
no description

Context config>service>customer
config>service>customer>multi-service-site
config>service>pw-template
config>service>pw-template>split-horizon-group
config>service>sdp

Description This command creates a text description stored in the configuration file for a configuration context.

The **description** command associates a text string with a configuration context to help identify the content in the configuration file.

The **no** form of this command removes the string from the configuration.

Default No description associated with the configuration context.

Parameters *string* — The description character string. Allowed values are any string up to 80 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

new-qinq-untagged-sap

Syntax [**no**] **new-qinq-untagged-sap**

Context config>system>ethernet

Description This command controls the behavior of QinQ SAP y.0 (for example, 1/1/1:3000.0). If the flag is not enabled (no new-qinq-untagged-sap), the y.0 SAP works the same as the y.* SAP (for example, 1/1/1:3000.*); all frames tagged with outer VLAN y and no inner VLANs or inner VLAN x where inner VLAN x is not specified in a SAP y.x configured on the same port (for example, 1/1/1:3000.10).

If the flag is enabled, then the following new behavior immediately applies to all existing and future y.0 SAPs: the y.0 SAP maps all the ingress frames tagged with outer tag VLAN-id of y (qinq-etype) and no inner tag or with inner tag of VLAN-id of zero (0).

Default no new-qinq-untagged-sap. This setting ensures that there will be no disruption for existing usage of this SAP type.

Customer Management Commands

customer

Syntax **customer** *customer-id* [**create**]
no customer *customer-id*

Context config>service

Description This command creates a customer ID and customer context used to associate information with a particular customer. Services can later be associated with this customer at the service level.

Each *customer-id* must be unique. The *create* keyword must follow each new **customer** *customer-id* entry.

Enter an existing **customer** *customer-id* (without the *create* keyword) to edit the customer's parameters.

Default **customer 1** always exists on the system and cannot be deleted.

The **no** form of this command removes a *customer-id* and all associated information. Before removing a *customer-id*, all references to that customer in all services must be deleted or changed to a different customer ID.

Parameters *customer-id* — Specifies the ID number to be associated with the customer, expressed as an integer.

Values 1 — 2147483647

create — This keyword is required when first creating the configuration context. Once the context is created, it is possible to navigate into the context without the **create** keyword.

contact

Syntax **contact** *contact-information*
no contact *contact-information*

Context config>service>customer

Description This command allows you to configure contact information for a customer.

Include any customer-related contact information such as a technician's name or account contract name.

Default No contact information is associated with the *customer-id*.

The **no** form of this command removes the contact information from the customer ID.

Parameters *contact-information* — The customer contact information entered as an ASCII character string up to 80 characters in length. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes. Any printable, seven bit ASCII characters may be used within the string.

multi-service-site

Syntax **multi-service-site** *customer-site-name* [**create**]
no multi-service-site *customer-site-name*

Context config>service>customer

Description This command creates a new customer site or edits an existing customer site with the *customer-site-name* parameter. A customer site is an anchor point to create an ingress and egress virtual scheduler hierarchy. When a site is created, it must be assigned to a chassis slot or port. When scheduler policies are defined for ingress and egress, the scheduler names contained in each policy are created according to the parameters defined in the policy. Multi-service customer sites exist for the sole purpose of creating a virtual scheduler hierarchy and making it available to queues on multiple Service Access Points (SAPs).

The scheduler policy association with the customer site normally prevents the scheduler policy from being deleted until after the scheduler policy is removed from the customer site. The multi-service-site object will generate a log message indicating that the association was deleted due to scheduler policy removal.

When the multi-service customer site is created, an ingress and egress scheduler policy association does not exist. This does not prevent the site from being assigned to a chassis slot or prevent service SAP assignment. After the site has been created, the ingress and egress scheduler policy associations can be assigned or removed at any time.

Default None — Each customer site must be explicitly created.

Parameters *customer-site-name* — Each customer site must have a unique name within the context of the customer. If *customer-site-name* already exists for the customer ID, the CLI context changes to that site name for the purpose of editing the site scheduler policies or assignment. Any modifications made to an existing site will affect all SAPs associated with the site. Changing a scheduler policy association may cause new schedulers to be created and existing queues on the SAPs to no longer be orphaned. Existing schedulers on the site may cease to exist, causing queues relying on that scheduler to be orphaned.

If the *customer-site-name* does not exist, it is assumed that an attempt is being made to create a site of that name in the customer ID context. The success of the command execution depends on the following:

- The maximum number of customer sites defined for the chassis has not been met.
- The *customer-site-name* is valid.
- The **create** keyword is included in the command line syntax (if the system requires it).

When the maximum number of customer sites has been exceeded a configuration error occurs; the command will not execute and the CLI context will not change.

If the *customer-site-name* is invalid, a syntax error occurs; the command will not execute and the CLI context will not change.

Values Valid names consist of any string up to 32 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

phone

Syntax [**no**] **phone** *string*

Context config>service>customer *customer-id*

Description This command adds telephone number information for a customer ID.

Default none

The **no** form of this command removes the phone number value from the customer ID.

Parameters *string* — The customer phone number entered as an ASCII string string up to 80 characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes. Any printable, seven bit ASCII characters may be used within the string.

assignment

Syntax **assignment** {**port** *port-id* | **card** *slot-number*}
no assignment

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site

Description This command assigns a multi-service customer site to a specific chassis slot, port, or channel. This allows the system to allocate the resources necessary to create the virtual schedulers defined in the ingress and egress scheduler policies as they are specified. This also verifies that each SAP assigned to the site exists within the context of the proper customer ID and that the SAP was configured on the proper slot, port, or channel . The assignment must be given prior to any SAP associations with the site.

The **no** form of the command removes the port, channel, or slot assignment. If the customer site has not yet been assigned, the command has no effect and returns without any warnings or messages.

Default None

Parameters *port port-id* — The **port** keyword is used to assign the multi-service customer site to the port-id given. When the multi-service customer site has been assigned to a specific port, all SAPs associated with this customer site must be on a service owned by the customer and created on the defined port. The defined port or channel must already have been pre-provisioned on the system but need not be installed when the customer site assignment is made.

Syntax: *port-id*[:encap-val]

Values	port-id	slot/mda/port	lag-id	lag-id
		lag	keyword	
		id	1 — 64	

Values

card slot-number — The **card** keyword is used to assign the multi-service customer site to the slot-number given. When the multi-service customer site has been assigned to a specific slot in the chassis, all SAPs associated with this customer site must be on a service owned by the customer and created on the defined chassis slot. The defined slot must already have been pre-provisioned on the system but need not be installed when the customer site assignment is made.

Values Any pre-provisioned slot number for the chassis type that allows SAP creation
slot-number 1 — 10

ingress

Syntax ingress

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site

Description This command enables the context to configure the ingress node associate an existing scheduler policy name with the customer site. The ingress node is an entity to associate commands that complement the association.

egress

Syntax egress

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site

Description This command enables the context to configure the egress node associate an existing scheduler policy name with the customer site. The egress node is an entity to associate commands that complement the association.

agg-rate

Syntax [**no**] **agg-rate**

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress

Description This command is used to control an HQoS aggregate rate limit. It is used in conjunction with the following parameter commands: **rate**, **limit-unused-bandwidth**, **and queue-frame-based-accounting**.

rate

Syntax **rate** {**max** | **rate**}
no rate

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress>agg-rate

Description This command defines the enforced aggregate rate for all queues associated with the agg-rate context. A rate must be specified for the agg-rate context to be considered to be active on the context's object (SAP, subscriber, VPORT etc.).

limit-unused-bandwidth

Syntax [**no**] **limit-unused-bandwidth**

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress>agg-rate

Description This command is used to enable (or disable) aggregate rate overrun protection on the agg-rate context.

queue-frame-based-accounting

Syntax [**no**] **queue-frame-based-accounting**

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress>agg-rate

Description This command is used to enabled (or disable) frame based accounting on all queues associated with the agg-rate context. Only supported on Ethernet ports. Not supported on HSMDA Ethernet ports.

scheduler-override

Syntax [**no**] **scheduler-override**

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>ingress
config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress

Description This command specifies the set of attributes whose values have been overridden by management on this virtual scheduler. Clearing a given flag will return the corresponding overridden attribute to the value defined on the SAP's ingress and egress scheduler policy.

scheduler

Syntax [**no**] **scheduler** *scheduler-name*

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>ingress>sched-override
config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress>sched-override

Description This command can be used to override specific attributes of the specified scheduler name.

A scheduler defines bandwidth controls that limit each child (other schedulers and queues) associated with the scheduler. Scheduler objects are created within the hierarchical tiers of the policy. It is assumed that each scheduler created will have queues or other schedulers defined as child associations. The scheduler can be a child (take bandwidth from a scheduler in a higher tier, except for schedulers created in tier 1). A total of 32 schedulers can be created within a single scheduler policy with no restriction on the distribution between the tiers.

Each scheduler must have a unique name within the context of the scheduler policy; however the same name can be reused in multiple scheduler policies. If *scheduler-name* already exists within the policy tier level (regardless of the inclusion of the keyword create), the context changes to that scheduler name for the purpose of editing the scheduler parameters. Modifications made to an existing scheduler are executed on all instantiated schedulers created through association with the policy of the edited scheduler. This can cause queues or schedulers to become orphaned (invalid parent association) and adversely affect the ability of the system to enforce service level agreements (SLAs).

If the *scheduler-name* exists within the policy on a different tier (regardless of the inclusion of the keyword create), an error occurs and the current CLI context will not change.

If the *scheduler-name* does not exist in this or another tier within the scheduler policy, it is assumed that an attempt is being made to create a scheduler of that name. The success of the command execution is dependent on the following:

1. The maximum number of schedulers has not been configured.

2. The provided *scheduler-name* is valid.
3. The **create** keyword is entered with the command if the system is configured to require it (enabled in the **environment create** command).

When the maximum number of schedulers has been exceeded on the policy, a configuration error occurs and the command will not execute, nor will the CLI context change.

If the provided scheduler-name is invalid according to the criteria below, a name syntax error will occur, the command will not execute, and the CLI context will not change.

Parameters *scheduler-name* — The name of the scheduler.

Values Valid names consist of any string up to 32 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

Default **None.** Each scheduler must be explicitly created.

create — This optional keyword explicitly specifies that it is acceptable to create a scheduler with the given *scheduler-name*. If the **create** keyword is omitted, **scheduler-name** is not created when the system environment variable create is set to true. This safeguard is meant to avoid accidental creation of system objects (such as schedulers) while attempting to edit an object with a mistyped name or ID. The keyword has no effect when the object already exists.

parent

Syntax **parent** [**weight** *weight*] [**cir-weight** *cir-weight]*
no parent

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>ingress>sched-override>scheduler
config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress>sched-override>scheduler

Description This command can be used to override the scheduler's parent weight and cir-weight information. The weights apply to the associated level/cir-level configured in the applied scheduler policy. The scheduler name must exist in the scheduler policy applied to the ingress or egress of the SAP or multi-service site.

The override weights are ignored if the scheduler does not have a parent command configured in the scheduler policy – this allows the parent of the scheduler to be removed from the scheduler policy without having to remove all of the SAP/MSS overrides. If the parent scheduler does not exist causing the configured scheduler to be fostered on an egress port scheduler, the override weights will be ignored and the default values used; this avoids having non default weightings for fostered schedulers.

The no form of the command returns the scheduler's parent weight and cir-weight to the value configured in the applied scheduler policy.

Default no parent

Parameters **weight** *weight* **— Weight** defines the relative weight of this scheduler in comparison to other child schedulers and queues at the same strict **level** defined by the level parameter in the applied scheduler olicy. Within the level, all weight values from active children at that level are summed and the ratio of each active child's weight to the total is used to distribute the available bandwidth at that level. A weight is considered to be active when the queue or scheduler the weight pertains to has not reached its maximum rate and still has packets to transmit.

A 0 (zero) weight value signifies that the child scheduler will receive bandwidth only after bandwidth is distributed to all other non-zero weighted children in the strict level.

Values 0 to 100

Default 1

cir-weight *cir-weight* **—** The **cir-weight** keyword defines the relative weight of this scheduler in comparison to other child schedulers and queues at the same *cir-level* defined by the **cir-level** parameter in the applied scheduler policy. Within the strict **cir-level**, all **cir-weight** values from active children at that level are summed and the ratio of each active child's **cir-weight** to the total is used to distribute the available bandwidth at that level. A **cir-weight** is considered to be active when the queue or scheduler that the **cir-weight** pertains to has not reached the CIR and still has packets to transmit.
A 0 (zero) **cir-weight** value signifies that the child scheduler will receive bandwidth only after bandwidth is distributed to all other non-zero weighted children in the strict cir-level.

Values 0 — 100

Default 0

rate

Syntax **rate** *pir-rate* [**cir** *cir-rate*]
no rate

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>ingress>sched-override>scheduler
config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress>sched-override>scheduler

Description This command can be used to override specific attributes of the specified scheduler rate.

The **rate** command defines the maximum bandwidth that the scheduler can offer its child queues or schedulers. The maximum rate is limited to the amount of bandwidth the scheduler can receive from its parent scheduler. If the scheduler has no parent, the maximum rate is assumed to be the amount available to the scheduler. When a parent is associated with the scheduler, the CIR parameter provides the scheduler's amount of bandwidth to be considered during the parent schedulers 'within CIR' distribution phase.

The actual operating rate of the scheduler is limited by bandwidth constraints other than its maximum rate. The scheduler's parent scheduler may not have the available bandwidth to meet the scheduler's needs or the bandwidth available to the parent scheduler could be allocated to other child schedulers or child queues on the parent based on higher priority. The children of the scheduler may not need the maximum rate available to the scheduler due to insufficient offered load or limits to their own maximum rates.

When a scheduler is defined without specifying a rate, the default rate is **max**. If the scheduler is a root scheduler (no parent defined), the default maximum rate must be changed to an explicit value. Without this explicit value, the scheduler will assume that an infinite amount of bandwidth is available and allow all child queues and schedulers to operate at their maximum rates.

The **no** form of this command returns all queues created with this *queue-id* by association with the QoS policy to the default PIR and CIR parameters.

Parameters *pir-rate* — The **pir** parameter accepts a step multiplier value that specifies the multiplier used to determine the PIR rate at which the queue will operate. A value of 0 to 100000000 or the keyword **max** or **sum** is accepted. Any other value will result in an error without modifying the current PIR rate.

To calculate the actual PIR rate, the rate described by the queue's **rate** is multiplied by the *pir-rate*.

The SAP ingress context for PIR is independent of the defined forwarding class (fc) for the queue. The default **pir** and definable range is identical for each class. The PIR in effect for a queue defines the maximum rate at which the queue will be allowed to forward packets in a given second, thus shaping the queue's output.

The PIR parameter for SAP ingress queues do not have a negate (**no**) function. To return the queues PIR rate to the default value, that value must be specified as the PIR value.

Values 1 — 100000000, **max**

Default **max**

cir cir-rate — The **cir** parameter accepts a step-multiplier value that specifies the multiplier used to determine the CIR rate at which the queue will operate. A value of 0 to 100000000 or the keyword **max** or **sum** are accepted. Any other value will result in an error without modifying the current CIR rate.

To calculate the actual CIR rate, the rate described by the **rate pir** *pir-rate* is multiplied by the cir *cir-rate*. If the **cir** is set to max, then the CIR rate is set to infinity.
The SAP ingress context for CIR is dependent on the defined forwarding class (fc) for the queue. The default CIR and definable range is different for each class. The CIR in effect for a queue defines both its profile (in or out) marking level as well as the relative importance compared to other queues for scheduling purposes during congestion periods.

Values 0 — 10000000, **max**, **sum**

Default **sum**

scheduler-policy

Syntax **scheduler-policy** *scheduler-policy-name*
no scheduler-policy

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>ingress
config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress

Description This command applies an existing scheduler policy to an ingress or egress scheduler used by SAP queues associated with this multi-service customer site. The schedulers defined in the scheduler policy can only be created once the customer site has been appropriately assigned to a chassis port, channel or slot. Scheduler policies are defined in the **config>qos>scheduler-policy** *scheduler-policy-name* context.

The **no** form of this command removes the configured ingress or egress scheduler policy from the multi-service customer site. When the policy is removed, the schedulers created due to the policy are removed also making them unavailable for the ingress SAP queues associated with the customer site. Queues that lose their parent scheduler association are deemed to be orphaned and are no longer subject to a virtual scheduler.

The SAPs that have ingress queues reliant on the removed schedulers enter into an operational state depicting the orphaned status of one or more queues. When the **no scheduler-policy** command is executed, the customer site ingress or egress node will not contain an applied scheduler policy.

scheduler-policy-name: — The *scheduler-policy-name* parameter applies an existing scheduler policy that was created in the **config>qos>scheduler-policy** *scheduler-policy-name* context to create the hierarchy of ingress or egress virtual schedulers. The scheduler names defined within the policy are created and made available to any ingress or egress queues created on associated SAPs.

Values Any existing valid scheduler policy name.

tod-suite

Syntax **tod-suite** *tod-suite-name*
no tod-suite

Context config>service>cust>multi-service-site

Description This command applies a time-based policy (filter or QoS policy) to the multiservice site. The suite name must already exist in the **config>system>cron** context.

Default no tod-suite

Parameters *tod-suite-name* — Specifies collection of policies (ACLs, QoS) including time-ranges. Only the scheduler-policy part of the tod-suite is taken into account. The suite can be applied to more than one multi-service-site.

policer-control-policy

Syntax **policer-control-policy** *policy-name* [**create**]
no policer-control-policy

Context config>service>customer>multi-service-site>egress
config>service>customer>multi-service-site>ingress

Description This command, within the QoS CLI node, is used to create, delete or modify policer control policies. A policer control policy is very similar to the scheduler-policy which is used to manage a set of queues by defining a hierarchy of virtual schedulers and specifying how the virtual schedulers interact to provide an aggregate SLA. In a similar fashion, the policer-control-policy controls the aggregate bandwidth available to a set of child policers. Once created, the policy can be applied to ingress or egress SAPs.

Policer Control Policy Instances

On the SAP side, an instance of a policy is created each time a policy is applied.

Each instance of the policer-control-policy manages the policers associated with the object that owns the policy instance (SAP). If a policer on the object is parented to an appropriate arbiter name that exists within the policy, the policer will be managed by the instance. If a policer is not parented or is parented to a non-existent arbiter, the policer will be orphaned and will not be subject to bandwidth control by the policy instance.

Maximum Rate and Root Arbiter

The policer-control-policy supports an overall maximum rate (max-rate) that defines the total amount of bandwidth that may be distributed to all associated child policers. By default, that rate is set to max which provides an unlimited amount of bandwidth to the policers. Once the policy is created, an actual rate should be configured in order for the policy instances to be effective. At the SAP level, the maximum rate may be overridden on a per instance basis.

The maximum rate is defined within the context of the root arbiter which is always present in a policer-control-policy. The system creates a parent policer which polices the output of all child policers attached to the policy instance to the configured rate. Child policers may be parented directly to the root arbiter (parent root) or parented to one of the tiered arbiters (parent arbiter-name). Since each tiered arbiter must be parented to either another tiered arbiter or the root arbiter (default), every parented child policer is associated with the root arbiter and thus the root arbiter's parent policer.

Parent Policer PIR Leaky Bucket Operation

The parent policer is a single leaky bucket that monitors the aggregate throughput rate of the associated child policers. Forwarded packets increment the bucket by the size of each packet. The rate of the parent policer is implemented as a bucket decrement function which attempts to drain the bucket. If the rate of the packets flowing through the bucket is less than the decrement rate, the bucket does not accumulate depth. Each packet that flows through the bucket is accompanied by a derived discard threshold. If the current depth of the bucket is less than the discard threshold, the packet is allowed to pass through, retaining the colors derived from the packet's child policer. If the current depth is equal to or greater than the threshold value, the packet is colored red and the bucket depth is not incremented by the packet size. Also, any increased bucket depths in the child policer are canceled making any discard event an atomic function between the child and the parent.

Due to the fact that multiple thresholds are supported by the parent policer, the policer control policy is able to protect the throughput of higher priority child policers from the throughput of the lower priority child policers within the aggregate rate.

Tier 1 and Tier 2 Arbiters

As stated above, each child is attached either to the always available root arbiter or to an explicitly created tier 1 or tier 2 arbiter. Unlike the hardware parent policer based root arbiter, the arbiters at tier 1 and tier 2 are only represented in software and are meant to provide an arbitrary hierarchical bandwidth distribution capability. An arbiter created on tier 2 must parent to either to an arbiter on tier 1 or to the root arbiter. Arbiters created on tier 1 always parent to the root arbiter. In this manner, every arbiter ultimately is parented or grand-parented by the root arbiter.

Each tiered arbiter supports an optional rate parameter that defines a rate limit for all child arbiters or child policers associated with the arbiter. Child arbiters and policers attached to the arbiter have a level attribute that defines the strict level at which the child is given bandwidth by the arbiter. Level 8 is the highest and 1 is the lowest. Also a weight attribute defines each child's weight at that strict level in order to determine how bandwidth is distributed to multiple children at that level when insufficient bandwidth is available to meet each child's required bandwidth.

Fair and Unfair Bandwidth Control

Each child policer supports three leaky buckets. The PIR bucket manages the policer's peak rate and maximum burst size, the CIR leaky bucket manages the policer's committed rate (in-profile / out-of-profile) and committed burst size. The third leaky bucket is used by the policer control policy instance to manage the child policer's fair rate (FIR). When multiple child policers are attached to the root arbiter at the same priority level, the policy instance uses each child's FIR bucket rate to control how much of the traffic forwarded by the policer is fair and how much is unfair.

In the simplest case where all the child policers in the same priority level are directly attached to the root arbiter, each child's FIR rate is set according to the child's weight divided by the sum of the active children's weights multiplied by the available bandwidth at the priority level. The result is that the FIR bucket will mark the appropriate amount of traffic for each child as fair based on the weighted fair output of the policy instance.

The fair/unfair forwarding control in the root parent policer is accomplished by implementing two different discard thresholds for the priority. The first threshold is discard-unfair and the second is discard-all for packet associated with the priority level. As the parent policer PIR bucket fills (due the aggregate forwarded rate being greater than the parent policers PIR decrement rate) and the bucket depth reaches the first threshold, all unfair packets within the priority are discarded. This leaves room in the bucket for the fair packets to be forwarded.

In the more complex case where one or more tiered arbiters are attached at the priority level, the policer control policy instance must consider more than just the child policer weights associated with the attached arbiter. If the arbiter is configured with an aggregate rate limit that its children cannot exceed, the policer control policy instance will switch to calculating the rate each child serviced by the arbiter should receive and enforces that rate using each child policers PIR leaky bucket.

When the child policer PIR leaky bucket is used to limit the bandwidth for the child policer and the child's PIR bucket discard threshold is reached, packets associated with the child policer are discarded. The child policer's discarded packets do not consume depth in the child policer's CIR or FIR buckets. The child policers discarded packets are also prevented from impacting the parent policer and will not consume the aggregate bandwidth managed by the parent policer.

Parent Policer Priority Level Thresholds

As stated above, each child policer is attached either to the root arbiter or explicitly to one of the tier 1 or tier 2 arbiters. When attached directly to the root arbiter, its priority relative to all other child policers is indicated by the parenting level parameter. When attached through one of the tiered arbiters, the parenting hierarchy of the arbiters must be traced through to the ultimate attachment to the root arbiter. The parenting level parameter of the arbiter parented to the root arbiter defines the child policer's priority level within the parent policer.

The priority level is important since it defines the parent policer discard thresholds that will be applied at the parent policer. The parent policer has 8 levels of strict priority and each priority level has its own discard-unfairand discard-all thresholds. Each priority's thresholds are larger than the thresholds of the lower priority levels. This ensures that when the parent policer is discarding, it will be priority sensitive.

To visualize the behavior of the parent policer, picture that when the aggregate forwarding rate of all child policers is currently above the decrement rate of the parent PIR leaky bucket, the bucket depth will increase over time. As the bucket depth increases, it will eventually cross the lowest priority's discard-unfair threshold. If this amount of discard sufficiently lowers the remaining aggregate child policer rate, the parent PIR bucket will hover around this bucket depth. If however, the remaining aggregate child rate is still greater than the decrement rate, the bucket will continue to rise and eventually reach the lowest priority's discard-all threshold which will cause all packets associated with the priority level to be discarded (fair and unfair). Again, if the remaining aggregate child rate is less than or equal to the bucket decrement rate, the parent PIR bucket will hover around this higher bucket depth. If the remaining aggregate child rate is still higher than the decrement rate, the bucket will continue to rise through the remaining priority level discards until equilibrium is achieved.

As noted above, each child's rate feeding into the parent policer is governed by the child policer's PIR bucket decrement rate. The amount of bandwidth the child policer offers to the parent policer will not exceed the child policer's configured maximum rate.

Root Arbiter's Parent Policer's Priority Aggregate Thresholds

Each policer-control-policy root arbiter supports configurable aggregate priority thresholds which are used to control burst tolerance within each priority level. Two values are maintained per priority level; the shared-portion and the fair-portion. The shared-portion represents the amount of parent PIR bucket depth that is allowed to be consumed by both fair and unfair child packets at the priority level. The fair-portion represents the amount of parent PIR bucket depth that only the fair child policer packets may consume within the priority level. It should be noted that the fair and unfair child packets associated with a higher parent policer priority level may also consume the bucket depth set aside for this priority.

While the policy maintains a parent policer default or explicit configurable values for shared-portion and fair-portion within each priority level, it is possible that some priority levels will not be used within the parent policer. Most parent policer use cases require fewer than eight strict priority levels.

In order to derive the actual priority level discard-unfair and discard-all thresholds while only accounting for the actual in-use priority levels, the system maintains a child policer to parent policer association counter per priority level for each policer control policy instance. As a child policer is parented to either the root or a tiered arbiter, the system determines the parent policer priority level for the child policer and increments the association counter for that priority level on the parent policer instance.

The shared-portion for each priority level is affected by the parent policer global min-thresh-separation parameter that defines the minimum separation between any in-use discard thresholds. When more than one child policer is associated with a parent policer priority level, the shared-portion for that priority level will be the current value of min-thresh-separation. When only a single child policer is associated, the priority level's shared-portion is zero since all packets from the child will be marked fair and the discard-unfair threshold is meaningless. When the association counter is zero, both the shared-portion and the fair-portion for that priority level are zero since neither discard thresholds will be used. Whenever the association counter is greater than 0, the fair-portion for that priority level will be derived from the current value of the priority's mbs-contribution parameter and the global min-thresh-separation parameter.

Each priority level's discard-unfair and discard-alld thresholds are calculated based on an accumulation of lower priorities shared-portions and fair-portions and the priority level's own shared-portion and fair-portion. The base threshold value for each priority level is equal to the sum of all lower priority level's shared-portions and fair-portions. The discard-unfair threshold is the priority level's base threshold plus the priority level's shared-portion. The discard-all threshold for the priority level is the priority level's base threshold plus both the shared-portion and fair-portion values of the priority. As can be seen, an in-use priority level's thresholds are always greater than the thresholds of lower priority levels.

Policer Control Policy Application

A policer-control-policy may be applied on any Ethernet ingress or egress SAP that is associated with a port (or ports in the case of LAG).

The **no** form of the command removes a non-associated policer control policy from the system. The command will not execute when policer-name is currently associated with any SAP context.

Default none

Parameters *policy-name* — Each policer-control-policy must be created with a unique policy name. The name must given as policy-name must adhere to the system policy ASCII naming requirements. If the defined policy-name already exists, the system will enter that policy's context for editing purposes. If policy-name does not exist, the system will attempt to create a policy with the specified name. Creating a policy may require use of the create parameter when the system is configured for explicit object creation mode.

create — This keyword is required when a new policy is being created and the system is configured for explicit object creation mode.

Service System Commands

bgp-auto-rd-range

Syntax **bgp-auto-rd-range** *ip-address* **comm-val** *comm-val* **to** *comm-val*
no bgp-auto-rd-range

Context config>service>system

Description This command defines the type-1 route-distinguisher ipv4 address and community value range within which the system will select a route-distinguisher for the bgp-enabled services using auto-rd.

Default no bgp-auto-rd-range

Parameters *ip-address* — Specifies the IPv4 address used in the first 4 octets of all the type-1 auto route-distinguishers selected by the system.

comm-val — Specifies the community value of the type-1 auto route-distinguisher.

Values 1 — 65535

Interactions: This command is used along with the *route-distinguisher auto-rd* command supported in VPLS, VPRN and Epipe services. The system forces the user to create a *bgp-auto-range* before the *auto-rd* option can be used in the services.

Note that the system will keep allocating values for services configured with *route-distinguisher auto-rd* as long as there are available community values within the configured range. Once the command is added, the following changes are allowed:

- The *ip-address* can be changed without changing the *comm-val* range, even if there are services using auto-rd. The affected routes will be withdrawn and re-advertised with the new route-distinguishers.
- The *comm-val* range can be modified as long as there are not existing conflicting values in the new range. For instance, the user may expand the range as long as the new range does not overlap with existing manual route-distinguishers. The user may also reduce the range as long as the new range can accommodate the already allocated auto-RDs.

MRP Commands

mrp

Syntax **mrp**

Context config>service

Description This command configures a Multi-service Route Processor (MRP).

mrp-policy

Syntax [**no**] **mrp-policy** *policy-name*

Context config>service>mrp

Description This command enables the context for a MRP policy. The mrp-policy specifies either a forward or a drop action for the Group BMAC attributes associated with the ISIDs specified in the match criteria. The mrp-policy can be applied to multiple BVPLS services as long as the scope of the policy is template.

Any changes made to the existing policy, using any of the sub-commands, will be applied immediately to all services where this policy is applied. For this reason, when many changes are required on a mrp-policy, it is recommended that the policy be copied to a work area. That work-in-progress policy can be modified until complete and then written over the original mrp-policy. Use the config mrp-policy copy command to maintain policies in this manner.

The **no** form of the command deletes the mrp-policy. An MRP policy cannot be deleted until it is removed from all the SAPs or SDPs where it is applied.

Default no mrp-policy is defined

Parameters *policy-name* — Specifies the redirect policy name. Allowed values are any string up to 32 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

create — This keyword is required when first creating the configuration context. Once the context is created, it is possible to navigate into the context without the **create** keyword.

scope

Syntax **scope** {**exclusive** | **template**}
no scope

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy

Description This command configures the filter policy scope as exclusive or template. If the scope of the policy is template and is applied to one or more services, the scope cannot be changed.

The **no** form of the command sets the scope of the policy to the default of template.

Default template

Parameters **exclusive —** When the scope of a policy is defined as exclusive, the policy can only be applied to a single entity (SAP or SDP). Attempting to assign the policy to a second entity will result in an error message. If the policy is removed from the entity, it will become available for assignment to another entity.

template — When the scope of a policy is defined as template, the policy can be applied to multiple SAPs or network ports.

default-action

Syntax **default-action** {**block** | **allow**}

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy

Description This command specifies the action to be applied to the MMRP attributes (Group BMACs) whose ISIDs do not match the specified criteria in all of the entries of the mrp-policy.

When multiple default-action commands are entered, the last command will overwrite the previous command.

Default default-action-allow

Parameters **block —** Specifies that all MMRP attributes will not be declared or registered unless there is a specific mrp-policy entry which causes them to be allowed on this SAP/SDP.

allow — Specifies that all MMRP attributes will be declared and registered unless there is a specific mrp-policy entry which causes them to be blocked on this SAP/SDP.

entry

Syntax [**no**] **entry** *entry-id*

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy

Description This command creates or edits an mrp-policy entry. Multiple entries can be created using unique entry-id numbers within the policy. The implementation exits the policy on the first match found and executes the actions in accordance with the accompanying action command. For this reason, entries must be sequenced correctly from most to least explicit. An entry may not have any match criteria defined (in which case, everything matches) but must have at least the keyword action for it to be considered complete. Entries without the action keyword will be considered incomplete and hence will be rendered inactive.

The no form of the command removes the specified entry from the mrp-policy. Entries removed from the mrp-policy are immediately removed from all services where the policy is applied.

The no form of the command removes the specified entry-id.

Default none

Parameters *entry-id* — An entry-id uniquely identifies a match criteria and the corresponding action. It is recommended that multiple entries be given entry-ids in staggered increments. This allows users to insert a new entry in an existing policy without requiring renumbering of all the existing entries.

Values 1-65535

create — Keyword; required when first creating the configuration context. Once the context is created, one can navigate into the context without the create keyword.

match

Syntax [**no**] **match**

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy>entry

Description This command creates the context for entering/editing match criteria for the mrp-policy entry. When the match criteria have been satisfied the action associated with the match criteria is executed. In the current implementation just one match criteria (ISID based) is possible in the entry associated with the mrp-policy. Only one match statement can be entered per entry.

The **no** form of the command removes the match criteria for the entry-id.

isid

Syntax [**no**] **isid** *value* **| from** *value* **to** *higher-value*

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy>entry>match

Description This command configures an ISID value or a range of ISID values to be matched by the mrp-policy parent when looking at the related MMRP attributes (Group BMACs). The pbb-etype value for the related SAP (inherited from the ethernet port configuration) or for the related SDP binding (inherited from SDP configuration) will be used to identify the ISID tag.

Multiple isid statements are allowed under a match node. The following rules govern the usage of multiple isid statements:

- overlapping values are allowed:
  - isid from 1 to 10
  - isid from 5 to 15
  - isid 16
- the minimum and maximum values from overlapping ranges are considered and displayed. The above entries will be equivalent with “isid from 1 to 16” statement.
- there is no consistency check with the content of isid statements from other entries. The entries will be evaluated in the order of their IDs and the first match will cause the implementation t o execute the associated action for that entry and then to exit the mrp-policy.
- If there are no isid statements under a match criteria but the mac-filter type is isid the following behaviors apply for different actions:
  - For end-station – it treats any ISID value as no match and goes to next entry or default action which must be “block” in this case
  - For allow – it treats any ISID value as a match and allows it
  - For block – it treats any ISID value as a match and blocks it

The **no** form of the command can be used in two ways:

no isid - removes all the previous statements under one match node

no isid *value* | **from** *value* **to** *higher-value* - removes a specific ISID value or range. Must match a previously used positive statement: for example if the command “isid 16 to 100” was used using “no isid 16 to 50” will not work but “no isid 16 to 100 will be successful.

Default no isid

Parameters *value or higher-value* — Specifies the ISID value in 24 bits. When just one present identifies a particular ISID to be used for matching.

Values 0..16777215

from value to higher-value — Identifies a range of ISIDs to be used as matching criteria.

action

Syntax **action** {**block** | **allow** | **end-station**}
no action

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy>entry

Description This command specifies the action to be applied to the MMRP attributes (Group BMACs) whose ISIDs match the specified ISID criteria in the related entry.

The action keyword must be entered for the entry to be active. Any filter entry without the action keyword will be considered incomplete and will be inactive. If neither keyword is specified (no action is used), this is considered a No-Op policy entry used to explicitly set an entry inactive without modifying match criteria or removing the entry itself. Multiple action statements entered will overwrite previous actions parameters when defined. To remove a parameter, use the no form of the action command with the specified parameter.

The **no** form of the command removes the specified action statement. The entry is considered incomplete and hence rendered inactive without the action keyword.

Default no action

Parameters **block —** Specifies that the matching MMRP attributes will not be declared or registered on this SAP/SDP.

allow — Specifies that the matching MMRP attributes will be declared and registered on this SAP/SDP.

end-station — Specifies that an end-station emulation is present on this SAP/SDP for the MMRP attributes related with matching ISIDs. Equivalent action with the block keyword on that SAP/SDP– the attributes associated with the matching ISIDs do not get declared or registered on the SAP/SDP. The matching attributes on the other hand are mapped as static MMRP entries on the SAP/SDP which implicitly instantiates in the data plane as a MFIB entry associated with that SAP/SDP for the related Group BMAC. For the other SAPs/SDPs in the BVPLS with MRP enabled (no shutdown) this means permanent declaration of the matching attributes, same as in the case when the IVPLS instances associated with these ISIDs were locally configured.

If an mrp-policy has end-station action in one entry, the only default action allowed in the policy is block. Also no other actions are allowed to be configured in other entry configured under the policy.

This policy will apply even if the MRP is shutdown on the local SAP/SDP or for the whole BVPLS to allow for manual creation of MMRP entries in the data plane. Specifically the following rules apply:

- If service vpls mrp shutdown then MMRP on all SAP/SDPs is shutdown - MRP PDUs pass-through transparently
- If service vpls mrp no shutdown and endstation statement (even with no ISID values in the related match statement) is used in a mrp-policy applied to SAP/SDP - no declaration is sent on SAP/SDP. The provisioned ISIDs in the match statement are registered on that SAP/SDP and are propagated on all the other MRP enabled endpoints.

copy

Syntax **copy mrp-policy** *source-name* **to** *dest-name*

Context config>service>mrp

Description This command copies existing mrp-policy list entries for a specific policy name to another policy name. The copy command is a configuration level maintenance tool used to create new mrp-policy using existing mrp-policy.

An error will occur if the destination policy name exists.

Parameters **mrp-policy —** Indicates that source-name and dest-name are MRP policy names.

source-name — Identifies the source mrp-policy from which the copy command will attempt to copy. The mrp-policy with this name must exist for the command to be successful.

dest-name — Identifies the destination mrp-policy to which the copy command will attempt to copy. If the mrp-policy with dest-name exist within the system an error message is generated.

renum

Syntax **renum** *old-entry-id* **to** *new-entry-id*

Context config>service>mrp>mrp-policy

Description This command renumbers existing MRP policy entries to properly sequence policy entries. This may be required in some cases since the implementation exits when the first match is found and executes the actions according to the accompanying action command. This requires that entries be sequenced correctly from most to least explicit.

Parameters *old-entry-id* — Specifies the entry number of an existing entry.

Values 1-65535

new-entry-id — Specifies the new entry number to be assigned to the old entry. If the new entry exists, an error message is generated.

Oper Group Commands

oper-group

Syntax **oper-group** *group-name* [**create**]
no oper-group *group-name*

Context config>service

Description This command creates a system-wide group name which can be used to associate a number of service objects (for example, SAPs or pseudowires). The status of the group is derived from the status of its members. The status of the group can then be used to influence the status of non-member objects. FOr example, when a group status i marked as down, the object(s) that monitor the group change their status accordingly.

The **no** form of the command removes thegroup. All the object associations need to be removed before the no command can be executed.

no oper-group

Parameters *group-name* — specifies the operational group identifier up to 32 characters in length.

create — This keyword is required when first creating the configuration context. Once the context is created, it is possible to navigate into the context without the **create** keyword.

bfd-enable

Syntax **bfd-enable interface** *interface-name* **dst-ip** *ip-address* **[service** *service-id***]**
no bfd-enable

Context config>service>oper-group

Description This command associates a BFD sessions with the named oper-group so that if the BFD session fails then the oper-group is changed to operationally down and all monitoring interfaces should also be brought operationally down.

Default None

Parameters **interface** — Specifies the source interface for the BFD sessions to be monitored for the associated oper-group.

dst-ip — Specifies the destination IP address for the BFD sessions to be monitored for the associated oper-group.

service — Specifies the service context in which the BFD session exists if it is not in the base routing context.

hold-time

Syntax **hold-time**

Context config>service>oper-group

Description This command enables the context to configure hold time information.

group up

Syntax **group up** *time* **| no group up**

Context config>service>oper-group>hold-time

Description This command configures the number of seconds to wait before notifying clients monitoring this group when its operational status transitions from down to up. A value of zero indicates that transitions are reported immediately to monitoring clients. The up time option is a must to achieve fast convergence: when the group comes up, the monitoring MH site which tracks the group status may wait without impacting the overall convergence; there is usually a pair MH site that is already handling the traffic.

The **no** form sets the values back to the defaults.

Default 4

Parameters *time* — Specifies the group up time value.

Values 0 — 3600

group down

Syntax **group down** *time* **| no group down**

Context config>service>oper-group>hold-time

Description This command configures the number of seconds to wait before notifying clients monitoring this group when its operational status transitions from up to down.

The **no** form sets the values back to the default.

Pseudowire Commands

pw-routing

Syntax **pw-routing**

Context config>service

Description This command enables the context to configure dynamic multi-segment pseudowire (MS-PW) routing. Pseudowire routing must be configured on each node that will be a T-PE or an S-PE.

Default disabled

block-on-peer-fault

Syntax [**no**] **block-on-peer-fault**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description When enabled, this command blocks the transmit direction of a pseudowire when any of the following pseudowire status codes is received from the far end PE:

0x00000001	Pseudowire Not Forwarding
0x00000002	Local Attachment Circuit (ingress) Receive Fault
0x00000004	Local Attachment Circuit (egress) Transmit Fault
0x00000008	Local PSN-facing PW (ingress) Receive Fault
0x00000010	Local PSN-facing PW (egress) Transmit Fault

The transmit direction is unblocked when the following pseudowire status code is received:

0x00000000	Pseudowire forwarding (clear all failures)

This command is mutually exclusive with **no pw-status-signaling**, and **standby-signaling-slave**. It is not applicable to spoke SDPs forming part of an MC-LAG or spoke SDPs in an endpoint.

Default no block-on-peer-fault

boot-timer

Syntax **boot-timer** *secs*
no boot-timer

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command configures a hold-off timer for MS-PW routing advertisements and signaling and is used at boot time.

The **no** form of this command removes a previously configured timer and restores it to its default.

Default 10

Parameters *timer-value* — The value of the boot timer in seconds.

Values 0 — 600

local-prefix

Syntax **local-prefix** *local-prefix* [**create**]
no local-prefix*local-prefix*

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command configures one or more node prefix values to be used for MS-PW routing. At least one prefix must be configured on each node that is an S-PE or a T-PE.

The **no** form of this command removes a previously configured prefix, and will cause the corresponding route to be withdrawn if it has been advertised in BGP.

Default no local-prefix.

Parameters *local-prefix* — Specifies a 32 bit prefix for the AII. One or more prefix values, up to a maximum of 16 may be assigned to the 7x50 node. The global ID can contain the 2-octet or 4-octet value of the provider's Autonomous System Number (ASN). The presence of a global ID based on the provider's ASN ensures that the AII for spoke-SDPs configured on the node will be globally unique.

Values <global-id>:<ip-addr>|<raw-prefix>
ip-addr a.b.c.d
raw-prefix1 — 4294967295
global-id1 — 4294967295

advertise-bgp

Syntax **advertise-bgp route-distinguisher** *rd* [**community** *community*]
no advertise-bgp route-distinguisher *rd*

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command enables a given prefix to be advertised in MP-BGP for dynamic MS-PW routing.

The no form of this command will explicitly woithdraw a route if it has been previously advertised.

Default no advertise-bgp.

Parameters *rd* — Specifies an 8-octet route distinguisher associated with the prefix. Up to 4 unique route distinguishers can be configured and advertised for a given prefix though multiple instances of the advertise-bgp command. This parameter is mandatory.

Values (6 bytes, other 2 Bytes of type will be automatically generated)
asn:number1 (RD Type 0): 2bytes ASN and 4 bytes locally administered number
ip-address:number2 (RD Type 1): 4bytes IPv4 and 2 bytes locally administered number;

community community — An optional BGP communities attribute associated with the advertisement. To delete a previously advertised community, advertise-bgp route-distinguisher must be run again with the same value for the RD but excluding the community attribute.

Values *community* {2-byte-as-number:comm-va1}
2-byte-asnumber 0— 65535
comm.-val 0 — 65535

path

Syntax **path** *name* [**create**]
no path name

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command configures an explicit path between this 7x50 T-PE and a remote 7x50 T-PE. For each path, one or more intermediate S-PE hops must be configured. A path can be used by multiple multi-segment pseudowires. Paths are used by a 7x50 T-PE to populate the list of Explicit Route TLVs included in the signaling of a dynamic MS-PW.

A path may specify all or only some of the hops along the route to reach a T-PE.

The **no** form of the command removes a specified explicit path from the configuration.

Default no path

Parameters *path-name* — Specifies a locally-unique case-sensitive alphanumeric name label for the MS-PW path of up to 32 characters in length.

hop

Syntax **hop** *hop-index ip-address*
no hop h*op-index*

Context config>service>pw-routing>hop

Description This command configures each hop on an explicit path that can be used by one or more dynamic MS-PWs. It specifies the IP addresses of the hops that the MS-PE should traverse. These IP addresses can correspond to the system IP address of each S-PE, or the IP address on which the T-LDP session to a given S-PE terminates.

The **no** form of this command deletes hop list entries for the path. All the MS-PWs currently using this path are unaffected. Additionally, all services actively using these MS-PWs are unaffected. The path must be shutdown first in order to delete the hop from the hop list. The ‘no hop hop-index’ command will not result in any action, except for a warning message on the console indicating that the path is administratively up.

Default no hop

Parameters *hop-index* — Specifies a locally significant numeric identifier for the hop. The hop index is used to order the hops specified. The LSP always traverses from the lowest hop index to the highest. The hop index does not need to be sequential.

Values 1 — 1024

ip-address — Specifies the system IP address or terminating IP address for the T-LDP session to the S-PE corresponding to this hop. For a given IP address on a hop, the system will choose the appropriate SDP to use.

retry-count

Syntax **retry-count** [10..10000]
no retry-count

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This optional command specifies the number of attempts software should make to re-establish the spoke-SDP after it has failed. After each successful attempt, the counter is reset to zero.

When the specified number is reached, no more attempts are made and the spoke-sdp is put into the shutdown state.

Use the **no shutdown** command to bring up the path after the retry limit is exceeded.

The **no** form of this command reverts the parameter to the default value.

Default 30

Parameters *retry-count* — Specifies the maximum number of retries before putting the spoke-sdp into the shutdown state.

Values 10 — 10000

retry-timer

Syntax **retry-timer** *secs*
no retry-timer

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command specifies a retry-timer for the spoke-SDP. This is a configurable exponential back-off timer that determines the interval between retries to re-establish a spoke-SDP if it fails and a label withdraw message is received with the status code “AII unreachable”.

The **no** form of this command reverts the timer to its default value.

Default 30

Parameters *retry-count* — The initial retry-timer value in seconds.

Values 10 – 480

spe-address

Syntax **spe-address** *global-id:prefix*
no spe-address

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command configures a single S-PE Address for the node to be used for dynamic MS-PWs. This value is used for the pseudowire switching point TLV used in LDP signaling, and is the value used by pseudowire status signaling to indicate the PE that originates a pseudowire status message. . Configuration of this parameter is mandatory to enable dynamic MS-PW support on a node.

If the S-PE Address is not configured, spoke-sdps that use dynamic MS-PWs and pw-routing local-prefixes cannot be configured on a T-PE. Furthermore, and 7x50 node will send a label release for any label mappings received for FEC129 AII type 2.

The S-PE Address cannot be changed unless the dynamic ms-pw configuration is removed. Furthermore, changing the S-PE Address will also result in all dynamic MS-PWs for which this node is an S-PE being released. It is recommended that the S-PE Address should be configured for the life of an MS-PW configuration after reboot of the 7x50.

The **no** form of this command removes the configured S-PE Address.

Default no spe-address

Parameters *global-id* — Specifies a 4-octet value that is unique to the service provider. For example, the global ID can contain the 2-octet or 4-octet value of the provider's Autonomous System Number (ASN).

Syntax: <global-id:prefix>:<global-id>:{<prefix>|<ipaddress>}
global-id 1 — 4294967295
prefix 1 — 4294967295
ipaddress a.b.c.d

static-route

Syntax [**no**] **static-route** *route-name*

Context config>service>pw-routing

Description This command configures a static route to a next hop S-PE or T-PE. Static routes may be configured on either S-PEs or T-PEs.

A default static route is entered as follows:

static-route 0:0:next_hop_ip_addresss

or

static-route 0:0.0.0.0:next_hop_ip_address

The **no** form of this command removes a previously configured static route.

Default no static-route

Parameters *route-name* — Specifies the static pseudowire route.

Values	route-name	<global-id>:<prefix>:<next-hop-ip_addr>
	global-id	0 — 4294967295
	prefix	a.b.c.d | 0— 4294967295
	ip_addr	a.b.c.d

pw-template

Syntax [**no**] **pw-template** *sdp-template-id* [**use-provisioned-sdp**] [**create**]

Context config>service

Description This command configures an SDP template.

Parameters *sdp-template-id* — Specifies a number used to uniquely identify a template for the creation of a Service Distribution Point (SDP. The value 0 is used as the null ID.

Values 0, 1 — 2147483647

use-provisioned-sdp — Specifies whether to use an already provisioned SDP. When specified, the tunnel manager will be consulted for an existing active SDP. Otherwise, the default SDP template will be used to use for instantiation of the SDP.

create — This keyword is required when first creating the configuration context. Once the context is created, it is possible to navigate into the context without the **create** keyword.

SDP Commands

sdp

Syntax **sdp** *sdp-id* [**gre** | **mpls** | **l2tpv3**] [**create**]
no sdp *sdp-id*

Context config>service

Description This command creates or edits a Service Distribution Point (SDP). SDPs must be explicitly configured.

An SDP is a logical mechanism that ties a far-end router to a particular service without having to specifically define far end SAPs. Each SDP represents a method to reach another router.

One method is IP Generic Router Encapsulation (GRE) which has no state in the core of the network. GRE does not specify a specific path to the far-end router. A GRE-based SDP uses the underlying IGP routing table to find the best next hop to the far-end router.

The second method is Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) encapsulation. A router supports both signaled and non-signaled Label Switched Paths (LSPs) through the network. Non-signaled paths are defined at each hop through the network. Signaled paths are communicated by protocol from end to end using Resource ReserVation Protocol (RSVP). Paths may be manually defined or a constraint-based routing protocol (such as OSPF-TE or CSPF) can be used to determine the best path with specific constraints. An LDP LSP can also be used for an SDP when the encapsulation is MPLS. The use of an LDP LSP type or an RSVP/Static LSP type are mutually exclusive except when the mixed-lsp option is enabled on the SDP.

Segment Routing (SR) is another MPLS tunnel type and is used to allow service binding to a SR tunnel programmed in TTM by OSPF or IS-IS. The SDP of type **sr-isis** or **sr-ospf** can be used with the **far-end** option. The **tunnel-farend** option is not supported. In addition, the **mixed-lsp-mode** option does not support the **sr-isis** and **sr-isis** tunnel types.

L2TPv3-over-IPv6 transport is also an option for Ethernet Pipe (EPIPE) services. Like GRE, L2TPv3 is stateless in the core of the network, as well as on the service nodes as the L2TPv3 control plane functionality is disabled for this SDP type. A unique source and destination IPv6 address combined with TX and RX Cookie values are used to ensure that the SDP is bound to the correct service.

SDPs are created and then bound to services. Many services may be bound to a single SDP. The operational and administrative state of the SDP controls the state of the SDP binding to the service.

If *sdp-id* does not exist, a new SDP is created. When creating an SDP, either the **gre, mpls, or l2tpv3** keyword must be specified. SDPs are created in the admin down state (**shutdown**) and the **no shutdown** command must be executed once all relevant parameters are defined and before the SDP can be used.

If *sdp-id* exists, the current CLI context is changed to that SDP for editing and modification. For editing an existing SDP, neither the **gre, mpls, or l2tpv3** keyword is specified. If a keyword is specified for an existing *sdp-id*, an error is generated and the context of the CLI will not be changed to the specified *sdp-id*.

The **no** form of this command deletes the specified SDP. Before an SDP can be deleted, it must be administratively down (shutdown) and not bound to any services. If the specified SDP is bound to a service, the **no sdp** command will fail generating an error message specifying the first bound service found during the deletion process. If the specified *sdp-id* does not exist an error will be generated.

Default none

Parameters *sdp-id* — The SDP identifier.

Values 1 — 17407

gre — Specifies the SDP will use GRE to reach the far-end router. Only one GRE SDP can be created to a given destination device. Multiple GRE SDPs to a single destination serve no purpose as the path taken to reach the far end is determined by the IGP which will be the same for all SDPs to a given destination and there is no bandwidth reservation in GRE tunnels.

mpls — Specifies the SDP will use MPLS encapsulation and one or more LSP tunnels to reach the far-end device. Multiple MPLS SDPs may be created to a given destination device . Multiple MPLS SDPs to a single destination device are helpful when they use divergent paths.

l2tpv3 — Specifies the SDP will use L2TPv3-over-IPv6 encapsulation. One SDP is created per service, regardless of whether the far-end node is common or not. Unique local and far-end addresses are configured for every L2TPv3 SDP type. The local address must exist on the local node.

auto-learn-mac-protect

Syntax [**no**] **auto-learn-mac-protect**

Context config>service>pw-template
config>service>pw-template>split-horizon-group

Description This command specifies whether to enable automatic population of the MAC protect list with source MAC addresses learned on the associated with this SHG. For more information about auto-learn MAC protect, refer to the *Layer 2 Services Guide*.

The **no** form of the command disables the automatic population of the MAC protect list.

Default auto-learn-mac-protect

accounting-policy

Syntax **accounting-policy** *acct-policy-id*
no accounting-policy

Context config>service>pw-template
config>service>sdp

Description This command creates the accounting policy context that can be applied to an SDP. An accounting policy must be defined before it can be associated with a SDP. If the *policy-id* does not exist, an error message is generated.

A maximum of one accounting policy can be associated with a SDP at one time. Accounting policies are configured in the **config>log** context.

The **no** form of this command removes the accounting policy association from the SDP, and the acccounting policy reverts to the default.

Default Default accounting policy.

Parameters *acct-policy-id* — Enter the accounting *policy-id* as configured in the **config>log>accounting-policy** context.

Values 1 — 99

allow-fragmentation

Syntax [**no**] **allow-fragmentation**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command disables the setting of the **do-not-fragment** bit in the IP header of GRE encapsulated service traffic. This feature is only applicable to GRE SDPs and will be applied to all service traffic using the associated GRE SDP.

The no form of this command removes the command from the active configuration and returns the associated SDP to its default which is to set the **do-not-fragment** bit in all GRE encapsulated service traffic.

Default no allow-fragmentation

bgp-tunnel

Syntax [**no**] **bgp-tunnel**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command allows the use of BGP route tunnels available in the tunnel table to reach SDP far-end nodes. Use of BGP route tunnels are only available with MPLS-SDP. Only one of the transport methods is allowed per SDP - LDP, RSVP-LSP BGP, SR-ISIS, or SR-OSPF. This restriction is relaxed for some combinations of the transport methods when the mixed-lsp-mode option is enabled within the SDP.

The **no** form of the command disables resolving BGP route tunnel LSP for SDP far-end.

Default no bgp-tunnel (BGP tunnel route to SDP far-end is disabled)

booking-factor

Syntax **booking-factor** *percentage*
no booking-factor

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command specifies the booking factor applied against the maximum SDP available bandwidth by the VLL CAC feature.

The service manager keeps track of the available bandwidth for each SDP. The maximum value is the sum of the bandwidths of all constituent LSPs in the SDP. The SDP available bandwidth is adjusted by the user configured booking factor. A value of 0 means no VLL can be admitted into the SDP.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default value.

Parameters *percentage* — Specifies the percentage of the SDP maximum available bandwidth for VLL call admission. When the value of this parameter is set to zero (0), no new VLL spoke SDP bindings with non-zero bandwidth are permitted with this SDP. Overbooking, >100% is allowed.

Values 0 — 1000 %

Default 100%

collect-stats

Syntax [**no**] **collect-stats**

Context config>service>pw-template
config>service>sdp

Description This command enables accounting and statistical data collection for either the SDP. When applying accounting policies the data, by default, is collected in the appropriate records and written to the designated billing file.

When the **no collect-stats** command is issued the statistics are still accumulated by the XCM cards. However, the CPU will not obtain the results and write them to the billing file. If a subsequent **collect-stats** command is issued then the counters written to the billing file include all the traffic while the **no collect-stats** command was in effect.

Default no collect-stats

controlword

Syntax [**no**] **controlword**

Description config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables the use of the control word on pseudowire packets in VPLS and VPWS and enables the use of the control word individually on each mesh-sdp or spoke-sdp. By default, the control word is disabled. When the control word is enabled, all VPLS/VPWS packets, including the BPDU frames, are encapsulated with the control word when sent over the pseudowire. The T-LDP control plane behavior is the same as in the implementation of control word for VLL services. The configuration for the two directions of the Ethernet pseudowire should match.

The **no** form of the command reverts the mesh SDP or spoke-sdp to the default behavior of not using the control word.

Default no control word

disable-aging

Syntax [**no**] **disable-aging**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command disables MAC address aging across a service.

The **no** form of this command enables aging.

Default no disable-aging

disable-learning

Syntax [**no**] **disable-learning**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables learning of new MAC addresses.

This parameter is mainly used in conjunction with the **discard-unknown** command.

The **no** form of this command enables learning of MAC addresses.

Default no disable-learning (Normal MAC learning is enabled)

discard-unknown-source

Syntax [**no**] **discard-unknown-source**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description When this command is enabled, packets received with an unknown source MAC address will be dropped only if the maximum number of MAC addresses have been reached.

When disabled, the packets are forwarded based on the destination MAC addresses.

The **no** form of this command causes packets with an unknown source MAC addresses to be forwarded by destination MAC addresses.

Default **no discard-unknown**

egress

Syntax **egress**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables the context to configure spoke SDP binding egress filter parameters.

ingress

Syntax **ingress**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables the context to configure spoke SDP binding ingress filter parameters.

filter

Syntax **filter ip** *ip-filter-id*
filter ipv6 *ipv6-filter-id*
filter mac *mac-filter-id*
no filter [**ip** *ip-filter-id*] [**mac** *mac-filter-id*] [**ipv6** *ipv6-filter-id*]

Context config>service>pw-template>egress
config>service>pw-template>ingress

Description This command associates an IP filter policy or MAC filter policy on egress or ingress. Filter policies control the forwarding and dropping of packets based on IP or MAC matching criteria. There are two types of filter policies: IP and MAC. Only one type may be applied to a SAP at a time.

The **filter** command is used to associate a filter policy with a specified filter ID with an ingress or egress SAP. The filter ID must already be defined before the **filter** command is executed. If the filter policy does not exist, the operation will fail and an error message returned.

The **no** form of this command removes any configured filter ID association with the SAP or IP interface. The filter ID itself is not removed from the system unless the scope of the created filter is set to local. To avoid deletion of the filter ID and only break the association with the service object, use **scope** command within the filter definition to change the scope to **local** or **global**. The default scope of a filter is **local**.

Parameters **ip** *ip-filter-id* — Specifies IP filter policy. The filter ID must already exist within the created IP filters.

Values 1 — 65535

ipv6 *ipv6-filter-id* — Specifies the IPv6 filter policy. The filter ID must already exist within the created IPv6 filters.

Values 1 — 65535

mac *mac-filter-id* — Specifies the MAC filter policy. The specified filter ID must already exist within the created MAC filters. The filter policy must already exist within the created MAC filters.

Values 1 — 65535

qos

Syntax **qos** *network-policy-id* **port-redirect-group** *queue-group-name* [**instance** *instance-id*]
no qos [*network-policy-id*]

Context configure>service>apipe>spoke-sdp>egress
configure>service>cpipe>spoke-sdp>egress
configure>service>epipe>spoke-sdp>egress
configure>service>fpipe>spoke-sdp>egress
configure>service>ipipe>spoke-sdp>egress
config>service>vpls>spoke-sdp>egress
config>service>vpls>mesh-sdp>egress
config>service>pw-template>egress
config>service>vprn>interface>spoke-sdp>egress
config>service>ies>interface>spoke-sdp>egress

Description This command is used to redirect pseudowire packets to an egress port queue-group for the purpose of shaping.

The egress pseudowire shaping provisioning model allows the mapping of one ore more pseudowires to the same instance of queues, or policers and queues, which are defined in the queue-group template.

Operationally, the provisioning model consists of the following steps:

1. Create an egress queue-group template and configure queues only or policers and queues for each FC that needs to be redirected.
2. Apply the queue-group template to the network egress context of all ports where there exists a network IP interface on which the pseudowire packets can be forwarded. This creates one instance of the template on the egress of the port. One or more instances of the same template can be created.
3. Configure FC-to-policer or FC-to-queue mappings together with the redirect to a queue-group in the egress context of a network QoS policy. No queue-group name is specified in this step, which means the same network QoS policy can redirect different pseudowires to different queue-group templates.
4. Apply this network QoS policy to the egress context of a spoke-SPD inside a service or to the egress context of a pseudowire template and specify the redirect queue-group name.

One or more spoke-SPDs can have their FCs redirected to use queues only or queues and policers in the same queue-group instance.

The following are the constraints and rules of this provisioning model:

1. When a pseudowire FC is redirected to use a queue or a policer and a queue in a queue-group and the queue-group name does not exist, the association is failed at the time the user associates the egress context of a spoke-SPD to the named queue-group. In such a case, the pseudowire packet will be fed directly to the corresponding egress queue for that FC used by the IP network interface on which the pseudowire packet is forwarded. This queue can be a queue-group queue, or the egress shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the egress of this port. This is the existing implementation and default behavior for a pseudowire packet.
2. When a pseudowire FC is redirected to use a queue or a policer, and a queue in a queue-group and the queue-group name exists, but the policer-id and/or the queue-id is not defined in the queue-group template, the association is failed at the time the user associates the egress context of a spoke-SPD to the named queue-group. In such a case, the pseudowire packet will be fed directly to the corresponding egress queue for that FC used by the IP network interface the pseudowire packet is forwarded on.
3. When a pseudowire FC is redirected to use a queue, or a policer and a queue in a queue-group, and the queue-group name exists and the policer-id or policer-id plus queue-id exist, it is not required to check that an instance of that queue-group exists in all egress network ports which have network IP interfaces. The handling of this is dealt with in the data path as follows:
   - a When a pseudowire packet for that FC is forwarded and an instance of the referenced queue-group name exists on that egress port, the packet is processed by the queue-group policer and will then be fed to the queue-group queue.
   - b When a pseudowire packet for that FC is forwarded and an instance of the referenced queue-group name does not exist on that egress port, the pseudowire packet will be fed directly to the corresponding egress shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the egress of this port.
4. If a network QoS policy is applied to the egress context of a pseudowire, any pseudowire FC, which is not explicitly redirected in the network QoS policy, will have the corresponding packets

feed directly the corresponding the egress shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the egress of this port.

When the queue-group name the pseudowire is redirected to exists and the redirection succeeds, the marking of the packet DEI/dot1.p/DSCP and the tunnel DEI/dot1.p/DSCP/EXP is performed; according to the relevant mappings of the (FC, profile) in the egress context of the network QoS policy applied to the pseudowire. This is true regardless, wether an instance of the queue-group exists or not on the egress port to which the pseudowire packet is forwarded. If the packet profile value changed due to egress child policer CIR profiling, the new profile value is used to mark the packet DEI/dot1.p and the tunnel DEI/dot1.p/EXP, but the DSCP is not modified by the policer operation.

When the queue-group name the pseudowire is redirected does not exist, the redirection command is failed. In this case, the marking of the packet DEI/dot1.p/DSCP and the tunnel DEI/dot1.p/DSCP/EXP fields is performed according to the relevant commands in the egress context of the network QoS policy applied to the network IP interface to which the pseudowire packet is forwarded.

The **no** version of this command removes the redirection of the pseudowire to the queue-group.

Parameters *network-policy-id* — Specifies the network policy identification. The value uniquely identifies the policy on the system.

Values 1 — 65535

queue-redirect-group *queue-group-name* **—** This optional parameter specifies that the *queue-group-name* will be used for all egress forwarding class redirections within the network QoS policy ID. The specified *queue-group-name* must exist as a port egress queue group on the port associated with the IP interface.

egress-instance *instance-id* **—** Specifies the identification of a specific instance of the queue-group.

Values 1 — 16384

hash-label

Syntax **hash-label** [**signal-capability**]
no hash-label

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables the use of the hash label on a VLL, VPRN or VPLS service bound to LDP or RSVP SDP as well as to a VPRN service using the autobind mode with the **ldp**, **rsvp-te**, or **mpls** options. This feature is not supported on a service bound to a GRE SDP or for a VPRN service using the autobind mode with the gre option. This feature is also not supported on multicast packets forwarded using RSVP P2MP LPS or mLDP LSP in both the base router instance and in the multicast VPN (mVPN) instance. It is, however, supported when forwarding multicast packets using an IES/VPRN spoke-interface.

When this feature is enabled, the ingress data path is modified such that the result of the hash on the packet header is communicated to the egress data path for use as the value of the label field of the hash label. The egress data path appends the hash label at the bottom of the stack (BoS) and sets the S-bit to one (1).

In order to allow applications where the egress LER infers the presence of the hash label implicitly from the value of the label, the Most Significant Bit (MSB) of the result of the hash is set before copying into the Hash Label. This means that the value of the hash label will always be in the range [524,288 - 1,048,575] and will not overlap with the signaled/static LSP and signaled/static service label ranges. This also guarantees that the hash label will not match a value in the reserved label range.

The (unmodified) result of the hash continues to be used for the purpose of ECMP and LAG spraying of packets locally on the ingress LER. Note, however, that for VLL services, the result of the hash is overwritten and the ECMP and LAG spraying will be based on service-id when ingress SAP shared queuing is not enabled. However, the hash label will still reflect the result of the hash such that an LSR can use it to perform fine grained load balancing of VLL pseudowire packets.

Packets generated in CPM and that are forwarded labeled within the context of a service (for example, OAM packets) must also include a Hash Label at the BoS and set the S-bit accordingly.

The TTL of the hash label is set to a value of 0.

The user enables the signaling of the hash-label capability under a VLL spoke-sdp, a VPLS spoke-sdp or mesh-sdp, or an IES/VPRN spoke interface by adding the **signal-capability** option. In this case, the decision whether to insert the hash label on the user and control plane packets by the local PE is solely determined by the outcome of the signaling process and can override the local PE configuration. The following are the procedures:

- The local PE will insert the flow label interface parameters sub-TLV with F=1 in the PW ID FEC element in the label mapping message for that spoke-sdp or mesh-sdp.
- If the remote PE includes this sub-TLV with F=1 or F=0, then local PE must insert the hash label in the user and control plane packets.
- If remote PE does not include this sub-TLV (for example, it does not support it, or it is supported but the user did not enable the **hash-label** option or the **signal-capability** option), then the local PE establishes the pseudowire but must not insert the hash label in the user and control packets over that spoke-sdp or mesh-sdp. If the remote PE does not support the **signal-capability** option, then there are a couple of possible outcomes:
  - If the **hash-label** option was enabled on the local configuration of the spoke-sdp or mesh-sdp at the remote PE, the pseudowire packets received by the local PE will have the hash label included. These packets must be dropped. The only way to solve this is to disable the signaling capability option on the local node which will result in the insertion of the hash label by both PE nodes.
  - If the **hash-label** option is not supported or was not enabled on the local configuration of the spoke-sdp or mesh-sdp at the remote PE, the pseudowire received by the local PE will not have the hash label included.
- The user can enable or disable the signal-capability option in CLI as needed. When doing so, the router must withdraw the label it sent to its peer and send a new label mapping message with the new value of the F bit in the flow label interface parameters sub-TLV of the PW ID FEC element.

The **no** form of this command disables the use of the hash label.

Default no hash-label

Parameters **signal-capability —** Enables the signaling and negotiation of the use of the hash label between the local and remote PE nodes. The **signal-capability** option is not supported on a VPRN spoke-sdp.

force-qinq-vc-forwarding

Syntax [**no**] **force-qinq-vc-forwarding**

Context config>service>epipe>spoke-sdp
config>service>vpls>mesh-sdp

config>service>vpls>spoke-sdp
config>service>pw-template

Description This command forces two VLAN tags to be inserted and removed for spoke and mesh SDPs that have either **vc-type ether** or **vc-type vlan**. The use of this command is mutually exclusive with the **force-vlanvc-forwarding** command.

The VLAN identifiers and dot 1p/DE bits inserted in the two VLAN tags are taken from the inner tag received on a qinq SAP or qinq mesh/spoke SDP, or from the VLAN tag received on a dot1q SAP or mesh/spoke SDP (with **vc-type vlan** or **force-vlan-vc-forwarding**), or taken from the outer tag received on a qtag.* SAP or 0 if there is no service delimiting VLAN tag at the ingress SAP or mesh/spoke SDP. The VLAN identifiers in both VLAN tags can be set to the value configured in the **vlan-vc-tag** parameter in the **pw-template** or under the mesh/spoke SDP configuration. In the received direction, the VLAN identifiers are ignored and the dot1p/DE bits are not used for ingress classification. However, the inner dot1p/DE bits are propagated to the egress QoS processing.

The Ether type inserted and used to determine the presence of a received VLAN tag for both VLAN tags is 0x8100. A different Ether type can be used for the outer VLAN tag by configuring the PW template with **use-provisioned-sdps** and setting the Ether type using the SDP **vlan-vc-etype** parameter (this Ether type value is then used for all mesh/spoke SDPs using that SDP).

The **no** version of this command sets default behavior.

force-vlan-vc-forwarding

Syntax [**no**] **force-vlan-vc-forwarding**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command forces vc-vlan-type forwarding in the data path for spoke and mesh SDPs which have **ether** vc-type. This command is not allowed on vlan-vc-type SDPs.

The system expects a symmetrical configuration with its peer, specifically it expects to remove the same number of VLAN tags from received traffic as it adds to transmitted traffic. As some of the related configuration parameters are local and not communicated in the signaling plane, an asymmetrical behavior cannot always be detected and so cannot be blocked. Consequently, protocol extractions will not necessarily function for asymmetrical configurations as they would with a symmetrical configurations resulting in an unexpected operation.

The **no** version of this command sets default behavior.

Default disabled

qos

Syntax **qos** *network-policy-id* **fp-redirect-group** *queue-group-name* **instance** *instance-id*
no qos

Context config>service>apipe>spoke-sdp>ingress
config>service>cpipe>spoke-sdp>ingress
config>service>epipe>spoke-sdp>ingress
config>service>fpipe>spoke-sdp>ingress

config>service>ipipe>spoke-sdp>ingress
config>service>vpls>spoke-sdp>ingress
config>service>vpls>mesh-sdp>ingress
config>service>pw-template>ingress
config>service>vprn>interface>spoke-sdp>ingress
config>service>ies>interface>spoke-sdp>ingress

Description This command is used to redirect pseudowire packets to an ingress forwarding plane queue-group for the purpose of rate-limiting.

The ingress pseudowire rate-limiting feature uses a policer in queue-group provisioning model. This model allows the mapping of one or more pseudowires to the same instance of policers which are defined in a queue-group template.

Operationally, the provisioning model in the case of the ingress pseudowire shaping feature consists of the following steps:

1. Create an ingress queue-group template and configure policers for each FC which needs to be redirected and optionally for each traffic type (unicast or multicast).
2. Apply the queue-group template to the network ingress forwarding plane where there exists a network IP interface which the pseudowire packets can be received on. This creates one instance of the template on the ingress of the FP. One or more instances of the same template can be created.
3. Configure FC-to-policer mappings together with the policer redirect to a queue-group in the ingress context of a network QoS policy. No queue-group name is specified in this step which means the same network QoS policy can redirect different pseudowires to different queue-group templates.
4. Apply this network QoS policy to the ingress context of a spoke-sdp inside a service or to the ingress context of a pseudowire template and specify the redirect queue-group name.

One or more spoke-sdps can have their FCs redirected to use policers in the same policer queue-group instance.

The following are the constraints and rules of this provisioning model when used in the ingress pseudowire rate-limiting feature:

1. When a pseudowire FC is redirected to use a policer in a named policer queue-group and the queue-group name does not exist, the association is failed at the time the user associates the ingress context of a spoke-sdp to the named queue-group. In such a case, the pseudowire packet will feed directly the ingress network shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the ingress of the XMA/FP.
2. When a pseudowire FC is redirected to use a policer in a named policer queue-group and the queue-group name exists but the policer-id is not defined in the queue-group template, the association is failed at the time the user associates the ingress context of a spoke-sdp to the named queue-group. In such a case, the pseudowire packet will feed directly the ingress network shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the ingress of the XMA/MDA/FP.
3. When a pseudowire FC is redirected to use a policer in a named policer queue-group and the queue-group name exists and the policer-id is defined in the queue-group template, it is not required to check that an instance of that queue-group exists in all ingress FPs which have network IP interfaces. The handling of this is dealt with in the data path as follows:
   - When a pseudowire packet for that FC is received and an instance of the referenced queue-group name exists on that FP, the packet is processed by the policer and will then feed the per-FP ingress shared queues referred to as “policer-output-queues”.

  - When a pseudowire packet for that FC is received and an instance of the referenced queue-group name does not exist on that FP, the pseudowire packets will be fed directly into the corresponding ingress network shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the ingress of the XMA/MDA/FP.

4. If a network QoS policy is applied to the ingress context of a pseudowire, any pseudowire FC which is not explicitly redirected in the network QoS policy will have the corresponding packets feed directly the ingress network shared queue for that FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the ingress of the XMA/MDA/FP.
5. If no network QoS policy is applied to the ingress context of the pseudowire, then all packets of the pseudowire will feed:
   - the ingress network shared queue for the packet's FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the ingress of the XMA/MDA/FP. This is the default behavior.
   - a queue-group policer followed by the per-FP ingress shared queues referred to as "policer-output-queues" Good received is redirected to a queue-group. The only exceptions to this behavior are for packets received from a IES/VPRN spoke interface and from a R-VPLS spoke-sdp which is forwarded to the R-VPLS IP interface. In these two cases, the ingress network shared queue for the packet's FC defined in the network-queue policy applied to the ingress of the XMA/MDA/FP is used.

When a pseudowire is redirected to use a policer queue-group, the classification of the packet for the purpose of FC and profile determination is performed according to default classification rule or the QoS filters defined in the ingress context of the network QoS policy applied to the pseudowire. This is true regardless if an instance of the named policer queue-group exists on the ingress FP the pseudowire packet is received on. The user can apply a QoS filter matching the dot1.p in the VLAN tag corresponding to the Ethernet port encapsulation, the EXP in the outer label when the tunnel is an LSP, the DSCP in the IP header if the tunnel encapsulation is GRE, and the DSCP in the payload's IP header if the user enabled the ler-use-dscp option and the pseudowire terminates in IES or VPRN service (spoke-interface).

When the policer queue-group name the pseudowire is redirected does not exist, the redirection command is failed. In this case, the packet classification is performed according to default classification rule or the QoS filters defined in the ingress context of the network QoS policy applied to the network IP interface the pseudowire packet is received on.

The no version of this command removes the redirection of the pseudowire to the queue-group.

Parameters *network-policy-id* — Specifies the network policy identification. The value uniquely identifies the policy on the system.

Values 1 — 65535

fp-redirect-group queue-group-name — Specifies the network policy identification. The value uniquely identifies the policy on the system.

Values 1 — 16384

vc-label

Syntax [**no**] **vc-label** *vc-label*

Context config>service>pw-template>ingress

Description This command configures the ingress VC label.

Parameters *vc-label* — A VC ingress value that indicates a specific connection.

Values 2048 — 18431

l2pt-termination

Syntax **l2pt-termination** [**cdp**] [**dtp**] [**pagp**] [**stp**] [**udld**] [**vtp**]
no l2pt-termination

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) termination on a given SAP or spoke SDP. L2PT termination will be supported only for STP BPDUs. PDUs of other protocols will be discarded.

This feature can be enabled only if STP is disabled in the context of the given VPLS service.

Default no l2pt-termination

Parameters **cdp —** Specifies the Cisco discovery protocol.

dtp — Specifies the dynamic trunking protocol.

pagp — Specifies the port aggregation protocol.

stp — Specifies all spanning tree protocols: stp, rstp, mstp, pvst (default).

udld — Specifies unidirectional link detection.

vtp — Specifies the virtual trunk protocol.

limit-mac-move

Syntax **limit-mac-move** [**blockable | non-blockable**]
no limit-mac-move

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command indicates whether or not the mac-move agent will limit the MAC re-learn (move) rate.

Default **blockable**

Parameters **blockable —** The agent will monitor the MAC re-learn rate, and it will block it when the re-learn rate is exceeded.

non-blockable — When specified, a SAP will not be blocked, and another blockable SAP will be blocked instead.

mac-pinning

Syntax [**no**] **mac-pinning**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description Enabling this command will disable re-learning of MAC addresses on other SAPs within the service. The MAC address will remain attached to a given SAP for duration of its age-timer.

The age of the MAC address entry in the FIB is set by the age timer. If **mac-aging** is disabled on a given VPLS service, any MAC address learned on a SAP/SDP with **mac-pinning** enabled will remain in the FIB on this SAP/SDP forever. Every event that would otherwise result in re-learning will be logged (MAC address; original-SAP; new-SAP).

Default When a SAP or spoke SDP is part of a Residential Split Horizon Group (RSHG), MAC pinning is activated at creation of the SAP. Otherwise MAC pinning is not enabled by default.

max-nbr-mac-addr

Syntax **max-nbr-mac-addr** *table-size*
no max-nbr-mac-addr

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command specifies the maximum number of FDB entries for both learned and static MAC addresses for this SAP or spoke SDP.

When the configured limit has been reached, and discard-unknown-source has been enabled for this SAP or spoke SDP (see discard-unknown-source on page 199), packets with unknown source MAC addresses will be discarded.

The **no** form of the command restores the global MAC learning limitations for the SAP or spoke SDP.

Default no max-nbr-mac-addr

Parameters *table-size* — Specifies the maximum number of learned and static entries allowed in the FDB of this service.

Values 1 — 196607
The chassis-mode C limit: 511999

restrict-protected-src

Syntax **restrict-protected-src**
restrict-protected-src [**discard-frame**]
no restrict-protected-src

Context config>service>pw-template
config>service>pw-template>split-horizon-group

Description This command indicates the action to take whenever a relearn request for a protected MAC is received on a restricted SAP belonging to this SHG

When enabled, the agent will protect the MAC from being learned or re-learned on a SAP that has restricted learning enabled.

Default restrict-protected-src

Parameters **discard-frame —** Specifies that the SAP will start discarding the frame in addition to generating sapReceivedProtSrcMac notification.

mfib-allowed-mda-destinations

Syntax **mfib-allowed-mda-destinations**

Context config>service>pw-template>egress

Description This command enables the context to configure MFIB-allowed XMA/MDA destinations.

The allowed-mda-destinations node and the corresponding **mda** command are used on spoke and mesh SDP bindings to provide a list of XMA/MDA destinations in the chassis that are allowed as destinations for multicast streams represented by [*,g] and [s,g] multicast flooding records on the VPLS service. The XMA/MDA list only applies to IP multicast forwarding when IGMP snooping is enabled on the VPLS service. The XMA/MDA list has no effect on normal VPLS flooding such as broadcast, Layer 2 multicast, unknown destinations or non-snooped IP multicast.

At the IGMP snooping level, a spoke or mesh SDP binding is included in the flooding domain for an IP multicast stream when it has either been defined as a multicast router port, received a IGMP query through the binding or has been associated with the multicast stream through an IGMP request by a host over the binding. Due to the dynamic nature of the way that a spoke or mesh SDP binding is associated with one or more egress network IP interfaces, the system treats the binding as appearing on all network ports. This causes all possible network destinations in the switch fabric to be included in the multicast streams flooding domain. The XMA/MDA destination list provides a simple mechanism that narrows the IP multicast switch fabric destinations for the spoke or mesh SDP binding.

If no XMAs/MDAs are defined within the allowed-mda-destinations node, the system operates normally and will forward IP multicast flooded packets associated with the spoke or mesh SDP binding to all switch fabric taps containing network IP interfaces.

The XMA/MDA inclusion list should include all XMAs/MDAs that the SDP binding may attempt to forward through. A simple way to ensure that an XMA/MDA that is not included in the list is not being used by the binding is to define the SDP the binding is associated with as MPLS and use an RSVP-TE LSP with a strict egress hop. The XMA/MDA associated with the IP interface defined as the strict egress hop should be present in the inclusion list.

If the inclusion list does not currently contain the XMA/MDA that the binding is forwarding through, the multicast packets will not reach the destination represented by the binding. By default, the XMA/MDA inclusion list is empty.

If an XMA/MDA is removed from the list, the XMA/MDA is automatically removed from the flooding domain of any snooped IP multicast streams associated with a destination on the XMA/MDA unless the XMA/MDA was the last XMA/MDA on the inclusion list. Once the inclusion list is empty, all XMAs/MDAs are eligible for snooped IP multicast flooding for streams associated with the SDP binding.

mda

Syntax [**no**] **mda** *mda-id*

Context config>service>pw-template>egress>mfib-mda

Description This command specifies an MFIB-allowed XMA/MDA destination for an SDP binding configured in the system.

Parameters *mda-id* — Specifies an MFIB-allowed XMA/MDA destination.

igmp-snooping

Syntax **igmp-snooping**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping context.

Default none

fast-leave

Syntax [**no**] **fast-leave**

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command enables fast leave.

When IGMP fast leave processing is enabled, the 7750 SR will immediately remove a SAP or SDP from the IP multicast group when it detects an IGMP 'leave' on that SAP or SDP. Fast leave processing allows the switch to remove a SAP or SDP that sends a 'leave' from the forwarding table without first sending out group-specific queries to the SAP or SDP, and thus speeds up the process of changing channels ('zapping').

Fast leave should only be enabled when there is a single receiver present on the SAP or SDP.

When fast leave is enabled, the configured last-member-query-interval value is ignored.

Default no fast-leave

import

Syntax **import** *policy-name*
no import

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command specifies the import routing policy to be used for IGMP packets. Only a single policy can be imported at a time.

The **no** form of the command removes the policy association.

Default **no import** — No import policy is specified.

Parameters *policy-name* — The import policy name. Allowed values are any string up to 32 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes. Routing policies are configured in the config>router>policy-options context The router policy must be defined before it can be imported.

last-member-query-interval

Syntax **last-member-query-interval** *tenths-of-seconds*
no last-member-query-interval

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command configures the maximum response time used in group-specific queries sent in response to 'leave'messages, and is also the amount of time between 2 consecutive group-specific queries. This value may be tuned to modify the leave latency of the network. A reduced value results in reduced time to detect the loss of the last member of a group.

The configured last-member-query-interval is ignored when fast-leave is enabled on the SAP or SDP.

Default 10

Parameters *tenths-of-seconds* — Specifies the frequency, in tenths of seconds, at which query messages are sent.

Values 1 — 50

max-num-groups

Syntax **max-num-groups** *count*
no max-num-groups

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command defines the maximum number of multicast groups that can be joined. If the 7750 SR receives an IGMP join message that would exceed the configured number of groups, the request is ignored.

Default no max-num-groups

Parameters *count* — Specifies the maximum number of groups that can be joined.

Values 1 — 1000

query-interval

Syntax **query-interval** *seconds*
no query-interval

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command configures the IGMP query interval. If the **send-queries** command is enabled, this parameter specifies the interval between two consecutive general queries sent by the system on this SAP or SDP.

The configured query-interval must be greater than the configured query-response-interval.

If send-queries is not enabled on this SAP or SDP, the configured query-interval value is ignored.

Default 125

Parameters *seconds* — The time interval, in seconds, that the router transmits general host-query messages.

Values 2 — 1024

query-response-interval

Syntax **query-response-interval** *seconds*

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command configures the IGMP query response interval. If the **send-queries** command is enabled, this parameter specifies the maximum response time advertised in IGMPv2/v3 queries.

The configured query-response-interval must be smaller than the configured query-interval.

If send-queries is not enabled on this SAP or SDP, the configured query-response-interval value is ignored.

Default 10

Parameters *seconds* — Specifies the length of time to wait to receive a response to the host-query message from the host.

Values 1 — 1023

robust-count

Syntax **robust-count** *robust-count*
no robust-count

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description If the **send-queries** command is enabled, this parameter allows tuning for the expected packet loss. The robust-count variable allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a subnet and is comparable to a retry count.

If send-queries is not enabled, this parameter will be ignored.

Default 2

Parameters *robust-count* — Specifies the robust count for the SAP or SDP.

Values 2 — 7

send-queries

Syntax [**no**] **send-queries**

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command specifies whether to send IGMP general query messages.

When send-queries is configured, all type of queries generate ourselves are of the configured version. If a report of a version higher than the configured version is received, the report will get dropped and a new wrong version counter will get incremented.

If send-queries is not configured, the version command has no effect. The version used on that SAP/SDP will be the version of the querier. This implies that, for example, when we have a v2 querier, we will never send out a v3 group or group-source specific query when a host wants to leave a certain group.

Default no send-queries

version

Syntax **version** *version*
no version

Context config>service>pw-template>igmp-snooping

Description This command specifies the version of IGMP. This object can be used to configure a router capable of running either value. For IGMP to function correctly, all routers on a LAN must be configured to run the same version of IGMP on that LAN.

When the **send-query** command is configured, all type of queries generate ourselves are of the configured **version**. If a report of a version higher than the configured version is received, the report gets dropped and a new “wrong version” counter is incremented.

If the **send-query** command is not configured, the **version** command has no effect. The version used on that SAP or SDP will be the version of the querier. This implies that, for example, when there is a v2 querier, a v3 group or group-source specific query when a host wants to leave a certain group will never be sent.

Parameters *version* — Specify the IGMP version.

Values 1, 2, 3

sdp-include

Syntax [**no**] **sdp-include** *group-name*

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command configures SDP admin group constraints for a pseudowire template.

The admin group name must have been configured or the command is failed. The user can execute the command multiple times to include or exclude more than one admin group. The sdp-include and sdp-exclude commands can only be used with the **use-provisioned-sdp** option. If the same group name is included and excluded within the same pseudowire template, only the exclude option will be enforced.

Any changes made to the admin group sdp-include and sdp-exclude constraints will only be reflected in existing spoke-sdps after the following command has been executed:

tools>perform>service>eval-pw-template>allow-service-impact

When the service is bound to the pseudowire template, the SDP selection rules will enforce the admin group constraints specified in the sdp-include and sdp-exclude commands.

In the SDP selection process, all provisioned SDPs with the correct far-end IP address, the correct tunnel-far-end IP address, and the correct service label signaling are considered. The SDP with the lowest admin metric is selected. If more then one SDP with the same lowest metric are found then the SDP with the highest sdp-id is selected. The type of SDP, GRE or MPLS (BGP/RSVP/LDP) is not a criterion in this selection.

The selection rule with SDP admin groups is modified such that the following admin-group constraints are applied upfront to prune SDPs that do not comply:

- if one or more **sdp-include** statement is part of the pw-template, then an SDP that is a member of one or more of the included groups will be considered. With the **sdp-include** statement, there is no preference for an SDP that belongs to all included groups versus one that belongs to one or fewer of the included groups. All SDPs satisfying the admin-group constraint will be considered and the selection above based on the lowest metric and highest sdp-id is applied.
- if one or more **sdp-exclude** statement is part of the pw-template, then an sdp that is a member of any of the excluded groups will not be considered.

SDP admin group constraints can be configured on all 7x50 services that makes use of the pseudowire template (BGP-AD VPLS service, BGP-VPLS service, and FEC129 VLL service). In the latter case, only support at a T-PE node is provided.

The **no** form of this command removes the SDP admin group constraints from the pseudowire template.

Default none

Parameters *group-name* — Specifies the name of the SDP admin group. A maximum of 32 characters can be entered.

sdp-exclude

Syntax [**no**] **sdp-exclude** *group-name*

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command configures SDP admin group constraints for a pseudowire template.

The admin group name must have been configured or the command is failed. The user can execute the command multiple times to include or exclude more than one admin group. The sdp-include and sdp-exclude commands can only be used with the use-provisioned-sdp option. If the same group name is included and excluded within the same pseudowire template, only the exclude option will be enforced.

Any changes made to the admin group sdp-include and sdp-exclude constraints will only be reflected in existing spoke-sdps after the following command has been executed:

tools>perform>service>eval-pw-template>allow-service-impact

When the service is bound to the pseudowire template, the SDP selection rules will enforce the admin group constraints specified in the sdp-include and sdp-exclude commands.

In the SDP selection process, all provisioned SDPs with the correct far-end IP address, the correct tunnel-far-end IP address, and the correct service label signaling are considered. The SDP with the lowest admin metric is selected. If more then one SDP with the same lowest metric are found then the SDP with the highest sdp-id is selected. The type of SDP, GRE or MPLS (BGP/RSVP/LDP) is not a criterion in this selection.

The selection rule with SDP admin groups is modified such that the following admin-group constraints are applied upfront to prune SDPs that do not comply:

- if one or more **sdp-include** statement is part of the pw-template, then an SDP that is a member of one or more of the included groups will be considered. With the **sdp-include** statement, there is no preference for an SDP that belongs to all included groups versus one that belongs to one or fewer of the included groups. All SDPs satisfying the admin-group constraint will be considered and the selection above based on the lowest metric and highest sdp-id is applied.

- if one or more **sdp-exclude** statement is part of the pw-template, then an sdp that is a member of any of the excluded groups will not be considered.

SDP admin group constraints can be configured on all 7x50 services that makes use of the pseudowire template (BGP-AD VPLS service, BGP-VPLS service, and FEC129 VLL service). In the latter case, only support at a T-PE node is provided.

The **no** form of this command removes the SDP admin group constraints from the pseudowire template.

Default none

Parameters *group-name* — Specifies the name of the SDP admin group. A maximum of 32 characters can be entered.

split-horizon-group

Syntax [**no**] **split-horizon-group** [*group-name*] [*residential-group*]

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command creates a new split horizon group (SGH).

Comparing a “residential” SGH and a “regular” SHG is that a residential SHG:

- Has different defaults for the SAP/SDP that belong to this group (ARP reply agent enabled (SAP only), MAC pinning enabled). These can be disabled in the configuration.
- Does not allow enabling spanning tree (STP) on a SAP. It is allowed on an SDP.
- Does not allow for downstream broadcast (broadcast / unknown unicast) on a SAP. It is allowed on an SDP.
- On a SAP, downstream multicast is only allowed when IGMP is enabled (for which an MFIB state exists; only IP multicast); on a SDP, downstream mcast is allowed.

When the feature was initially introduced, residential SHGs were also using ingress shared queing by default to increase SAP scaling.

A residential SAP (SAP that belongs to a RSHG) is used to scale the number of SAPs in a single VPLS instance. The limit depends on the hardware used and is higher for residential SAPs (where there is no need for egress multicast replication on residential SAPs) than for regular SAPs. Therefore, residential SAPs are usefull in residential aggregation environments (for example, triple play networks) with a VLAN/subscriber model.

The **no** form of the command removes the group name from the configuration.

Parameters *group-name* — Specifies the name of the split horizon group to which the SDP belongs.

residential-group — Defines a split horizon group as a residential split horizon group (RSHG). Doing so entails that:

- SAPs which are members of this Residential Split Horizon Group will have:
  - → Double-pass queuing at ingress as default setting (can be disabled)
  - → STP disabled (cannot be enabled)
  - → ARP reply agent enabled per default (can be disabled)
  - → MAC pinning enabled per default (can be disabled)

- → Downstream Broadcast packets are discarded thus also blocking the unknown, flooded traffic
- → Downstream Multicast packets are allowed when IGMP snooping is enabled

- Spoke SDPs which are members of this Residential Split Horizon Group will have:
  - → Downstream multicast traffic supported
  - → Double-pass queuing is not applicable
  - → STP is disabled (can be enabled)
  - → MAC pinning enabled per default (can be disabled)

Default A split horizon group is by default not created as a residential-group.

auto-learn-mac-protect

Syntax [**no**] **auto-learn-mac-protect**

Context config>service>vpls>sap
config>service>vpls>spoke-sdp
config>service>vpls >mesh-sdp
config>service>vpls>split-horizon-group
config>service>vpls>endpoint
config>service>pw-template
config>service>pw-template>split-horizon-group

Description This command enables the automatic protection of source MAC addresses learned on the associated object. MAC protection is used in conjunction with restrict-protected-src, restrict-unprotected-dst and mac-protect. When this command is applied or removed, the MAC addresses are cleared from the related object.

When the auto-learn-mac-protect is enabled on an SHG the action only applies to the associated SAPs (no action is taken by default for spoke SDPs in the SHG). In order to enable this function for spoke SDPs within a SHG, the auto-learn-mac-protect must be enabled explicitly under the spoke-SDP. If required, auto-learn-mac-protect can also be enabled explicitly under specific SAPs within the SHG. For more information about auto-learn MAC protect, refer to the *Layer 2 Services Guide*.

Default no auto-learn-mac-protect

restrict-protected-src

Syntax **restrict-protected-src** [*alarm-only* | *discard-frame*]
no restrict-protected-src

Context config>service>vpls>sap
config>service>vpls>spoke-sdp
config>service>vpls>mesh-sdp
config>service>vpls>split-horizon-group
config>service>vpls>endpoint
config>service>pw-template>
config>service>pw-template>split-horizon-group

Description This command indicates how the agent will handle relearn requests for protected MAC addresses, either manually added using the mac-protect command or automatically added using the auto-learn-mac-protect command. While enabled all packets entering the configured SAP, spoke-SDP, mesh-SDP , or any SAP that is part of the configured split horizon group (SHG) will be verified not to contain a protected source MAC address. If the packet is found to contain such an address, the action taken depends on the parameter specified on the restrict-protected-src command, namely:

- No parameter

  The packet will be discarded, an alarm will be generated and the SAP, spoke-SDP or mesh-SDP will be set operationally down. The SAP, spoke-SDP or mesh-SDP must be shutdown and enabled (no shutdown) for this state to be cleared.

- alarm-only

  The packet will be forwarded, an alarm will be generated but the source MAC is not learned on the SAP/spoke-SDP/mesh-SDP.

- discard-frame

  The packet will be discarded and an alarm generated. The frequency of alarm generation is fixed to be at most one alarm per MAC address per FP2 per 10 minutes in a given VPLS service. This parameter is only applicable to automatically protected MAC addresses.

When the **restrict-protected-src** is enabled on an SHG the action only applies to the associated SAPs (no action is taken by default for spoke SDPs in the SHG). In order to enable this function for spoke SDPs within a SHG, the **restrict-protected-src** must be enabled explicitly under the spoke-SDP. If required, **restrict-protected-src** can also be enabled explicitly under specific SAPs within the SHG.

When this command is applied or removed, with either the alarm-only or discard-frame parameters, the MAC addresses are cleared from the related object.

The use of “**restrict-protected-src discard-frame**” is mutually exclusive with both the “**restrict-protected-src** [**alarm-only**]” command and with the configuration of manually protected MAC addresses within a given VPLS. Note that the **alarm-only** parameter is not supported on the or 7950 XRS.

Parameters *alarm-only* — Specifies that the packet will be forwarded, an alarm will be generated but the source MAC is not learned on the SAP/spoke-SDP/mesh-SDP. This parameter is not supported on the 7950 XRS.

Default no alarm-only

discard-frame — Specifies that the packet will be discarded and an alarm generated. The frequency of alarm generation is fixed to be at most one alarm per FP2 per MAC address per 10 minutes within a given VPLS service.

Default no discard-frame

Default no restrict-protected-src

restrict-unprotected-dst

Syntax **restrict-unprotected-dst**
no restrict-unprotected-dst

Context config>service>pw-template>split-horizon-group
config>service>vpls>split-horizon-group
config>service>vpls>sap

Description This command indicates how the system will forward packets destined to an unprotected MAC address, either manually added using the mac-protect command or automatically added using the auto-learn-mac-protect command. While enabled all packets entering the configured SAP or SAPs within a split-horizon-group (but not spoke or mesh-SDPs) will be verified to contain a protected destination MAC address. If the packet is found to contain a non-protected destination MAC, it will be discarded. Detecting a non-protected destination MAC on the SAP will not cause the SAP to be placed in the operationally down state. No alarms are generated.

If the destination MAC address is unknown, even if the packet is entering a restricted SAP, with restrict-unprotected-dst enabled, it will be flooded.

Default no restrict-unprotected-dst

stp

Syntax **stp**

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command enables the context to configure the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) parameters. Alcatel-Lucent's STP is simply the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) with a few modifications to better suit the operational characteristics of VPLS services. The most evident change is to the root bridge election. Since the core network operating between Alcatel-Lucent's service routers should not be blocked, the root path is calculated from the core perspective.

auto-edge

Syntax **auto-edge**
no auto-edge

Context config>service>pw-template>stp

Description This command configures automatic detection of the edge port characteristics of the SAP or spoke SDP.

If auto-edge is enabled, and STP concludes there is no bridge behind the spoke SDP, the OPER_EDGE variable will dynamically be set to true. If auto-edge is enabled, and a BPDU is received, the OPER_EDGE variable will dynamically be set to true (see edge-port on page 218).

The **no** form of this command returns the auto-detection setting to the default value.

Default auto-edge

edge-port

Syntax [**no**] **edge-port**

Context config>service>pw-template>stp

Description This command configures the SAP or SDP as an edge or non-edge port. If **auto-edge** is enabled for the SAP, this value will be used only as the initial value.

NOTE: The function of the **edge-port** command is similar to the **rapid-start** command. It tells RSTP that it is on the edge of the network (for example, there are no other bridges connected to that port) and, as a consequence, it can immediately transition to a forwarding state if the port becomes available.

RSTP, however, can detect that the actual situation is different from what **edge-port** may indicate.

Initially, the value of the SAP or spoke SDP parameter is set to edge-port. This value will change if:

- A BPDU is received on that port. This means that after all there is another bridge connected to this port. Then the edge-port becomes disabled.
- If auto-edge is configured and no BPDU is received within a certain period of time, RSTP concludes that it is on an edge and enables the edge-port.

The **no** form of this command returns the edge port setting to the default value.

Default no edge-port

link-type

Syntax **link-type** {**pt-pt** | **shared**}
no link-type

Context config>service>pw-template>stp

Description This command instructs STP on the maximum number of bridges behind this SAP or spoke SDP. If there is only a single bridge, transitioning to forwarding state will be based on handshaking (fast transitions). If more than two bridges are connected via a shared media, their SAP or spoke SDPs should all be configured as shared, and timer-based transitions are used.

The **no** form of this command returns the link type to the default value.

Default pt-pt

path-cost

Syntax **path-cost** *sap-path-cost*
no path-cost

Context config>service>pw-template>stp

Description This command configures the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) path cost for the SAP or spoke SDP.

The path cost is used by STP to calculate the path cost to the root bridge. The path cost in BPDUs received on the root port is incremented with the configured path cost for that SAP or spoke SDP. When BPDUs are sent out other egress SAPs or spoke SDPs, the newly calculated root path cost is used. These are the values used for CIST when running MSTP.

STP suggests that the path cost is defined as a function of the link bandwidth. Since SAPs and spoke SDPs are controlled by complex queuing dynamics, the STP path cost is a purely static configuration.

The **no** form of this command returns the path cost to the default value.

path-cost — The path cost for the SAP or spoke SDP.

Values 1 — 200000000 (1 is the lowest cost)

Default 10

priority

Syntax **priority** *bridge-priority*
no priority

Context config>service>pw-template>stp

Description The bridge-priority command is used to populate the priority portion of the bridge ID field within outbound BPDUs (the most significant 4 bits of the bridge ID). It is also used as part of the decision process when determining the best BPDU between messages received and sent. All values will be truncated to multiples of 4096, conforming with IEEE 802.1t and 802.1D-2004.

The **no** form of this command returns the bridge priority to the default value.

Default By default, the bridge priority is configured to 4096 which is the highest priority.

Parameters *bridge-priority* — The bridge priority for the STP instance.

Values Allowed values are integers in the range of 4096 — 65535 with 4096 being the highest priority. The actual bridge priority value stored/used is the number entered with the lowest 12 bits masked off which means the actual range of values is 4096 to 61440 in increments of 4096.

root-guard

Syntax [**no**] **root-guard**

Context config>service>pw-template>stp

Description This command specifies whether this port is allowed to become an STP root port. It corresponds to the restrictedRole parameter in 802.1Q. If set, it can cause lack of spanning tree connectivity.

Default no root-guard

vc-type

Syntax **vc-type** {**ether** | **vlan**}

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command overrides the default VC type signaled for the binding to the far end SDP. The VC type is a 15 bit-quantity containing a value which represents the type of VC. The actual signaling of the VC type depends on the signaling parameter defined for the SDP. If signaling is disabled, the **vc-type** command can still be used to define the dot1q value expected by the far-end provider equipment. A change of the bindings VC type causes the binding to signal the new VC type to the far end when signaling is enabled.
VC types are derived according to IETF *draft-martini-l2circuit-trans-mpls*.

- The VC type value for Ethernet is 0x0005.
- The VC type value for an Ethernet VLAN is 0x0004.

Parameters **ether —** Defines the VC type as Ethernet. The **ethernet** and **vlan** keywords are mutually exclusive. When the VC type is not defined then the default is Ethernet for spoke SDP bindings. Defining Ethernet is the same as executing **no vc-type** and restores the default VC type for the spoke SDP binding. (hex 5)

vlan — Defines the VC type as VLAN. The top VLAN tag, if a VLAN tag is present, is stripped from traffic received on the pseudowire, and a vlan-tag is inserted when forwarding into the pseudowire.The **ethernet** and **vlan** keywords are mutually exclusive. When the VC type is not defined then the default is Ethernet for spoke SDP bindings.

Note: The system expects a symmetrical configuration with its peer, specifically it expects to remove the same number of VLAN tags from received traffic as it adds to transmitted traffic. As some of the related configuration parameters are local and not communicated in the signaling plane, an asymmetrical behavior cannot always be detected and so cannot be blocked. Consequently, protocol extractions will not necessarily function for asymmetrical configurations as they would with a symmetrical configurations resulting in an unexpected operation.

vlan-vc-tag

Syntax **vlan-vc-tag** *0..4094*
no vlan-vc-tag [*0..4094*]

Context config>service>pw-template

Description This command specifies an explicit dot1q value used when encapsulating to the SDP far end. When signaling is enabled between the near and far end, the configured dot1q tag can be overridden by a received TLV specifying the dot1q value expected by the far end. This signaled value must be stored as the remote signaled dot1q value for the binding. The provisioned local dot1q tag must be stored as the administrative dot1q value for the binding.

When the dot1q tag is not defined, the default value of zero is stored as the administrative dot1q value. Setting the value to zero is equivalent to not specifying the value.

The **no** form of this command disables the command

Default no vlan-vc-tag

Parameters **0..4094 —** Specifies a valid VLAN identifier to bind an 802.1Q VLAN tag ID.

adv-mtu-override

Syntax [**no**] **adv-mtu-override**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command overrides the advertised VC-type MTU of all spoke-sdp's of L2 services using this SDP-ID. When enabled, the router signals a VC MTU equal to the service MTU, which includes the Layer 2 header. It also allows this router to accept an MTU advertized by the far-end PE which value matches either its advertised MTU or its advertised MTU minus the L2 headers.

By default, the router advertizes a VC-MTU equal to the L2 service MTU minus the Layer 2 header and always matches its advertized MTU to that signaled by the far-end PE router, otherwise the spoke-sdp goes operationally down.

When this command is enabled on the SDP, it has no effect on a spoke-sdp of an IES/VPRN spoke interface using this SDP-ID. The router continues to signal a VC MTU equal to the net IP interface MTU, which is min{ip-mtu, sdp operational path mtu - L2 headers}. The router also continues to make sure that the advertized MTU values of both PE routers match or the spoke-sdp goes operationally down.

The **no** form of the command disables the VC-type MTU override and returns to the default behavior.

Default no adv-mtu-override

binding

Syntax **binding**

Context config>service>sdp

Description The command enables the context to configure SDP bindings.

port

Syntax **port** [*port-id* | *lag-id*]
no port

Context config>service>sdp>binding

Description This command specifies the port or lag identifier, to which the pseudowire ports associated with the underlying SDP are bound. If the underlying SDP is re-routed to a port or lag other than the specified one, the pseudowire ports on the SDP are operationally brought down.

The **no** form of the command removes the value from the configuration.

Default none

Parameters *port-id* — The identifier of the port in the slot/mda/port format.

lag-id — Specifies the LAG identifier.

pw-port

Syntax **pw-port** *pw-port-id* [**vc-id** *vc-id*] [**create**]
no pw-port *pw-port-id*

Context config>service>sdp>binding

Description This command creates a pseudowire port.

The **no** form of the command removes the pseudowire port ID from the configuration.

Default none

Parameters *pw-port-id* — Specifies a unique identifier of the pseudowire port.

Values 1 — 10239

vc-id *vc-id* **—** Specifies a virtual circuit identifier signaled to the peer.

Values 1 — 4294967295

create — This keyword is required when a new pseudowire is being created.

description

Syntax **description** *description-string*
no description

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command creates a text description stored in the configuration file for a configuration context.

The description command associates a text string with a configuration context to help identify the content in the configuration file.

The **no** form of the command removes the string from the configuration.

Default no description

Parameters *description-string* — Specifies the description character string of the configuration context.

Values Any string up to 80 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, $, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

encap-type

Syntax **encap-type** {**dot1q** | **qinq**}
no encap-type

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command sets the encapsulation type for the pseudowire port as dot1q or qinq.

Default dot1q

Parameters **dot1q —** Specifies **dot1q** encapsulation type.

qinq — Specifies **qinq** encapsulation type.

monitor-oper-group

Syntax **monitor-oper-group** *group name*
no monitor-oper-group

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command specifies the operational group to be monitored by the object under which it is configured. The oper-group name must be already configured under the config>service context before its name is referenced in this command.

The **no** form of the command removes the association from the configuration.

Default no monitor-oper-group

Parameters *name* — Specifies a character string of maximum 32 ASCII characters identifying the group instance.

vc-type

Syntax **vc-type** {**ether** | **vlan**}
no vc-type

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command sets the forwarding mode for the pseudowire port. The vc-type is signaled to the peer, and must be configured consistently on both ends of the pseudowire. vc-type VLAN is only configurable with dot1q encapsulation on the pseudowire port. The tag with vc-type vlan only has significance for transport, and is not used for service delineation or ESM. The top (provider tag) is stripped while forwarding out of the pseudowire, and a configured vlan-tag (for vc-type vlan) is inserted when forwarding into the pseudowire. With vc-type ether, the tags if present (max 2), are transparently preserved when forwarding in our out of the pseudowire.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default value.

Default ether

Parameters **ether —** Specifies **ether** as the virtual circuit (VC) associated with the SDP binding.

vlan — Specifies **vlan** as the virtual circuit (VC) associated with the SDP binding.

vlan-vc-tag

Syntax **vlan-vc-tag** *vlan-id*
no vlan-vc-tag

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command sets tag relevant for vc-type vlan mode. This tag is inserted in traffic forwarded into the pseudowire.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default value.

Default 0

Parameters *vlan-id* — Specifies the VLAN ID value.

Values 0 — 4094

egress

Syntax **egress**

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port

Description This command enters egress configuration context for the vport.

Default none

shaper

Syntax [**no**] **shaper**

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port>egress

Description This command configures an egress shaping option for use by a pseudowire port.

Default no shaper

int-dest-id

Syntax **int-dest-id** *int-dest-id*
no int-dest-id

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port>egress>shaper

Description This command configures an intermediate destination identifier applicable to esm pw-saps.

pw-sap-secondary-shaper

Syntax **pw-sap-secondary-shaper** *pw-sap-sec-shaper-name*
no pw-sap-secondary-shaper

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port>egress>shaper

Description This command configures a default secondary shaper applicable to pw-saps under normal interfaces.

vport

Syntax **vport** *vport-name*
no vport

Context config>service>sdp>binding>pw-port>egress>shaper

Description This command configures a virtual port applicable to all pw-saps.

class-forwarding

Syntax **class-forwarding** [**default-lsp** *lsp-name*]
no class-forwarding

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command enables the forwarding of a service packet over the SDP based on the class of service of the packet. Specifically, the packet is forwarded on the RSVP LSP or static LSP whose forwarding class matches that of the packet. The user maps the system forwarding classes to LSPs using the **config>service>sdp>class-forwarding>fc** command. If there is no LSP that matches the packet's forwarding class, the default LSP is used. If the packet is a VPLS multicast/broadcast packet and the user did not explicitly specify the LSP to use under the **config>service>sdp>class-forwarding>multicast-lsp** context, then the default LSP is used.

VLL service packets are forwarded based on their forwarding class only if shared queuing is enabled on the ingress SAP. Shared queuing must be enabled on the VLL ingress SAP if class-forwarding is enabled on the SDP the service is bound to. Otherwise, the VLL packets will be forwarded to the LSP which is the result of hashing the VLL service ID. Since there are eight entries in the ECMP table for an SDP, one LSP ID for each forwarding class, the resulting load balancing of VLL service ID is weighted by the number of times an LSP appears on that table. For instance, if there are eight LSPs, the result of the hashing will be similar to when class based forwarding is disabled on the SDP. If there are fewer LSPs, then the LSPs which were mapped to more than one forwarding class, including the default LSP, will have proportionally more VLL services forwarding to them.

Class-based forwarding is not supported on a spoke SDP used for termination on an IES or VPRN service. All packets are forwarded over the default LSP.

The **no** form of the command deletes the configuration and the SDP reverts back to forwarding service packets based on the hash algorithm used for LAG and ECMP.

Default **no class-forwarding** — Packets of a service bound to this SDP will be forwarded based on the hash algorithm used for LAG and ECMP.

Parameters **default-lsp** *lsp-name* — Specifies the default LSP for the SDP. This LSP name must exist and must have been associated with this SDP using the *lsp-name* configured in the **config>service>sdp>lsp** context. The default LSP is used to forward packets when there is no available LSP which matches the packet's forwarding class. This could be because the LSP associated with the packet's forwarding class is down, or that the user did not configure a mapping of the packet's forwarding class to an LSP using the **config>service>sdp>class-forwarding>fc** command. The default LSP is also used to forward VPLS service multicast/broadcast packets in the absence of a user configuration indicating an explicit association to one of the SDP LSPs.

Note that when the default LSP is down, the SDP is also brought down. The user will not be able to enter the class-forwarding node if the default LSP was not previously specified. In other words the class-forwarding for this SDP will remain shutdown.

enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc

Syntax [**no**] **enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc**

Context config>service>sdp>class-forwarding

Description This command enables checking by RSVP that a Forwarding Class (FC) mapping to an LSP under the SDP configuration is compatible with the Diff-Serv Class Type (CT) configuration for this LSP.

When the user enables this option, the service manager enquires with RSVP if the FC is supported by the LSP. RSVP checks if the FC maps to the CT of the LSP, for example, the default class-type value or the class-type value entered at the LSP configuration level.

If RSVP did not validate the FC, then the service manager will return an error and the check has failed. In this case, packets matching this FC will be forwarded over the default LSP. Any addition of an LSP to an SDP that will not satisfy the FC check will also be rejected.

The service manager does no validate the default-lsp FC-to-CT mapping. Whether or not the FC is validated, the default-lsp will always end up being used in this case.

RSVP will not allow the user to change the CT of the LSP until no SDP with class-based forwarding enabled and the **enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc** option enabled is using this LSP. All other SDPs using this LSP are not concerned by this rule.

The SDP will continue to enforce the mapping of a single LSP per FC. However, when **enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc** enabled, RSVP will also enforce the use of a single CT per FC as per the user configured mapping in RSVP.

If class-forwarding is enabled but **enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc** is disabled, forwarding of the service packets will continue to be based on the user entered mapping of FC to LSP name without further validation as per the existing implementation. The CT of the LSP does not matter in this case.

If class-forwarding is not enabled on the SDP, forwarding of the service packets will continue to be based on the ECMP/LAG hash routine. The CT of the LSP does not matter in this case.

The **no** form of this command reverts to the default value which is to use the user entered mapping of FC to LSP name.

Default no enforce-diffserv-lsp-fc

far-end

Syntax **far-end** *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | {**node-id** *node-id* [**global-id** *global-id*]}
no far-end

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures the system IP address of the far-end destination router for the Service Distribution Point (SDP) that is the termination point for a service.

The far-end IP address must be explicitly configured. The destination IP address must be that of an SR OS node and for a GRE SDP it must match the system IP address of the far end router.

If the SDP uses GRE for the destination encapsulation, the *ip-address* is checked against other GRE SDPs to verify uniqueness. If the *ip-address* is not unique within the configured GRE SDPs, an error is generated and the *ip-address* is not associated with the SDP. The local device may not know whether the *ip-address* is actually a system IP interface address on the far-end device.

If the SDP uses MPLS encapsulation, the **far-end** *ip-address* is used to check LSP names when added to the SDP. If the "**to** IP address" defined within the LSP configuration does not exactly match the SDP **far-end** *ip-address*, the LSP will not be added to the SDP and an error will be generated. Alternatively, an SDP that uses MPLS can have an MPLS-TP node with an MPLS-TP node-id and (optionally) a global-id. In this case, the SDP must use an MPLS-TP LSP and the SDP **signaling** parameter must be set to **off**.

An SDP cannot be administratively enabled until a **far-end** *ip-address* or MPLS-TP node-id is defined. The SDP is operational when it is administratively enabled (**no shutdown**) and the **far-end** *ip-address* is contained in the IGP routing table as a host route. OSPF ABRs should not summarize host routes between areas. This can cause SDPs to become operationally down. Static host routes (direct and indirect) can be defined in the local device to alleviate this issue.

The **no** form of this command removes the currently configured destination IP address for the SDP. The *ip-address* parameter is not specified and will generate an error if used in the **no far-end** command. The SDP must be administratively disabled using the **config service sdp shutdown** command before the **no far-end** command can be executed. Removing the far end IP address will cause all *lsp-name* associations with the SDP to be removed.

Default none

Parameters *ip-address*|*ipv6-address* — The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the far-end SR OS node for the SDP in dotted decimal notation.

node-id *node-id* **—** The MPLS-TP Node ID of the far-end system for the SDP, either in dotted decimal notation (a.b.c.d) or an unsigned 32-bit integer (1 – 4294967295). This parameter is mandatory for an SDP using an MPLS-TP LSP.

global-id *global-id* **—** The MPLS-TP Global ID of the far-end system for the SDP, in an unsigned 32-bit integer (0 – 4294967295). This parameter is optional for an SDP using an MPLS-TP LSP. If not entered, a default value for the Global ID of '0' is used. A global ID of '0' indicates that the far-end node is in the same domain as the local node. The user must explicitly configure a Global ID if its value is non-zero.

fc

Syntax **fc** {**be** | **l2** | **af** | **l1** | **h2** | **ef** | **h1** | **nc**} **lsp** *lsp-name*
no fc {**be** | **l2** | **af** | **l1** | **h2** | **ef** | **h1** | **nc**}

Context config>service>sdp>forwarding-class

Description This command makes an explicit association between a forwarding class and an LSP. The LSP name must exist and must have been associated with this SDP using the command config>service>sdp>lsp. Multiple forwarding classes can be associated with the same LSP. However, a forwarding class can only be associated with a single LSP in a given SDP. All subclasses will be assigned to the same LSP as the parent forwarding class.

Default none

Parameters **lsp** *lsp-name* — Specifies the RSVP or static LSP to use to forward service packets which are classified into the specified forwarding class.

multicast-lsp

Syntax **multicast-lsp** *lsp-name*
no multicast-lsp

Context config>service>sdp>forwarding-class

Description This command specifies the RSVP or static LSP in this SDP to use to forward VPLS multicast and broadcast packets. The LSP name must exist and must have been associated with this SDP using the command config>service>sdp>lsp. In the absence of an explicit configuration by the user, the default LSP is used.

Default default-lsp-name

ldp

Syntax [**no**] **ldp**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command enables LDP-signaled LSP's on MPLS-encapsulated SDPs.

In MPLS SDP configurations either one or more LSP names can be specified or LDP can be enabled. The SDP **ldp** and **lsp** commands are mutually exclusive except if the mixed-lsp-mode option is also enabled. If an LSP is specified on an MPLS SDP, then LDP cannot be enabled on the SDP. To enable LDP on the SDP when an LSP is already specified, the LSP must be removed from the configuration using the **no lsp *lsp-name*** command or the mixed-lsp-mode option is also enabled.

Alternatively, if LDP is already enabled on an MPLS SDP, then an LSP cannot be specified on the SDP. To specify an LSP on the SDP, the LDP must be disabled. The LSP must have already been created in the **config>router>mpls** context with a valid far-end IP address. The above rules are relaxed when the mixed-lsp option is enabled on the SDP.

Default no ldp (disabled)

local-end

Syntax **local-end** *ip-address*|*ipv6-address*
no local-end

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures the local-end of the L2TP v3 tunnel.

lsp

Syntax [**no**] **lsp** *lsp-name*

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command creates associations between one or more label switched paths (LSPs) and an Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Service Distribution Point (SDP). This command is implemented *only* on MPLS-type encapsulated SDPs.

In MPLS SDP configurations either one or more LSP names can be specified or LDP can be enabled. The SDP **ldp** and **lsp** commands are mutually exclusive except if the mixed-lsp-mode option is also enabled. If an LSP is specified on an MPLS SDP, then LDP cannot be enabled on the SDP. To enable LDP on the SDP when an LSP is already specified, the LSP must be removed from the configuration using the **no lsp *lsp-name*** command.

Alternatively, if LDP is already enabled on an MPLS SDP, then an LSP cannot be specified on the SDP. To specify an LSP on the SDP, the LDP must be disabled or the mixed-lsp-mode option is also enabled. The LSP must have already been created in the **config>router>mpls** context. with a valid far-end IP address. RSVP must be enabled.

If no LSP is associated with an MPLS SDP, the SDP cannot enter the operationally up state. The SDP can be administratively enabled (**no shutdown)** with no LSP associations. The *lsp-name* may be shutdown, causing the association with the SDP to be operationally down (the LSP will not be used by the SDP).

Up to 16 LSP names can be entered on a single command line.

The **no** form of this command deletes one or more LSP associations from an SDP. If the *lsp-name* does not exist as an association or as a configured LSP, no error is returned. An *lsp-name* must be removed from all SDP associations before the *lsp-name* can be deleted from the system. The SDP must be administratively disabled (**shutdown)** before the last *lsp-name* association with the SDP is deleted.

Default none

Parameters *lsp-name* — The name of the LSP to associate with the SDP. An LSP name is case sensitive and is limited to 32 ASCII 7-bit printable characters with no spaces. If an exact match of *lsp-name* does not already exist as a defined LSP, an error message is generated. If the *lsp-name* does exist and the LSP **to** IP address matches the SDP **far-end** IP address, the association is created.

metric

Syntax **metric** *metric*
no metric

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command specifies the metric to be used within the tunnel table manager for decision making purposes. When multiple SDPs going to the same destination exist, this value is used as a tie-breaker by tunnel table manager users such as MP-BGP to select the route with the lower value.

Parameters *metric* — Specifies the SDP metric.

Values 0 — 65535

mixed-lsp-mode

Syntax [**no**] **mixed-lsp-mode**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command enables the use by an SDP of the mixed-LSP mode of operation. This command indicates to the service manager that it must allow a primary LSP type and a backup LSP type in the same SDP configuration. For example, the **lsp** and **ldp** commands are allowed concurrently in the SDP configuration. The user can configure one or two types of LSPs under the same SDP. Without this command, these commands are mutually exclusive.

The user can configure an RSVP LSP as a primary LSP type with an LDP LSP as a backup type. The user can also configure a BGP RFC 3107 BGP LSP as a backup LSP type.

If the user configures an LDP LSP as a primary LSP type, then the backup LSP type must be an RFC 3107 BGP labeled route.

At any given time, the service manager programs only one type of LSP in the linecard that will

activate it to forward service packets according to the following priority order:

6. RSVP LSP type. Up to 16 RSVP LSPs can be entered by the user and programmed by the service manager in ingress linecard to load balance service packets. This is the highest priority LSP type.
7. LDP LSP type. One LDP FEC programmed by service manager but ingress linecard can use up to 16 LDP ECMP paths for the FEC to load balance service packets when ECMP is enabled on the node.
8. BGP LSP type. One RFC 3107-labeled BGP prefix programmed by the service manager. The ingress linecard can use more than one next-hop for the prefix.

In the case of the RSVP/LDP SDP, the service manager will program the NHLFE(s) for the active LSP type preferring the RSVP LSP type over the LDP LSP type. If no RSVP LSP is configured or all configured RSVP LSPs go down, the service manager will re-program the linecard with the LDP LSP if available. If not, the SDP goes operationally down.

When a higher priority type LSP becomes available, the service manager reverts back to this LSP at the expiry of the sdp-revert-time timer or the failure of the currently active LSP, whichever comes first. The service manager then re-programs the linecard accordingly. If the infinite value is configured, then the SDP reverts to the highest priority type LSP only if the currently active LSP failed.

Note however, that LDP uses a tunnel down damp timer which is set to three seconds by default. When the LDP LSP fails, the SDP will revert to the RSVP LSP type after the expiry of this timer. For an immediate switchover this timer must be set to zero. Use the **configure>router>ldp>tunnel-down-damp-time** command.

If the user changes the value of the sdp-revert-time timer, it will take effect only at the next use of the timer. Any timer which is outstanding at the time of the change will be restarted with the new value.

If class based forwarding is enabled for this SDP, the forwarding of the packets over the RSVP LSPs will be based on the FC of the packet as in current implementation. When the SDP activates the LDP LSP type, then packets are forwarded over the LDP ECMP paths using the regular hash routine.

In the case of the LDP/BGP SDP, the service manager will prefer the LDP LSP type over the BGP LSP type. The service manager will re-program the linecard with the BGP LSP if available otherwise it brings down the SDP operationally.

Also Note the following difference in behavior of the LDP/BGP SDP compared to that of an RSVP/LDP SDP. For a given /32 prefix, only a single route will exist in the routing table: the IGP route or the BGP route. Thus, either the LDP FEC or the BGP label route is active at any given time. The impact of this is that the tunnel table needs to be re-programmed each time a route is deactivated and the other is activated. Furthermore, the SDP revert-time cannot be used since there is no situation where both LSP types are active for the same /32 prefix.

The **no** form of this command disables the mixed-LSP mode of operation. The user first has to remove one of the LSP types from the SDP configuration or the command will fail.

Default no mixed-lsp-mode

revert-time

Syntax **revert-time** *seconds* | **infinite**
no revert-time

Context config>service>sdp>mixed-lsp-mode

Description This command configures the delay period the SDP must wait before it reverts to a higher priority LSP type when one becomes available.

The **no** form of the command resets the timer to the default value of 0. This means the SDP reverts immediately to a higher priority LSP type when one becomes available.

Default 0

Parameters *seconds* — Specifies the delay period, in seconds, that the SDP must wait before it reverts to a higher priority LSP type when one becomes available. A value of zero means the SDP reverts immediately to a higher priority LSP type when one becomes available.

Values 0 — 600

infinite — This keyword forces the SDP to never revert to another higher priority LSP type unless the currently active LSP type is down.

sdp-group

Syntax [**no**] **sdp-group** *group-name*

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures the SDP membership in admin groups.

The user can enter a maximum of one (1) admin group name at once. The user can execute the command multiple times to add membership to more than one admin group. The admin group name must have been configured or the command is failed. Admin groups are supported on an SDP of type GRE and of type MPLS (BGP/RSVP/LDP). They are also supported on an SDP with the mixed-lsp-mode option enabled.

The **no** form of this command removes this SDP membership to the specified admin group.

Default none

Parameters **group-name** *group-name* **—** Specifies the name of the SDP admin group. A maximum of 32 charactrs can be entered.

group-name

Syntax **group-name** *group-name* **value** *group-value*
no group-name *group-name*

Context config>service>sdp-group

Description This command defines SDP administrative groups, referred to as SDP admin groups.

SDP admin groups provide a way for services using a pseudowire template to automatically include or exclude specific provisioned SDPs. SDPs sharing a specific characteristic or attribute can be made members of the same admin group. When users configure a pseudowire template, they can include and/or exclude one or more admin groups. When the service is bound to the pseudowire template, the SDP selection rules will enforce the admin group constraints specified in the **sdp-include** and **sdp-exclude** commands.

A maximum of 32 admin groups can be created. The group value ranges from zero (0) to 31. It is uniquely associated with the group name at creation time. If the user attempts to configure another group name for a group value that is already assigned to an existing group name, the SDP admin group creation is failed. The same happens if the user attempts to configure an SDP admin group with a new name but associates it to a group value already assigned to an existing group name.

The **no** option of this command deletes the SDP admin group but is only allowed if the group-name is not referenced in a pw-template or SDP.

Default none

Parameters **group-name** *group-name* **—** Specifies the name of the SDP admin group. A maximum of 32 characters can be entered.

value *group-value* **—** Specifies the group value associated with this SDP admin group. This value is unique within the system.

Values 0—31

signaling

Syntax **signaling** {**off** | **tldp** | **bgp**}

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command specifies the signaling protocol used to obtain the ingress and egress pseudowire labels in frames transmitted and received on the SDP. When signaling is *off* then labels are manually configured when the SDP is bound to a service. The signalling value can only be changed while the administrative status of the SDP is down. Additionally, the signaling can only be changed on an SDP if that SDP is not in use by BGP-AD or BGP-VPLS. BGP signaling can only be enabled if that SDP does not already have pseudowires signaled over it. Also, BGP signaling is not supported with mixed mode LSP SDPs.

The **no** form of this command is not applicable. To modify the signaling configuration, the SDP must be administratively shut down and then the signaling parameter can be modified and re-enabled.

Default tldp

Parameters **off —** Ingress and egress signal auto-labeling is not enabled. If this parameter is selected, then each service using the specified SDP must manually configure VPN labels. This configuration is independent of the SDP's transport type, GRE, MPLS (RSVP or LDP).

tldp — Ingress and egress pseudowire signaling using T-LDP is enabled. Default value used when BGP AD automatically instantiates the SDP.

bgp — Ingress and egress pseudowire signaling using BGP is enabled. Default value used when BGP VPLS automatically instantiates the SDP.

tunnel-far-end

Syntax **tunnel-far-end** *ip-address*
no tunnel-far-end [*ip-address*]

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command enables the user to specify an SDP tunnel destination address that is different from the configuration in the SDP far-end option.
The SDP must be shutdown first to add or change the configuration of the **tunnel-far-end** option.

When this option is enabled, service packets are encapsulated using an LDP LSP with a FEC prefix matching the value entered in ip-address. By default, service packets are encapsulated using an LDP LSP with a FEC prefix matching the address entered in the SDP far-end option.

The T-LDP session to the remote PE is still targeted to the address configured under the **far-end option**. This means that targeted "hello" messages are sent to the far-end address, which is also the LSR-ID of the remote node. TCP based LDP messages, such as initialization and label mapping messages, are sent to the address specified in the transport-address field of the "hello" message received from the remote PE. This address can be the same as the remote PE LSR-ID, or a different address. This feature works, however, if the signaling option in the SDP is set to off instead of tldp, in which case, the service labels are statically configured.

This feature operates on an SDP of type LDP only. It can be used with VLL, VPLS, and VPRN services when an explicit binding to an SDP with the **tunnel-far-end** is specified. It also operates with a spoke interface on an IES or VPRN service. Finally, this feature operates with a BGP AD based VPLS service when the **use-provisioned-sdp** option is enabled in the pseudowire template.

This feature is not supported in an SDP of type MPLS when an RSVP LSP name is configured under the SDP. It also does not work with a mixed-lsp SDP.

The **no** form of this command disables the use of the **tunnel-far-end** option and returns to using the address specified in the far-end.

Default no tunnel-far-end

Parameters *ip-address* — The system address of the far-end router for the SDP in dotted decimal notation.

path-mtu

Syntax **path-mtu** [*bytes*]
no path-mtu *bytes*

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) in bytes that the Service Distribution Point (SDP) can transmit to the far-end device router without packet dropping or IP fragmentation overriding the SDP-type default path-mtu.

The default SDP-type **path-mtu** can be overridden on a per SDP basis. Dynamic maintenance protocols on the SDP like RSVP may override this setting.

If the physical **mtu** on an egress interface or PoS channel indicates the next hop on an SDP path cannot support the current **path-mtu**, the operational **path-mtu** on that SDP will be modified to a value that can be transmitted without fragmentation.

The **no** form of this command removes any **path-mtu** defined on the SDP and the SDP will use the system default for the SDP type.

Default The default **path-mtu** defined on the system for the type of SDP is used.

network-domain

Syntax **network-domain** *network-domain-name*
no network-domain

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command assigns a given SDP to a given network-domain. The network-domain is then taken into account during sap-ingress queue allocation for VPLS SAP.

The network-domain association can only be done in a base-routing context. Associating a network domain with an loop-back or system interface will be rejected. Associating a network-domain with an interface that has no physical port specified will be accepted, but will have no effect as long as a corresponding port, or LAG, is undefined.
A single SDP can only be associated with a single network-domain.

Default per default “default” network domain is assigned

pbb-etype

Syntax **pbb-etype** [**0x0600**..**0xffff**]
no pbb-etype

Context configure>service>sdp

Default 0x88E7

Description This command configures the Ethertype used for PBB.

0x0600..0xffff — Specifies the Ethertype.

Values 1536 — 65535 (accepted in decimal or hex)

source-bmac-lsb

Syntax **source-bmac-lsb** *MAC-lsb* **control-pw-vc-id** *vc-id*
no source-bmac-lsb

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command defines the 16 least significant bits (lsb) which, when combined with the 32 most significant bits of the PBB **source-bmac**, are used as the virtual backbone MAC associated with this SDP. The virtual backbone MAC is used as the source backbone MAC for traffic received on a PBB EPIPE spoke-SDP with **use-sdp-bmac** configured (that is, a redundant pseudowire) and forwarded into the B-VPLS domain.

The control-pw-vc-id defines VC identifier of the spoke-SDP relating to the control pseudowire whose status is to be used to determine whether SPBM advertises this virtual backbone MAC. This is a mandatory parameter when the **source-bmac-lsb** is added or changed. The spoke SDP must have the parameter **use-sdp-bmac** for the control pseudowire to be active.

Default no source-bmac-lsb

MAC-lsb — Specificies the 16 least significant bits of the virtual backbone MAC associated with this SDP.

Values [1..65535] or xx-xx or xx:xx

control-pw-vc-id *vc-id* **—** Specifies the VC identifier of the control pseudowire.

Values 1 — 4294967295

sr-isis

Syntax [**no**] **sr-isis**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures an MPLS SDP of LSP type ISIS Segment Routing. The SDP of LSP type sr-isis can be used with the far-end option. The signaling protocol for the service labels for an SDP using an SR tunnel can be configured to static (off), T-LDP (tldp), or BGP (bgp).

sr-ospf

Syntax [**no**] **sr-ospf**

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures an MPLS SDP of LSP type OSPF Segment Routing. The SDP of LSP type sr-ospf can be used with the far-end option. The signaling protocol for the service labels for an SDP using an SR tunnel can be configured to static (off), T-LDP (tldp), or BGP (bgp).

vlan-vc-etype

Syntax **vlan-vc-etype** *0x0600..0xffff*
no vlan-vc-etype [*0x0600..0xffff*]

Context config>service>sdp

Description This command configures the VLAN VC EtherType.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default no vlan-vc-etype

Parameters **0x0600..0xffff —** Specifies a valid VLAN etype identifier.

SDP Keepalive Commands

keep-alive

Syntax **keepalive**

Context config>service>sdp

Description Context for configuring SDP connectivity monitoring keepalive messages for the SDP ID.

SDP-ID keepalive messages use SDP Echo Request and Reply messages to monitor SDP connectivity. The operating state of the SDP is affected by the keepalive state on the SDP-ID. SDP Echo Request messages are only sent when the SDP-ID is completely configured and administratively up. If the SDP-ID is administratively down, keepalives for that SDP-ID are disabled. SDP Echo Requests (when sent for keepalive messages) are always sent with the *originator-sdp-id*. All SDP-ID keepalive SDP Echo Replies are sent using generic IP/GRE OAM encapsulation.

When a keepalive response is received that indicates an error condition, the SDP ID will immediately be brought operationally down. Once a response is received that indicates the error has cleared and the **hold-down-time** interval has expired, the SDP ID will be eligible to be put into the operationally up state. If no other condition prevents the operational change, the SDP ID will enter the operational state.

A set of event counters track the number of keepalive requests sent, the size of the message sent, non-error replies received and error replies received. A keepalive state value is kept indicating the last response event. A keepalive state timestamp value is kept indicating the time of the last event. With each keepalive event change, a log message is generated indicating the event type and the timestamp value.

The table below describes keepalive interpretation of SDP echo reply response conditions and the effect on the SDP ID operational status.

Result of Request	Stored Response State	Operational State
keepalive request timeout without reply	Request Timeout	Down
keepalive request not sent due to non-existent *orig-sdp-id*[a]	Orig-SDP Non-Existent	Down
keepalive request not sent due to administratively down *orig-sdp-id*	Orig-SDP Admin-Down	Down
keepalive reply received, invalid origination-id	Far End: Originator-ID Invalid	Down
keepalive reply received, invalid responder-id	Far End: Responder-ID Error	Down
keepalive reply received, No Error	Success	Up (If no other condition prevents)

a. This condition should not occur.

hello-time

Syntax **hello-time** *seconds*
no hello-time

Context config>service>sdp>keep-alive

Description Configures the time period between SDP keepalive messages on the SDP-ID for the SDP connectivity monitoring messages.

The **no** form of this command reverts the **hello-time** *seconds* value to the default setting.

Default **hello-time 10** — 10 seconds between keepalive messages

Parameters *seconds* — The time period in seconds between SDP keepalive messages, expressed as a decimal integer.

Values 1 — 3600

hold-down-time

Syntax **hold-down-time** *seconds*
no hold-down-time

Context config>service>sdp>keep-alive

Description Configures the minimum time period the SDP will remain in the operationally down state in response to SDP keepalive monitoring.

This parameter can be used to prevent the SDP operational state from "flapping" by rapidly transitioning between the operationally up and operationally down states based on keepalive messages.

When an SDP keepalive response is received that indicates an error condition or the **max-drop-count** keepalive messages receive no reply, the *sdp-id* will immediately be brought operationally down. If a keepalive response is received that indicates the error has cleared, the *sdp-id* will be eligible to be put into the operationally up state only after the **hold-down-time** interval has expired.

The **no** form of this command reverts the **hold-down-time seconds** *value* to the default setting.

Default **hold-down-time 10** — The SDP is operationally down for 10 seconds after an SDP keepalive error.

Parameters *seconds* — The time in seconds, expressed as a decimal integer, the *sdp-id* will remain in the operationally down state before it is eligible to enter the operationally up state. A value of 0 indicates that no **hold-down-time** will be enforced for *sdp-id*.

Values 0 — 3600

max-drop-count

Syntax **max-drop-count** *count*
no max-drop-count

Context config>service>sdp>keep-alive

Description This command configures the number of consecutive SDP keepalive failed request attempts or remote

replies that can be missed after which the SDP is operationally downed. If the **max-drop-count** consecutive keepalive request messages cannot be sent or no replies are received, the SDP-ID will be brought operationally down by the keepalive SDP monitoring.
The **no** form of this command reverts the **max-drop-count** *count* value to the default settings.

Default **max-drop-count 3**

Parameters **count —** The number of consecutive SDP keepalive requests that are failed to be sent or replies missed, expressed as a decimal integer.

Values 1 — 5

message-length

Syntax **message-length** *octets*
no message-length

Context config>service>sdp>keep-alive

Description This command configures the SDP monitoring keepalive request message length transmitted.
The **no** form of this command reverts the **message-length** *octets* value to the default setting.

Default 0 — The message length should be equal to the SDP's operating path MTU as configured in the **path-mtu** command. If the default size is overridden, the actual size used will be the smaller of the operational SDP-ID Path MTU and the size specified.

Parameters **octets —** The size of the keepalive request messages in octets, expressed as a decimal integer. The **size** keyword overrides the default keepalive message size.

Values 40 — 9198

timeout

Syntax **timeout** *timeout*
no timeout

Context config>service>sdp>keep-alive

Description This command configures the time interval that the SDP waits before tearing down the session.

Default 5

Parameters **timeout —** The timeout time, in seconds.

Values 1 — 10

Ethernet Ring Commands

eth-ring

Syntax **eth-ring** *ring-id*
no eth-ring

Context config

Description This command configures a G.8032 protected Ethernet ring. G.8032 Rings may be configured as major rings with two paths (a&b) or as Sub-Rings with two paths or in the case of an interconnection node a single path.

The **no** form of this command deletes the Ethernet ring specified by the ring-id.

Default no eth-ring

Parameters *ring-id* — Specifies the ring ID.

Values 1 — 128

description

Syntax **description** *long-description-string*
no description

Context config>eth-ring
config>eth-ring>path

Description This command adds a text description for the ring or ring-path. The **no** form of this command removes the text description.

Default “Eth ring”

Parameters *long-description-string* — Specifies the text description up to 160 characters in length.

guard-time

Syntax **guard-time** *time*
no guard-time

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures the guard time for an Eth-Ring. The guard timer is standard and is configurable from “x”ms to 2 seconds.

The **no** form of this command restores the default guard-time.

Default 5 deciseconds

Parameters *value* — Specifies the guard-time, in deciseconds.

Values 1 — 20

revert-time

Syntax **revert-time time**
no revert-time

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures the revert time for an Eth-Ring. It ranges from 60 seconds to 720 second by 1 second intervals.

The **no** form of this command means non-revertive mode and revert time is essentially 0, and the revert timers are not set.

Default 300 seconds

Parameters *value* — Specifies the guard-time, in seconds.

Values 60 — 720

ccm-hold-time

Syntax **ccm-hold-time** {[**down** *down-timeout*] [**up** *up-timeout*]}
no ccm-hold-time

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures eth-ring dampening timers. See the **down** and **up** commands for more information.

The **no** form of the command sets the up and down timers to the default values.

down

Syntax **down** *down-timeout*

Context config>eth-ring>ccm-hold-time

Description This command specifies the timer, which controls the delay between detecting that ring path is down and reporting it to the G.8032 protection module. If a non-zero value is configured, the CPM will wait for the time specified in the value parameter before reporting it to the G.8032 protection module.

Note: This parameter applies only to ring path CCM. It does not apply to the ring port link state. To damp ring port link state transitions, use hold-time parameter from the physical member port.

Default 0 — The fault is immediately reported to the protection module.

Parameters *down-timeout* — Specifies the down timeout, in centiseconds.

Values 0 — 5000

up

Syntax **up** *up-timeout*

Context config>eth-ring>ccm-hold-time

Description This command specifies the timer, which controls the delay between detecting that ring path is up and reporting it to the G.8032 protection module. If a non-zero value is configured, the CPM will wait for the time specified in the value parameter before reporting it to the G.8032 protection module.

Note: This parameter applies only to ring path CCM. It does not apply to the member port link state. To damp member port link state transitions, use hold-time parameter from the physical member port.

Default 20 deciseconds

Parameters *up-timeout* — Specifies the hold-time for reporting the recovery, in deciseconds.

Values 0 — 5000

rpl-node

Syntax [**no**] **rpl-node** [**owner** | **nbr**]

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures the G.8032 ring protection link type as owner or neighbor. When RPL owner or neighbor is specified either the a or b path must be configured with the RPL end command. An owner is responsible for operation of the rpl link. Configuring the RPL as neighbor is optional (can be left as no rpl-node) but if the command is used the nbr is mandatory. On a Sub-ring without virtual channel it is recommended not to configure the rpl-node nbr since this will block additional RAPS messages on the RPL link. By not configuring this mode RPL messages on sub-rings are processed on RPL links.

The **no** form of this command removes the RPL link, or indicates that the node is not connected to an RPL link.

Default no rpl-node

node-id

Syntax **node-id** *mac*
no node-id

Context config>eth-ring

Description This optional command configures the MAC address of the RPL control. The default is to use the chassis MAC for the ring control. This command allows the chassis MAC to be overridden with another MAC address.

The **no** form of the command removes the RPL link.

Default no node-id

Parameters *mac* — xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx

sub-ring

Syntax [**no**] **sub-ring** {**virtual-link | non-virtual-link**}

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command additionally specifies this ring-id to be sub-ring as defined in G.80312. By declaring this ring as a sub-ring object, this ring will only have one valid path and the sub-ring will be connected to a major ring or a VPLS instance. The virtual-link parameter declares that a sub-ring is connected to another ring and that control messages can be sent over the attached ring to the other side of the sub-ring. The non-virtual channel parameter declares that a sub-ring may be connected to a another ring or to a VPLS instance but that no control messages from the sub-ring use the attached ring or VPLS instance. The non-virtual channel behavior is standard G.8032 capability.

The **no** form of this command deletes the sub-ring and its virtual channel associations.

Default no sub-ring

Parameters **virtual-link —** Specifies that the interconnection is to a ring and a virtual link will be used.

non-virtual-link — Specifies that the interconnection is to a ring or a VPLS instance and a virtual link will not be used.

compatible-version

Syntax **compatible-version** *value*
no compatible-version

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures eth-ring compatibility version for the G.8032 state machine and messages. The default is version 2 and all 7x50 switches use version 2. If there is a need to interwork with third party devices that only support version 1 this can be set to version 1.

The **no** form of this command set the compatibility version to 2.

Default 2

Parameters *value* — The version of the G.8032 state machine.

interconnect

Syntax [**no**] **interconnect** {**ring-id** *ring-id* **| vpls**}

Context config>eth-ring>sub-ring

Description This command links the G.8032 sub-ring to a ring instance or to a VPLS instance. The ring instance must be a complete ring with two paths but may itself be a sub-ring or a major ring (declared by its configuration on another node). When the interconnection is to another node, the sub-ring may have a virtual link or a non-virtual-link. When the sub-ring has been configured with a non-virtual link, the sub ring may be alternatively be connected to a VPLS service. This command is on ly valid on the interconnection node where a single sub-ring port connects to a major ring or terminates on a VPLS service.

The **no** form of this command removes the interconnect node.

Default no interconnect

Parameters *ring-id* — Specifies the identifier for the ring instance of the connection ring for this sub-ring on this node.

Values 0 — 128

vpls — Specifies that the sub-ring is connected to the VPLS instance that contains the sub-ring SAP.

propagate-topology-change

Syntax [**no**] **propagate-topology-change**

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures the G.8032 sub-ring to propagate topology changes. From the sub-ring to the major ring as specified in the G.8032 interconnection flush logic. This command is only valid on the sub-ring and on the interconnection node. Since this command is only valid on a Sub-ring, a virtual link or non-virtual link must be specified for this command to be configured. The command is blocked on major rings (when both path a and b are specified on a ring).

The **no** form of this command sets propagate to the default.

Default no propagate-topology-change

path

Syntax **path** {**a** | **b**} [{*port-id* | **lag-***id*} **raps-tag** *qtag1*[.*qtag2*]]
no path {**a** | **b**}

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command assigns the ring (major or sub-ring) path to a port and defines the Ring APS tag. Rings typically have two paths a and b.

The **no** form of this command removes the path a or b.

Default no path

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the port ID.

Values *slot*/*mda*/*port*

lag-*id* — Specifies the LAG ID.

Values **lag-** — Keyword.
id — Specifies the LAG ID number.

qtag1 — Specifies the top/outer VLAN ID.

Values 1 — 4094

qtag2 — Specifies the bottom/inner VLAN ID.

Values 1 — 4094

rpl-end

Syntax [**no**] **rpl-end**

Context config>eth-ring

Description This command configures the G.8032 path as a ring protection link end. The ring should be declared as either a RPL owner or RPL neighbor for this command to be allowed. Only path a or path b can be declared an RPL-end.

The **no** form of this command sets the rpl-end to default no rpl-end.

Default no rpl-end

eth-cfm

Syntax **eth-cfm**

Context config>eth-ring>path

Description This command enables the context to configure ETH-CFM parameters.

mep

Syntax [**no**] **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index*

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm

Description This command provisions an 802.1ag maintenance endpoint (MEP).

The no form of the command deletes the MEP.

Parameters *mep-id* — Specifies the maintenance association end point identifier.

Values 1 — 81921

md-index — Specifies the maintenance domain (MD) index value.

Values 1 — 4294967295

ma-index — Specifies the MA index value.

Values 1 — 4294967295

ccm-enable

Syntax [**no**] **ccm-enable**

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command enables the generation of CCM messages.

The **no** form of the command disables the generation of CCM messages.

ccm-ltm-priority

Syntax **ccm-ltm-priority** *priority*
no ccm-ltm-priority

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command specifies the priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP.

The **no** form of the command removes the priority value from the configuration.

Default The highest priority on the bridge-port.

Parameters *priority* — Specifies the priority of CCM and LTM messages.

Values 0 — 7

eth-test-enable

Syntax [**no**] **eth-test-enable**

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command enables eth-test functionality on MEP. For this test to work, operators need to configure ETH-test parameters on both sender and receiver nodes. The ETH-test then can be done using the following OAM commands:

oam eth-cfm eth-test *mac-address* mep *mep-id* domain *md-index* association *ma-index* [priority *priority*] [data-length *data-length*]

A check is done for both the provisioning and test to ensure the MEP is an Y.1731 MEP (MEP provisioned with domain format none, association format icc-based). If not, the operation fails. An error message in the CLI and SNMP will indicate the problem.

test-pattern

Syntax **test-pattern** {**all-zeros** | **all-ones**} [**crc-enable**]
no test-pattern

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep>eth-test-enable

Description This command configures the test pattern for eth-test frames.

The **no** form of the command removes the values from the configuration.

Default all-zeros

Parameters **all-zeros** — Specifies to use all zeros in the test pattern.

all-ones — Specifies to use all ones in the test pattern.

crc-enable — Generates a CRC checksum.

bit-error-threshold

Syntax **bit-error-threshold** *bit-errors*

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command specifies the lowest priority defect that is allowed to generate a fault alarm.

Default 1

Parameters *bit-errors* — Specifies the lowest priority defect.

Values 0 — 11840

mac-address

Syntax **mac-address** *mac-address*
no mac-address

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command specifies the MAC address of the MEP.

The no form of this command reverts the MAC address of the MEP back to that of the port (if the MEP is on a SAP) or the bridge (if the MEP is on a spoke SDP).

Parameters *mac-address* — Specifies the MAC address of the MEP.

Values 6-byte unicast mac-address (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx) of the MEP. Using the all zeros address is equivalent to the no form of this command.

one-way-delay-threshold

Syntax **one-way-delay-threshold** *time*

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command configures a one way delay threshold time limit.

Default 3 seconds

Parameters *time* — Specifies the value for the threshold.

Values 0 — 600

shutdown

Syntax [**no**] **shutdown**

Context config>eth-ring>path>eth-cfm>mep
config>eth-ring>path

config>eth-ring

Description This command administratively disables the entity.

The **no** form of the command enables the entity.

Default shutdown

ETH-CFM Configuration Commands

eth-cfm

Syntax **eth-cfm**

Context config

Description This command enables the context to configure 802.1ag CFM parameters.

mep

Syntax **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]
no mep *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm
config>lag>eth-cfm
config>router>if>eth-cfm

Description This command provisions the maintenance endpoint (MEP).

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

Parameters **mep-id** *mep-id* **—** Specifies the maintenance association end point identifier.

Values 1 — 81921

md-index — Specifies the maintenance domain (MD) index value.

Values 1 — 4294967295

ma-index — Specifies the MA index value.

Values 1 — 4294967295

vlan-id — Specific to tunnel facility MEPs which means this option is only applicable to the `lag>eth-cfm>` context. Used to specify the outer vlan id of the tunnel.

Values 1 — 4094

ais-enable

Syntax [**no**] **ais-enable**

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command enables the reception of AIS messages.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

client-meg-level

Syntax **client-meg-level** [[*level* [*level* ...]]
no client-meg-level

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep>ais-enable
config>lag>eth-cfm> mep>ais-enable

Description This command configures the client maintenance entity group (MEG) level(s) to use for AIS message generation. Up to 7 levels can be provisioned with the restriction that the client MEG level must be higher than the local MEG level. Only the lowest client MEG level will be used for facility MEPs.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

Parameters *level* — Specifies the client MEG level.

Values 1 — 7

Default 1

interval

Syntax **interval** {**1** | **60**}
no interval

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep>ais-enable
config>lag>eth-cfm> mep>ais-enable

Description This command specifies the transmission interval of AIS messages in seconds.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

Parameters **1 | 60 —** The transmission interval of AIS messages in seconds.

Default 1

priority

Syntax **priority** *priority-value*
no priority

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep>ais-enable
config>lag>eth-cfm> mep>ais-enable

Description This command specifies the priority of the AIS messages generated by the node.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

Parameters *priority-value* — Specify the priority value of the AIS messages originated by the node.

Values 0 — 7

Default 7

ccm-enable

Syntax [**no**] **ccm-enable**

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command enables the generation of CCM messages.

The **no** form of the command disables the generation of CCM messages.

ccm-ltm-priority

Syntax **ccm-ltm-priority** *priority*
no ccm-ltm-priority

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep
config>router>if>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command specifies the priority of the CCM and LTM messages transmitted by the MEP. Since CCM does not apply to the Router Facility MEP only the LTM priority is of value under that context.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

Default **priority —** Specifies the priority value

Values 0 — 7

Default 7

ccm-tlv-ignore

Syntax **ccm-tlv-ignore** [**interface-status**][**port-status**]
no ccm-tlv-ignore

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep
config>router>interface>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command allows the receiving MEP to ignore the specified TLVs in CCM PDU. Ignored TLVs will be reported as absent and will have no impact on the MEP state machine.

The **no** form of the command means the receiving MEP will process all recognized TLVs in the CCM PDU.

Default no ccm-tlv-ignore

Parameters **interface-status —** ignores the interface status TLV on reception.

port-status — ignores the port status TVL on reception.

eth-test-enable

Syntax [**no**] **eth-test-enable**

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep
config>router>if>eth-cfm>mep

Description For this test to work, operators need to configure ETH-test parameters on both sender and receiver nodes. The ETH-test then can be done using the following OAM commands:

oam eth-cfm eth-test *mac-address* mep *mep-id* domain *md-index* association *ma-index* [priority *priority*] [data-length *data-length*]

The **no** form of the command disables eth-test capabilities.

test-pattern

Syntax **test-pattern** {**all-zeros** | **all-ones**} [**crc-enable**]
no test-pattern

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep>eth-test
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep>eth-test
config>router>if>eth-cfm>mep>eth-test

Description This command specifies the test pattern of the ETH-TEST frames. This does not have to be configured the same on the sender and the receiver.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

Parameters **all-zeros** — Specifies to use all zeros in the test pattern.

all-ones — Specifies to use all ones in the test pattern.

crc-enable — Generates a CRC checksum.

Default all-zeros

low-priority-defect

Syntax **low-priority-defect** {**allDef** | **macRemErrXcon** | **remErrXcon** | **errXcon** | **xcon** | **noXcon**}

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command specifies the lowest priority defect that is allowed to generate a fault alarm. This setting is also used to determine the fault state of the MEP which, well enabled to do so, causes a network reaction.

Default macRemErrXcon

Values allDef — DefRDICCM, DefMACstatus, DefRemoteCCM, DefErrorCCM, and DefXconCCM
macRemErrXcon

	Only DefMACstatus, DefRemoteCCM, DefErrorCCM, and DefXconCCM
remErrXcon	Only DefRemoteCCM, DefErrorCCM, and DefXconCCM
errXcon	Only DefErrorCCM and DefXconCCM
xcon	Only DefXconCCM; or
noXcon	No defects DefXcon or lower are to be reported

mac-address

Syntax **mac-address** *mac-address*
no mac-address

Context config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep
config>lag>eth-cfm>mep
config>router>if>eth-cfm>mep

Description This command specifies the MAC address of the MEP.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the MAC address of the MEP back to the default, that of the port, since this is SAP based.

Default no mac-address

Parameters **mac-address** *mac-address* — Specifies the MAC address of the MEP.

Values 6-byte unicast mac-address (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx) of the MEP. Using the all zeros address is equivalent to the no form of this command.

facility-fault

Syntax [**no**] **facility-fault**

Context config>lag>eth-cfm>mep
config>port>ethernet>eth-cfm>mep

Description Allows the facility MEP to move from alarming only to network actionable function. This means a facility MEP will not merely report the defect conditions but will be able to action based on the transition of the MEP state. Without this command the facility MEP will only monitor and report and conditions of the MEP do not affect related services.

Default no facility-fault

tunnel-fault

Syntax **tunnel-fault** {**accept** | **ignore**}

Context config>service>vpls>eth-cfm
config>service>vpls>sap>eth-cfm
config>service>epipe>eth-cfm

config>service>epipe>sap>eth-cfm
config>service>ies>eth-cfm
config>service>ies>if>sap>eth-cfm
config>service>ies>sub-if>grp-if>sap>eth-cfm
config>service>vprn>eth-cfm
config>service>vprn>if>sap>eth-cfm

Description Allows the individual service SAPs to react to changes in the tunnel MEP state. When tunnel-fault accept is configured at the service level, the SAP will react according to the service type, Epipe will set the operational flag and VPLS, IES and VPRN SAP operational state will become down on failure or up on clear. This command triggers the OAM mapping functions to mate SAPs and bindings in an Epipe service as well as setting the operational flag. If AIS generation is the requirement for the Epipe services this command is not required. See the **ais-enable** command under the **config>service>epipe>sap>eth-cfm>ais-enable** context for more details. This works in conjunction with the tunnel-fault accept on the individual SAPs. Both must be set to accept to react to the tunnel MEP state. By default the service level command is "ignore" and the SAP level command is "accept". This means simply changing the service level command to "accept" will enable the feature for all SAPs. This is not required for Epipe services that only wish to generate AIS on failure.

Parameters **accept —** Shares fate with the facility tunnel MEP.

ignore — Do not share fate with the facility tunnel MEP

Default **ignore** (Service Level)

accept (SAP Level for Epipe and VPLS)

domain

Syntax **domain** *md-index* [**format** {**dns** | **mac** | **none** | **string**}] **name** *md-name* **level** *level*
domain *md-index*
no domain *md-index*

Context config>eth-cfm

Description This command configures Connectivity Fault Management domain parameters.

The **no** form of the command removes the MD index parameters from the configuration.

Parameters *md-index* — Specifies the Maintenance Domain (MD) index value.

Values 1 — 4294967295

format {**dns** | **mac** | **none** | **string**} **—** Specifies a value that represents the type (format).

Values
dns: Specifies the DNS name format.
mac: X:X:X:X:X:X-u
X: [0..FF]h
u: [0..65535]d
none: Specifies a Y.1731 domain format and the only format allowed to execute Y.1731 specific functions.
string Specifies an ASCII string.

Default string

name *md-name* **—** Specifies a generic Maintenance Domain (MD) name.

Values 1 — 43 characters

level *level* **—** Specifies the integer identifying the maintenance domain level (MD Level). Higher numbers correspond to higher maintenance domains, those with the greatest physical reach, with the highest values for customers' CFM packets. Lower numbers correspond to lower maintenance domains, those with more limited physical reach, with the lowest values for single bridges or physical links.

Values 0 — 7

association

Syntax **association** *ma-index* [**format** {**icc-based** | **integer** | **string** | **vid** | **vpn-id**}] **name** *ma-name*
association *ma-index*
no association *ma-index*

Context config>eth-cfg>domain

Description This command configures the Maintenance Association (MA) for the domain.

ma-index — Specifies the MA index value.

Values 1 — 4294967295

format {**icc-based** | **integer** | **string** | **vid** | **vpn-id**} **—** Specifies a value that represents the type (format).

Values	**icc-based**:	Only applicable to a Y.1731 context where the domain format is configured as none. Allows for exactly a 13 character name.
	integer:	0 — 65535 (integer value 0 means the MA is not attached to a VID.)
	string:	raw ascii
	vid:	0 — 4095
	vpn-id:	RFC-2685, *Virtual Private Networks Identifier* xxx:xxxx, where x is a value between 00 and FF. for example 00164D:AABBCCDD

Default integer

name *ma-name* **—** Specifies the part of the maintenance association identifier which is unique within the maintenance domain name.

Values 1 — 45 characters

auto-mep-discovery

Syntax **auto-mep-discovery**
[no] auto-mep-discovery

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association

Description Enable/disable the ability to auto-discover remote MEPs from a peer MEP sending ETH-CC.

Default no auto-mep- discovery

bridge-identifier

Syntax [**no**] **bridge-identifier** *bridge-id*

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association

Description This command configures the service ID for the domain association. The value must be configured to match the *service-id* of the service where MEPs for this association will be created. Note that there is no verification that the service with a matching *service-id* exists. This is not used for facility MEPs as they are not tied to services.

Parameters *bridge-id* — Specifies the bridge ID for the domain association.

Values 1 — 2147483647

id-permission

Syntax **id-permission** {**chassis**}
no id-permission

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association>bridge-identifier

Description This command configures the id-permission for the association.

mhf-creation

Syntax **mhf-creation** {**default | none | explicit | static**}
no mhf-creation

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association>bridge-identifier

Description This command determines whether to allow MIP creation for the MA. Use of the none, default and explicit parameters are only allowed for MHFs (MIPs) that are not associated with a configured Primary VLAN. The static parameter is only applicable to MHFs (MIPs) that are associated with a Primary VLAN.

Default none

Parameters **default —** Specifies MHFs (MIPs) can be created for this SAP or Spoke-Sdp without the requirement for a MEP at some lower MA level.

none — Specifies that no MHFs (MIPs) can be created for this SAP or Spoke-SDP.

explicit — Specifies that MHFs (MIPs) can be created for this SAP or Spoke-Sdp only if a MEP is created at some lower MD Level. There must be at least one lower MD Level MEP provisioned on the same SAP or Spoke-SDP.

static — Specifies the exact level of the MHF (MIP) that will be created for this SAP. Multiple MHFs (MIPs) are allowed as long as the MD Level hierarchy is properly configured for the particular Primary VLAN. Ingress MHFs (MIPs) with primary VLAN are not supported on SDP Bindings.

mip-ltr-priority

Syntax **mip-ltr-priority** *priority*
no mip-ltr-priority

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association>bridge-identifier

Description This command allows the operator to set the priority of the Linktrace Response Message (ETH-LTR) from a MIP for this association. If this command is not specified a LTR priority of 7 will be used.

Default no mip-ltr-priority

Parameters **priority —** Specifies the priority of the Linktrace Response Message (ETH-LTR) from a MIP for this association.

Values 0 — 7

vlan

Syntax **vlan** *vlan-id*
no vlan

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association>bridge-identifier

Description This command configures the bridge-identifier primary VLAN ID. Note that it is informational only, and no verification is done to ensure MEPs on this association are on the configured VLAN.

Parameters **vlan-id —** Specifies a VLAN ID monitored by MA.

Values 0 — 4094

ccm-interval

Syntax **ccm-interval** *interval*
no ccm-interval

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association

Description This command configures the CCM transmission interval for all MEPs in the association.

The **no** form of the command reverts the value to the default.

Default 10 seconds

Parameters **interval —** Specifies the interval between CCM transmissions to be used by all MEPs in the MA.

Values 10 milliseconds, 100 milliseconds, 1 second, 10 seconds, 60 seconds, 600 seconds, 100 milliseconds

remote-mepid

Syntax **remote-mepid** *mep-id* **remote-mac** {*unicast-da* | default}
no remote-mepid *mep-id*

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association

Description This command identifies remote maintenance association endpoint (MEP) the systems is expecting to receive packets form. Optionally, the operator may configure a unciast MAC address associated with the remote-mep. This unicast value will replace the default layer two class 1 multicast address that is typically associated with ETH-CC packets.

Note: This command is not supported with sub second CCM intervals. **unicast-da** may only be configured when a single remote MEP exists in the association.

Default multicast class 1 address

Parameters **remote-mep** *mep-id* **—** Specifies the remote MEP identifier.

Values *mep-id* 1 — 8191

remote-mac {*unicast-da* | **default**} **—** Specifies the remote MAC type.

Values unicast-da —The unicast layer two destination address in the form xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.

default — Removes the unicast address and reverts back to class 1 multicast.

ccm-hold-time

Syntax **ccm-hold-time down** *delay-down*
no ccm-hold-time

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association

Description This command allows a sub second CCM enabled MEP to delay a transition to a failed state if a configured remote CCM peer has timed out. The MEP will remain in the UP state for 3.5 times CCM interval + down-delay.

The no form of this command removes the additional delay

Default 0 second

Parameters **down —** Specifies the amount of time to delay in 100ths of a second

Values 0-1000

slm

Syntax **slm**

Context config>eth-cfm

Description This is the container that provides the global configuration parameters for ITU-T Synthetic Loss

Measurement (ETH-SL).

inactivity-timer

Syntax **inactivity-timer** *timeout*
no inactivity-timer

Context config>eth-cfm>slm

Description The time the responder keeps a test active. Should the time between packets exceed this values within a test the responder will mark the previous test as complete. It will treat any new packets from a peer with the same test-id, source-mac and MEP-ID as a new test responding with the sequence number one.

Default 100 seconds

Parameters **timeout —** Specifies the amount of time in seconds

Values 10 100

ccm-hold-time

Syntax **ccm-hold-time down** *delay-down*
no ccm-hold-time

Context config>eth-cfm>domain>association

Description This command allows a sub second CCM enabled MEP to delay a transition to a failed state if a configured remote CCM peer has timed out. The MEP will remain in the UP state for 3.5 times CCM interval + down-delay.

The no form of this command removes the additional delay

Default 0 second

Parameters **down —** Specifies the amount of time to delay in 100ths of a second

Values 0-1000

system

Syntax **system**

Context config>eth-cfm

Description This command enables the context to configure Connectivity Fault Management General System parameters.

grace-tx-enable

Syntax [**no**] **grace-tx-enable**

Context config>eth-cfm>system

Description This command enables and disables the transmission of ETH-VSM messages to delay CCM timeout and AIS churn during ISSU and soft reset functions.

Default grace-tx-enable

redundancy

Syntax **redundancy**

Context config>eth-cfm

Description This command provides the context under which the ETH-CFM redundancy parameters are to be configured

Default none

mc-lag

Syntax **mc-lag**

Context config>eth-cfm>redundancy

Description This command provides the context under which the MC-LAG specific ETH-CFM redundancy parameters are to be configured

Default none

propagate-hold-time

Syntax **propagate-hold-time** second
no propagate-hold-time

Context config>eth-cfm>redundancy>mc-lag

Description This command configures the delay, in seconds, that fault propagation is delayed because of port or MC-LAG state changes. This provides the amount of time for system stabilization during a port state changes that may be protected by MC-LAG. This command requires the standby-mep-shutdown command in order to take effect.

Default 1 second

Parameters **seconds** — The amount of time in seconds, zero means no delay.

Values 0-60

standby-mep-shutdown

Syntax **standby-mep-shutdown**
no standby-mep-shutdown

Context config>eth-cfm>redundancy>mc-lag

Description System wide command that enables MEPs to track the state of MC-LAG. This allows MEPs on the standby MC-LAG to act administratively down.

Default no standby-mep-shutdown

Values , or BCP-enabled port or sub-port0 — 11840

Tools Perform Commands

tools

Syntax **tools**

Context root

Description This command enables the context to enable useful tools for debugging purposes.

Default none

Parameters **dump —** Enables dump tools for the various protocols.

perform — Enables tools to perform specific tasks.

perform

Syntax perform

Context tools

Description This command enables the context to enable tools to perform specific tasks.

Default none

service

Syntax **services**

Context tools>perform

Description This command enables the context to configure tools for services.

id

Syntax **id** *service-id*

Context tools>perform>service

Description This command enables the context to configure tools for a specific service.

Parameters *service-id* — Specify an existing service ID.

Values 1 — 2147483647

sap

Syntax **sap** *sap-id* **start** *mode* [**mac-swap** [**mac** *ieee-address* [**all**]]]
sap *sap-id* **stop**

Context tools>perform>service>loopback>eth

Description This command places and removes the specific SAP in loopback mode for reflecting Ethernet traffic back in the direction of the received stream. This is only applicable to Ethernet-based SAPs.

Parameters *sap-id* — Specifies the SAP ID.

Values

null	*port-id* | *lag-id*	
dot1q	*port-id* | l*ag-id* :qtag1	
qinq	*port-id* | l*ag-id* :qtag1.qtag2	
port-id	*slot*/*mda*/*port*	
lag-id	lag-*id*	
	lag	keyword
	id	[1..800]
qtag1	[0..4094]	
qtag2	[*|0..4094]	

start — keyword that places the sap in loopback mode.

mode — Keywords that specify the location on the loopback in relation to the SAP.

Values **ingress** — Traffic arriving at the sap-ingress will be reflected back out the same SAP.
egress — Traffic arriving at the sap-egress will be reflected back into the service in the direction of the original source.

stop — removes the SAP from loopback mode.

mac-swap — enable source address and destination address swapping for the reflected packets when the arriving packet is unicast. Any broadcast and multicast packets arriving on a looped point will be dropped.

mac *ieee-address* — Optionally configures the source MAC address used in the reflected packet when the arriving packet is a broadcast or multicast. This does not apply to arriving unicast packets. 6-byte unicast mac-address in the form xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.

all — Configured *ieee-address* is used as the source address for all reflected packets regardless of the arriving destination.

sdp

Syntax **sdp** *sdp-id:vc-id* **start** *mode* [**mac-swap** [**mac** *ieee-address* [**all**]]]
sdp *sdp-id:vc-id* **stop**

Context tools>perform>service>loopback>eth

Description This command places the specific MPLS SDP binding in loopback mode for reflecting Ethernet traffic back in the direction of the received stream. This is only applicable to MPLS SDP Bindings.

Parameters *sdp-id:vc-id* — Specifies the SDP ID and VC-ID.

Values	sdp-id	1 — 17407
	vc-id	1 — 4294967295

start *mode* **—** Specifies the loopback in relation to the MPLS SDP Binding..

Values **ingress** — Traffic arriving at the sap-ingress will be reflected back out the same **sap**.
egress — Traffic arriving at the sap-egress will be reflected back into the service in the direction of the original source.

stop — rkeyword that removes the MPLS SD- binding from loopback mode.

mac-swap — enable source address and destination address swapping for the reflected packets when the arriving packet is unicast. Any broadcast and multicast packets arriving on a looped point will be dropped.

mac *ieee-address* **—** Optionally configure the source MAC address used in the reflected packet when the arriving packet is a broadcast or multicast. This does not apply to arriving unicast packets.

Values 6-byte unicast mac-address in the form
xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx

all — Configured ieee-address is used as the source address for all reflected packets regardless of the arriving destination.

mac-swap — no swapping of MAC addresses are performed without specifying this option and any non-unicast destined packets will not be reflected back to the source.

Show, Clear, Debug, Commands

In This Chapter

This section provides show command descriptions and output.

Note: For VLL and VPLS show, clear, and debug commands, refer to the *Layer 2 Services Guide*. For IES and VPRN show, clear, and debug commands, refer to the *Layer 3 Services Guide*. For PBB show, clear, and debug commands, refer to the *IEEE 802.1ah PBB Guide*.

Services Show Commands

Service Commands

bgp-auto-rd

Syntax **bgp-auto-rd**

Context show>service>system

Description This command displays service customer information.

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut#show service system bgp-auto-rd

=======================================================================
Service BGP Auto Route Distinguisher Information
=======================================================================
IP address         : 192.0.2.69
Comm Val Start     : 1200                         End           : 1300
In Use             : 1
=======================================================================
```

bgp-route-distinguisher

Syntax **bgp-route-distinguisher** [vprn] [vpls] [epipe]

Context show>service>system

Description This command displays the bgp operational route-distinguishers used by all the bgp-enabled services in the system and if a given route-distinguisher. The information can be filtered by service: vprn, vpls or epipe.

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut# show service system bgp-route-distinguisher
=======================================================================
Service Route Distinguishers
=======================================================================
Svc Id     Type  Oper Route-Distinguisher         Route-Distinguisher
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
20         vprn  192.0.2.69:20                    configured
10         vprn  192.0.2.69:10                    configured
1200       vpls  192.0.2.69:1200                  auto
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of RD Entries: 3
=======================================================================
```

```
*A:Dut# show service system bgp-route-distinguisher vpls
=======================================================================
Service Route Distinguishers
=======================================================================
Svc Id     Type  Oper Route-Distinguisher         Route-Distinguisher
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
1200       vpls  192.0.2.69:1200                  auto
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of RD Entries: 1
=======================================================================
```

customer

Syntax **customer** [*customer-id*] [**site** *customer-site-name*]]

Context show>service

Description This command displays service customer information.

Parameters *customer-id* — Displays only information for the specified customer ID.

Default All customer IDs display.

Values 1 — 2147483647

site *customer-site-name* **—** Specifies the customer site which is an anchor point for an ingress and egress virtual scheduler hierarchy.

Output **Show Customer Command Output —** The following table describes show customer command output fields:

Label	Description
Customer-ID	The ID that uniquely identifies a customer.
Contact	The name of the primary contact person.
Description	Generic information about the customer.
Phone	The phone/pager number to reach the primary contact person.
Total Customers	The total number of customers configured.
Assignment	The port ID, MDA, or card number, where the SAP's that are members of this multi- service site are defined.
Service-ID	The ID that uniquely identifies a service.
SAP	Specifies the SAP assigned to the service.

Sample Output

```
*A:ALA-12# show service customer
```

```
==========================================================
Customers
==========================================================
Customer-ID : 1
Contact     : Manager
Description : Default customer
Phone       : (123) 555-1212

Customer-ID : 2
Contact     : Tech Support
Description : TiMetra Networks
Phone       : (234) 555-1212

Customer-ID : 3
Contact     : Test
Description : TiMetra Networks
Phone       : (345) 555-1212

Customer-ID : 6
Contact     : Test1
Description : Epipe Customer
Phone       : (456) 555-1212

Customer-ID : 7
Contact     : Test2
Description : VPLS Customer
Phone       : (567) 555-1212

Customer-ID : 274
Contact     : TestA
Description : ABC Company
Phone       : 650 123-4567

Customer-ID : 94043
Contact     : Test Engineer on Duty
Description : TEST Customer
Phone       : (789) 555-1212
------------------------------------------------------
Total Customers : 8
-----------------------------------------------------------
*A:ALA-12#
*A:ALA-12# show service customer 274
===============================================================================
Customer  274
===============================================================================
Customer-ID : 274
Contact     : Mssrs. Beaucoup
Description : ABC Company
Phone       : 650 123-4567
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Multi Service Site
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Site        : west
Description : (Not Specified)
===============================================================================
*A:ALA-12#
```

fdb-mac

Syntax **fdb-mac** [*ieee-address*] [**expiry**]

Context show>service

Description This command displays the FDB entry for a given MAC address.

Parameters *ieee-address* — Specifies the 48-bit MAC address in the form aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff or aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff where aa, bb, cc, dd, ee, and ff are hexadecimal numbers.

expiry — shows amount of time until MAC is aged out.

Sample Output

```
*A:ALA-48# show service fdb-mac
===============================================================================
Service Forwarding Database
===============================================================================
ServId    MAC               Source-Identifier     Type/Age  Last Change
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
103       12:34:56:78:90:0f sap:1/1/7:0           Static    02/02/2009 09:27:57
700       90:30:ff:ff:ff:8f cpm                   Host      02/02/2009 09:27:57
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Entries: 2
===============================================================================
*A:ALA-48#


*A:ALA-48# show service fdb-mac expiry
===============================================================================
Service Forwarding Database
===============================================================================
ServId    MAC               Source-Identifier     Type/     Last Change
                                                  Expiry
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
103       12:34:56:78:90:0f sap:1/1/7:0           Static    02/02/2009 09:27:57
700       90:30:ff:ff:ff:8f cpm                   Host      02/02/2009 09:27:57
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of Entries: 2
===============================================================================
*A:ALA-48#
```

sap-using

Syntax **sap-using eth-cfm collect-lmm-stats** [**sap** *sap-id*]

```
show service sap-using eth-cfm squelch-ingress-levels [sap sap-id]
<sap-id>                    : null            - <port-id|lag-id>
                              dot1q           - <port-id|lag-id>:qtag1
                              qinq            - <port-id|lag-id>:qtag1.qtag2
                              port-id         - slot/mda/port
                              eth-tunnel      - eth-tunnel-<id>[:<eth-tun-sap-id>]
                               id             - [1..1024]
                               eth-tun-sap-id  - [0..4094]
```

```
                             lag-id           - lag-<id>
                              lag             - keyword
                              id              - [1..800]
                             qtag1            - [0..4094
                             qtag2            - [*|0..4094]

show service sap-using squelch-ingress-levels
================================================================================
ETH-CFM Squelching
================================================================================
SapId              SvcId      Squelch Level
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6/1/1:100.*        1          0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
lag-1:100.*        1          0 1 2 3 4
6/1/1:200.*        2          0 1 2
lag-1:200.*        2          0 1 2 3 4 5
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SAPs: 4
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
================================================================================

show service sdp-using eth-cfm squelch-ingress-levels [<sdp-id[:vc-id]>]
   <sdp-id[:vc-id]>     : sdp-id - [1..17407]
                          vc-id  - [1..4294967295]

show service sdp-using squelch-ingress-levels
=================================================================================
ETH-CFM Squelching
=================================================================================
SdpId              SvcId        Type Far End                Squelch Level
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
12345:4000000000   2147483650   Spok 1.1.1.1               0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
================================================================================

show service sap-using eth-cfm collect-lmm-stats
=========================================================
ETH-CFM SAPs Configured to Collect LMM Statistics
=========================================================
SapId                                        SvcId
---------------------------------------------------------
1/1/10:1000.*                                1000
---------------------------------------------------------
No. of SAPs: 1
=========================================================
```

pw-routing

Syntax **pw-routing** {**local-prefix**|**static-route**|**paths**|**all**}
pw-routing route-table [**all-routes**]
pw-routing route-table summary

Context show>service

Description This command displays PW routing information at this 7x50 node.

Parameters

local-prefix|static-route|paths|all — Shows details of the T-PE prefixes configured on this node, static routes from this node, explicit PW paths configured on this node, or all of these.

route-table [**all-routes**] **—** Displays the PW routing table on this node. If all-routes is specified, then the full routing table is displayed.

route-table summary — Displays a summary of the PW routing table for this node.

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-C# show service pw-routing local-prefix
===============================================================================
Service PW Routing Information
===============================================================================
===============================================================================
Service PW Routing Local-Prefix RD Information
===============================================================================
Local-Prefix              Route-Dist                Community       Adv-Bgp
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
3:10.20.1.3               100:3                     100:3           enabled
                          100:4                     100:4           enabled
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Local-Prefix Entries found: 1
===============================================================================
===============================================================================
*A:Dut-C# show service pw-routing static-route
===============================================================================
Service PW Routing Information
===============================================================================
=========================================================
Service PW Routing Static-Route Information
=========================================================
Prefix                        Next-Hop
---------------------------------------------------------
6:10.20.1.6/64                10.20.1.5
---------------------------------------------------------
Static Route Entries found: 1
=========================================================
===============================================================================


*A:Dut-C# show service pw-routing paths
===============================================================================
Service PW Routing Information
===============================================================================
=============================================================
Service PW Routing Path Information
=============================================================
Path                             Adm     Hop IP Address
-------------------------------------------------------------
path1_to_F                       up      1   10.20.1.5
                                         2   10.20.1.2
path1_to_F2                      up      1   10.20.1.2
                                         2   10.20.1.5
-------------------------------------------------------------
Path Entries found: 2
=============================================================
===============================================================================
```

```
*A:Dut-C# show service pw-routing all
===============================================================================
Service PW Routing Information
===============================================================================
SPE-Address       : 3:10.20.1.3
Boot Timer        : 10 secs
Boot Timer Remain : 0 secs
Retry Timer       : 30 secs
Retry Count       : 30

===============================================================================
Service PW Routing Local-Prefix RD Information
===============================================================================
Local-Prefix                Route-Dist                 Community       Adv-Bgp
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
3:10.20.1.3                 100:3                      100:3           enabled
                            100:4                      100:4           enabled
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Local-Prefix Entries found: 1
===============================================================================
==========================================================
Service PW Routing Static-Route Information
==========================================================
Prefix                       Next-Hop
----------------------------------------------------------
6:10.20.1.6/64               10.20.1.5
----------------------------------------------------------
Static Route Entries found: 1
==========================================================
==============================================================
Service PW Routing Path Information
==============================================================
Path                            Adm     Hop IP Address
--------------------------------------------------------------
path1_to_F                      up      1   10.20.1.5
                                        2   10.20.1.2
path1_to_F2                     up      1   10.20.1.2
                                        2   10.20.1.5
--------------------------------------------------------------
Path Entries found: 2
==============================================================
===============================================================================


*A:Dut-C# show service pw-routing route-table all-routes
===============================================================================
Service PW L2 Routing Information
===============================================================================
AII-Type2/Prefix-Len                       Next-Hop       Owner  Age
 Route-Distinguisher                        Community      Best
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
3:10.20.1.3:0/64                           10.20.1.3      local  00h32m08s
 0:0                                        0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:1/96                           10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                        0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:2/96                           10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                        0:0            yes
```

```
3:10.20.1.3:3/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:4/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:5/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:6/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:7/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:8/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:9/96                                    10.20.1.3      host   00h32m08s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
3:10.20.1.3:10/96                                   10.20.1.3      host   00h32m07s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
6:10.20.1.6:0/64                                    10.20.1.5      static 00h07m33s
 0:0                                                 0:0            yes
6:10.20.1.6:0/64                                    10.20.1.5      bgp    00h31m34s
 100:6                                               100:6          no
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Entries found: 13
===============================================================================


*A:Dut-C# show service pw-routing route-table summary
========================================
Service PW L2 Routing Summary
========================================
Source              Active
----------------------------------------
BGP                 1
Static              1
Host                10
Local               3
----------------------------------------
Total               15
========================================
```

pw-sap-using

Syntax **pw-sap-using**

Context show>service

Sample Output

```
===============================================================================
Service Access Points
===============================================================================
PortId                          SvcId      Ing.  Ing.    Egr.  Egr.   Adm  Opr
                                           QoS   Fltr    QoS   Fltr
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
pw-1:0                          1          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
pw-1:1                          1          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
```

```
pw-2:2.1                        2          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
pw-2:0.*                        2          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
pw-2:1.*                        2          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
pw-3:3                          3          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
pw-4:4.*                        4          1     none    1     none   Up   Up
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SAPs : 7
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===============================================================================
```

pw-template

Syntax **pw-template**

Context show>service

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-B#    show service  pw-template 1
=======================================================================
PW Template Information
=======================================================================
PW Tmpl Id           : 1
Use Provisioned Sdp  : enabled              VcType           : vlan
Acctg Policy         : default              Collect Stats    : disabled
Mac-Learning         : enabled              Mac-Ageing       : enabled
Discard Unkn Src     : disabled             Limit MacMove    : blockable
Mac-Pinning          : disabled             Vlan VcTag       : 4095
MAC Address Limit    : no limit             Rest Prot Src Mac: disabled
Auto Learn Mac Prot  : disabled             RestProtSrcMacAct: disable
Block On Peer Fault  : disabled

SHG
Name                 :
Description          : (Not Specified)
Rest Prot Src Mac    : disabled             Rest Unprot Dst  : disabled
Auto Learn Mac Prot  : disabled             RestProtSrcMacAct: disable

Egress
Mac FilterId         : none                 Ip FilterId      : none
Ipv6 FilterId        : none                 QoS NetPlcyId    : none
Port RedirectQGrp    : none                 Instance Id      : none

Ingress
Mac FilterId         : none                 Ip FilterId      : none
Ipv6 FilterId        : none                 QoS NetPlcyId    : none
Fp RedirectQGrp      : none                 Instance Id      : none

IGMP
Fast Leave           : disabled             Import Plcy      : none
Last Memb Intvl      : 10 deci-secs         Max Nbr Grps     : 0
Send Queries         : disabled
Version              : 3

Force VlanVc Fwd     : disabled             Control Word     : disabled
```

```
Hash Label           : disabled             Hash Lbl Sig Cap : disabled
Last Changed         : 02/12/2013 22:11:49
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Included SDP-Groups
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
red
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

saii-type2-using

Syntax **saii-type2-using** *global-id*[:*prefix*[:*ac-id*]]

Context show>service

Description Displays the SDP used by a spoke-sdp-fec with a specified FEC129 Type 2 SAII.

Parameters *global-id[:prefix[:ac-id]]* — Specifies the switch-point information using SAII-Type2.

Values <global-id[:prefix*> : <global-id>[:<prefix>[:<ac-id>]]

global-id	1..4294967295
prefix	a.b.c.d | 1..4294967295
ac-id	1..4294967295

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-E# show service saii-type2-using 3:10.20.1.3:1
===================================================================
Service Switch-Point Information
===================================================================
SvcId      Oper-SdpBind      SAII-Type2
-------------------------------------------------------------------
2147483598 17407:4294967195  3:10.20.1.3:1
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Entries found: 1
===================================================================
```

sdp

Syntax **sdp** [**consistent**|**inconsistent**|**na**] **egressifs**
sdp *sdp-id* **keep-alive-history**
sdp far-end *ip-address* **keep-alive**-history
sdp [*sdp-id*] [**detail**]
sdp far-end *ip-address* [**detail**]

Context show>service

Description This command displays SDP information.

If no optional parameters are specified, a summary SDP output for all SDPs is displayed.

Parameters *sdp-id* — The SDP ID for which to display information.

Default All SDPs.

Values 1 — 17407

far-end *ip-address* **—** Displays only SDPs matching with the specified far-end IP address.

Default SDPs with any far-end IP address.

detail — Displays detailed SDP information.

Default SDP summary output.

keep-alive-history — Displays the last fifty SDP keepalive events for the SDP.

Default SDP summary output.

Output **Show Service SDP —** The following table describes show service SDP output fields.

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-D# show service id 1 sdp 17407:4294967294 detail
=======================================================================
Service Destination Point (Sdp Id : 17407:4294967294) Details
=======================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Sdp Id 17407:4294967294  -(not applicable)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Description     : (Not Specified)
SDP Id             : 17407:4294967294         Type              : VplsPmsi
Split Horiz Grp    : (Not Specified)
VC Type            : Ether                    VC Tag            : n/a
Admin Path MTU     : 9194                     Oper Path MTU     : 9194
Delivery           : MPLS
Far End            : not applicable
Tunnel Far End     : n/a                      LSP Types         : None
Hash Label         : Disabled                 Hash Lbl Sig Cap  : Disabled
Oper Hash Label    : Disabled

Admin State        : Up                       Oper State        : Up
Acct. Pol          : None                     Collect Stats     : Disabled
Ingress Label      : 0                        Egress Label      : 3
Ingr Mac Fltr-Id   : n/a                      Egr Mac Fltr-Id   : n/a
Ingr IP Fltr-Id    : n/a                      Egr IP Fltr-Id    : n/a
Ingr IPv6 Fltr-Id  : n/a                      Egr IPv6 Fltr-Id  : n/a
Admin ControlWord  : Not Preferred            Oper ControlWord  : False
Last Status Change : 12/14/2012 12:42:22      Signaling         : None
Last Mgmt Change   : 12/14/2012 12:42:19      Force Vlan-Vc     : Disabled
Endpoint           : N/A                      Precedence        : 4
PW Status Sig      : Enabled
Class Fwding State : Down
Flags              : None
Time to RetryReset : never                    Retries Left      : 3
Mac Move           : Blockable                Blockable Level   : Tertiary
Local Pw Bits      : None
```

```
Peer Pw Bits       : None
Peer Fault Ip      : None
Peer Vccv CV Bits  : None
Peer Vccv CC Bits  : None
Application Profile: None
Max Nbr of MAC Addr: No Limit                 Total MAC Addr    : 0
Learned MAC Addr   : 0                        Static MAC Addr   : 0

MAC Learning       : Enabled                  Discard Unkwn Srce: Disabled
MAC Aging          : Enabled
BPDU Translation   : Disabled
L2PT Termination   : Disabled
MAC Pinning        : Disabled
Ignore Standby Sig : False                    Block On Mesh Fail: False
Oper Group         : (none)                   Monitor Oper Grp  : (none)
Rest Prot Src Mac  : Disabled
Auto Learn Mac Prot: Disabled                 RestProtSrcMacAct : Disable

Ingress Qos Policy : (none)                   Egress Qos Policy : (none)
Ingress FP QGrp    : (none)                   Egress Port QGrp  : (none)
Ing FP QGrp Inst   : (none)                   Egr Port QGrp Inst: (none)

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
ETH-CFM SDP-Bind specifics
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
V-MEP Filtering    : Disabled

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State        : Disabled                 Oper State        : Disabled
Hello Time         : 10                       Hello Msg Len     : 0
Max Drop Count     : 3                        Hold Down Time    : 10

Statistics            :
I. Fwd. Pkts.      : 0                        I. Dro. Pkts.     : 0
I. Fwd. Octs.      : 0                        I. Dro. Octs.     : 0
E. Fwd. Pkts.      : 2979761                  E. Fwd. Octets    : 476761760

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Control Channel Status
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
PW Status          : disabled                 Refresh Timer     : <none>
Peer Status Expire : false                    Clear On Timeout  : true

MCAC Policy Name   :
MCAC Max Unconst BW: no limit                 MCAC Max Mand BW  : no limit
MCAC In use Mand BW: 0                        MCAC Avail Mand BW: unlimited
MCAC In use Opnl BW: 0                        MCAC Avail Opnl BW: unlimited

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
RSVP/Static LSPs
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Associated LSP List :
No LSPs Associated

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Class-based forwarding :
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Class forwarding   : Disabled                 EnforceDSTELspFc  : Disabled
Default LSP        : Uknwn                    Multicast LSP     : None
```

```
===============================================================================
FC Mapping Table
===============================================================================
FC Name             LSP Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No FC Mappings


-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Stp Service Destination Point specifics
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Stp Admin State    : Down                      Stp Oper State    : Down
Core Connectivity  : Down
Port Role          : N/A                       Port State        : Forwarding
Port Number        : 0                         Port Priority     : 128
Port Path Cost     : 10                        Auto Edge         : Enabled
Admin Edge         : Disabled                  Oper Edge         : N/A
Link Type          : Pt-pt                     BPDU Encap        : Dot1d
Root Guard         : Disabled                  Active Protocol   : N/A
Last BPDU from     : N/A
Designated Bridge  : N/A                       Designated Port Id: N/A

Fwd Transitions    : 0                         Bad BPDUs rcvd    : 0
Cfg BPDUs rcvd     : 0                         Cfg BPDUs tx      : 0
TCN BPDUs rcvd     : 0                         TCN BPDUs tx      : 0
TC bit BPDUs rcvd  : 0                         TC bit BPDUs tx   : 0
RST BPDUs rcvd     : 0                         RST BPDUs tx      : 0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SDPs : 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===============================================================================



*A:Dut-B#  show service sdp 204 detail

===============================================================================
Service Destination Point (Sdp Id : 204) Details
===============================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Sdp Id 204  -10.20.1.4
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Description           : (Not Specified)
SDP Id               : 204                    SDP Source         : manual
Admin Path MTU       : 0                      Oper Path MTU      : 1492
Delivery             : MPLS
Far End              : 10.20.1.4
Tunnel Far End       : n/a                    LSP Types          : RSVP

Admin State          : Up                     Oper State         : Up
Signaling            : TLDP                   Metric             : 0
Acct. Pol            : None                   Collect Stats      : Disabled
Last Status Change   : 02/12/2013 22:10:43   Adv. MTU Over.     : No
Last Mgmt Change     : 02/12/2013 22:09:55   VLAN VC Etype      : 0x8100
Bw BookingFactor     : 100                    PBB Etype          : 0x88e7
Oper Max BW(Kbps)    : 0                      Avail BW(Kbps)     : 0
Net-Domain           : default                Egr Interfaces     : Consistent
```

```
Flags                : None

Mixed LSP Mode Information :
Mixed LSP Mode       : Disabled             Active LSP Type    : RSVP

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State          : Disabled             Oper State         : Disabled
Hello Time           : 10                   Hello Msg Len      : 0
Hello Timeout        : 5                    Unmatched Replies  : 0
Max Drop Count       : 3                    Hold Down Time     : 10
Tx Hello Msgs        : 0                    Rx Hello Msgs      : 0
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
SDP-Groups
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
red
-----------------------------------------------------------------------

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
RSVP/Static LSPs
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Associated LSP List :
Lsp Name             : lsp-b2d
Admin State          : Up                   Oper State         : Up
Time Since Last Tran*: 00h17m33s

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Class-based forwarding :
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Class forwarding     : Disabled             EnforceDSTELspFc   : Disabled
Default LSP          : Uknwn                Multicast LSP      : None

=======================================================================
FC Mapping Table
=======================================================================
FC Name             LSP Name
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
No FC Mappings

=======================================================================
* indicates that the corresponding row element may have been truncated.
*A:Dut-B#


*A:Dut-B# show service sdp

============================================================================
Services: Service Destination Points
============================================================================
SdpId  AdmMTU  OprMTU  Far End          Adm  Opr         Del     LSP   Sig
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
230    0       1582    10.20.1.3        Up   Up          MPLS    I     TLDP
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SDPs : 1
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Legend: R = RSVP, L = LDP, B = BGP, M = MPLS-TP, n/a = Not Applicable
============================================================================
*A:Dut-B#
*A:Dut-B# show service sdp detail
```

```
===============================================================================
Services: Service Destination Points Details
===============================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Sdp Id 230  -10.20.1.3
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Description           : (Not Specified)
SDP Id               : 230                     SDP Source         : manual
Admin Path MTU       : 0                       Oper Path MTU      : 1582
Delivery             : MPLS
Far End              : 10.20.1.3
Tunnel Far End       : n/a                     LSP Types          : SR-ISIS

Admin State          : Up                      Oper State         : Up
Signaling            : TLDP                    Metric             : 0
Acct. Pol            : None                    Collect Stats      : Disabled
Last Status Change   : 01/28/2015 22:00:07   Adv. MTU Over.     : No
Last Mgmt Change     : 01/28/2015 21:59:53   VLAN VC Etype      : 0x8100
Bw BookingFactor     : 100                     PBB Etype          : 0x88e7
Oper Max BW(Kbps)    : 0                       Avail BW(Kbps)     : 0
Net-Domain           : default                 Egr Interfaces     : Consistent
Flags                : None

Mixed LSP Mode Information :
Mixed LSP Mode       : Disabled                Active LSP Type    : SR-ISIS

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State          : Disabled                Oper State         : Disabled
Hello Time           : 10                      Hello Msg Len      : 0
Hello Timeout        : 5                       Unmatched Replies  : 0
Max Drop Count       : 3                       Hold Down Time     : 10
Tx Hello Msgs        : 0                       Rx Hello Msgs      : 0

Src B-MAC LSB        : <none>                  Ctrl PW VC ID      : <none>
Ctrl PW Active       : n/a

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
RSVP/Static LSPs
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Associated LSP List :
No LSPs Associated

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Class-based forwarding :
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Class forwarding     : Disabled                EnforceDSTELspFc   : Disabled
Default LSP          : Uknwn                   Multicast LSP      : None

===============================================================================
FC Mapping Table
===============================================================================
FC Name             LSP Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No FC Mappings

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Segment Routing
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ISIS                 : enabled                 LSP Id             : 524289
```

```
Oper Instance Id     : 0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SDPs : 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===============================================================================
*A:Dut-B#


*A:Dut-B> show service sdp

============================================================================
Services: Service Destination Points
============================================================================
SdpId  AdmMTU  OprMTU  Far End          Adm  Opr         Del     LSP   Sig
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
230    0       1582    10.20.1.3        Up   Up          MPLS    O     TLDP
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SDPs : 1
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Legend: R = RSVP, L = LDP, B = BGP, M = MPLS-TP, n/a = Not Applicable
        I = SR-ISIS, O = SR-OSPF
============================================================================
*A:Dut-B> show service sdp 230 detail

===============================================================================
Service Destination Point (Sdp Id : 230) Details
===============================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Sdp Id 230  -10.20.1.3
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Description           : (Not Specified)
SDP Id               : 230                    SDP Source         : manual
Admin Path MTU       : 0                      Oper Path MTU      : 1582
Delivery             : MPLS
Far End              : 10.20.1.3
Tunnel Far End       : n/a                    LSP Types          : SR-OSPF

Admin State          : Up                     Oper State         : Up
Signaling            : TLDP                   Metric             : 0
Acct. Pol            : None                   Collect Stats      : Disabled
Last Status Change   : 05/27/2015 03:08:37    Adv. MTU Over.     : No
Last Mgmt Change     : 05/27/2015 03:05:36    VLAN VC Etype      : 0x8100
Bw BookingFactor     : 100                    PBB Etype          : 0x88e7
Oper Max BW(Kbps)    : 0                      Avail BW(Kbps)     : 0
Net-Domain           : default                Egr Interfaces     : Consistent
Flags                : None

Mixed LSP Mode Information :
Mixed LSP Mode       : Disabled               Active LSP Type    : SR-OSPF

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State          : Disabled               Oper State         : Disabled
Hello Time           : 10                     Hello Msg Len      : 0
Hello Timeout        : 5                      Unmatched Replies  : 0
Max Drop Count       : 3                      Hold Down Time     : 10
Tx Hello Msgs        : 0                      Rx Hello Msgs      : 0

Src B-MAC LSB        : <none>                 Ctrl PW VC ID      : <none>
Ctrl PW Active       : n/a
```

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
RSVP/Static LSPs
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Associated LSP List :
No LSPs Associated

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Class-based forwarding :
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Class forwarding     : Disabled              EnforceDSTELspFc   : Disabled
Default LSP          : Uknwn                 Multicast LSP      : None

===============================================================================
FC Mapping Table
===============================================================================
FC Name             LSP Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No FC Mappings

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Segment Routing
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
OSPF                 : enabled               LSP Id             : 524289
Oper Instance Id     : 0
===============================================================================
*A:Dut-B>config>service>sdp#
```

The following show output gives the source-bmac-lsb and control PW used for a given SDP.

```
A:bksim1613# show service sdp 1 detail

===============================================================================
Service Destination Point (Sdp Id : 1) Details
===============================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Sdp Id 1  -2.2.2.2
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Description           : (Not Specified)
SDP Id               : 1                     SDP Source         : manual
Admin Path MTU       : 0                     Oper Path MTU      : 1556
Delivery             : MPLS
Far End              : 2.2.2.2
Tunnel Far End       : n/a                   LSP Types          : RSVP

Admin State          : Up                    Oper State         : Up
Signaling            : TLDP                  Metric             : 0
Acct. Pol            : None                  Collect Stats      : Disabled
Last Status Change   : 08/12/2013 06:33:57   Adv. MTU Over.     : No
Last Mgmt Change     : 08/12/2013 06:32:47   VLAN VC Etype      : 0x8100
Bw BookingFactor     : 100                   PBB Etype          : 0x88e7
Oper Max BW(Kbps)    : 0                     Avail BW(Kbps)     : 0
Net-Domain           : default               Egr Interfaces     : Consistent
Flags                : None
```

```
Mixed LSP Mode Information :
Mixed LSP Mode       : Disabled             Active LSP Type    : RSVP

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State          : Disabled             Oper State         : Disabled
Hello Time           : 10                   Hello Msg Len      : 0
Hello Timeout        : 3                    Unmatched Replies  : 0
Max Drop Count       : 3                    Hold Down Time     : 10
Tx Hello Msgs        : 0                    Rx Hello Msgs      : 0
Src B-MAC LSB        : 00-13                Ctrl PW VC ID      : 550
```

The following show output indicates whether use-sdp-bmac is applied to a given PW.

```
A:bksim1613# show service id 550 sdp 1:550 detail

===============================================================================
Service Destination Point (Sdp Id : 1:550) Details
===============================================================================
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Sdp Id 1:550  -(2.2.2.2)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Description     : (Not Specified)
SDP Id            : 1:550                    Type               : Spoke
Spoke Descr     : (Not Specified)
VC Type           : Ether                    VC Tag             : n/a
Admin Path MTU    : 0                        Oper Path MTU      : 1556
Delivery          : MPLS
Far End           : 2.2.2.2
Tunnel Far End    : n/a                      LSP Types          : RSVP
Hash Label        : Disabled                 Hash Lbl Sig Cap   : Disabled
Oper Hash Label   : Disabled

Admin State       : Up                       Oper State         : Up
Acct. Pol         : None                     Collect Stats      : Disabled
Ingress Label     : 131048                   Egress Label       : 131063
Ingr Mac Fltr-Id  : n/a                      Egr Mac Fltr-Id    : n/a
Ingr IP Fltr-Id   : n/a                      Egr IP Fltr-Id     : n/a
Ingr IPv6 Fltr-Id : n/a                      Egr IPv6 Fltr-Id   : n/a
Admin ControlWord : Not Preferred            Oper ControlWord   : False
Admin BW(Kbps)    : 0                        Oper BW(Kbps)      : 0
Last Status Change : 08/12/2013 06:33:57     Signaling          : TLDP
Last Mgmt Change  : 08/12/2013 06:32:47      Force Vlan-Vc      : Disabled
Endpoint          : N/A                      Precedence         : 4
PW Status Sig     : Enabled
Class Fwding State : Down
Flags             : None
Local Pw Bits     : None
Peer Pw Bits      : None
Peer Fault Ip     : None
Peer Vccv CV Bits  : lspPing
Peer Vccv CC Bits  : mplsRouterAlertLabel

Application Profile: None
Transit Policy     : None
Standby Sig Slave  : False
Block On Peer Fault: False
```

```
Use sdp B-MAC      : True

Ingress Qos Policy : (none)                Egress Qos Policy : (none)
Ingress FP QGrp    : (none)                Egress Port QGrp  : (none)
Ing FP QGrp Inst   : (none)                Egr Port QGrp Inst: (none)

KeepAlive Information :
Admin State        : Disabled              Oper State        : Disabled
Hello Time         : 10                    Hello Msg Len     : 0
Max Drop Count     : 3                     Hold Down Time    : 10

Statistics            :
I. Fwd. Pkts.      : 0                     I. Dro. Pkts.     : 0
I. Fwd. Octs.      : 0                     I. Dro. Octs.     : 0
E. Fwd. Pkts.      : 0                     E. Fwd. Octets    : 0

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Control Channel Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PW Status          : disabled              Refresh Timer     : <none>
Peer Status Expire : false
Request Timer      : <none>
Acknowledgement    : false

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
RSVP/Static LSPs
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Associated LSP List :
Lsp Name           : to-bksim1611-1
Admin State        : Up                    Oper State        : Up
Time Since Last Tr*: 05h44m54s

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Class-based forwarding :
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Class forwarding   : Disabled              EnforceDSTELspFc  : Disabled
Default LSP        : Uknwn                 Multicast LSP     : None

===============================================================================
FC Mapping Table
===============================================================================
FC Name             LSP Name
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No FC Mappings

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of SDPs : 1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===============================================================================
```

* indicates that the corresponding row element may have been truncated.

sdp-group

Syntax **sdp-group** *group-name*

Context show>service

Description This show command will display the SDPs and the PW templates that are associated with the group-name.

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-B# show service sdp-group

==================================================
SDP Group Information
==================================================
Group                               Value
--------------------------------------------------
red                                 1
blue                                2
--------------------------------------------------
Entries found: 2
==================================================
*A:Dut-B#


*A:Dut-B#  show service sdp-group "red"

=======================================================================
SDP-Group Information
=======================================================================
Name              : red                 Value             : 1

Associated SDPs
=======================================================================
SdpId             : 204                 Sdp-Group         : red
SdpId             : 205                 Sdp-Group         : red
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of Entries: 2
=======================================================================
Associated pw-template included
=======================================================================
Pw-Template       : 1                   Sdp-Group         : red
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Number of Entries: 1
=======================================================================

Associated pw-template excluded
=======================================================================
No Entries found
=======================================================================
*A:Dut-B#
```

sdp-group-using

Syntax **sdp-group-using**

Context show>service

Description This command displays groups using SDP.

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-D#  show service sdp-group-using
=======================================================================
SDP-Group Information
=======================================================================
SdpId              : 402              Sdp-Group          : red
SdpId              : 405              Sdp-Group          : red
SdpId              : 4021             Sdp-Group          : blue
SdpId              : 4051             Sdp-Group          : blue

Associated pw-template included
=======================================================================
Pw-Template        : 1                Sdp-Group          : red
Pw-Template        : 2                Sdp-Group          : blue

Associated pw-template excluded
=======================================================================
No Entries found
=======================================================================
*A:Dut-D#
```

sdp-using

Syntax **sdp-using** [*sdp-id*[:*vc-id*] **| far-end** *ip-address*]
sdp-using *sdp-id*[:*vc-id*] **eth-cfm collect-lmm-stats**

Context show>service

Description This command displays services using SDP or far-end address options.

Parameters *sdp-id* — Displays only services bound to the specified SDP ID.

Values 1 — 17407

vc-id — The virtual circuit identifier.

Values 1 — 4294967295

far-end *ip-address* **—** Displays only services matching with the specified far-end IP address.

Default Services with any far-end IP address.

eth-cfm collect-lmm-stats — Displays the LMM statistics for the specified MPLS SDP binding

Output **Show Service SDP Using X —** The following table describes show service sdp-using output fields.

Label	Description
Svc ID	The service identifier.
Sdp ID	The SDP identifier.

Label	Description (Continued)
`Type`	Type of SDP: spoke
`Far End`	The far end address of the SDP.
`Oper State`	The operational state of the service.
`Ingress Label`	The label used by the far-end device to send packets to this device in this service by this SDP.
`Egress Label`	The label used by this device to send packets to the far-end device in this service by this SDP.

Sample Output

```
show service sdp-using eth-cfm collect-lmm-stats
===============================================================================
ETH-CFM SDPs Configured to Collect LMM Statistics
===============================================================================
SdpId              SvcId       Type    Far End
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1:1000             1000        spoke   1.1.1.31
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No. of SDPs: 1
===============================================================================
```

service-using

Syntax **service-using** [**epipe**] [**vpls**] [**m-vpls**][**sdp** *sdp-id*] [**customer** *customer-id*]

Context show>service

Description This command displays the services matching certain usage properties. If no optional parameters are specified, all services defined on the system are displayed.

Parameters **epipe —** Displays matching Epipe services.

vpls — Displays matching VPLS instances.

sdp *sdp-id* **—** Displays only services bound to the specified SDP ID.

Default Services bound to any SDP ID.

Values 1 — 17407

customer *customer-id* **—** Displays services only associated with the specified customer ID.

Default Services associated with a customer.

Values 1 — 2147483647

Output **Show Service Service-Using —** The following table describes show command output fields.

Label	Description
Service Id	The service identifier.
Type	Specifies the service type configured for the service ID.
Adm	The desired state of the service.
Opr	The operating state of the service.
CustomerID	The ID of the customer who owns this service.
Last Mgmt Change	The date and time of the most recent management-initiated change to this service.

Sample Output

```
*A:ALA-12# show service service-using customer 10
===============================================================================
Services
===============================================================================
ServiceId    Type      Adm    Opr        CustomerId        Last Mgmt Change
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1            VPLS      Up     Up         10                09/05/2006 13:24:15
300          Epipe     Up     Up         10                09/05/2006 13:24:15
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Matching Services :
===============================================================================
*A:ALA-12#
*A:ALA-12# show service service-using epipe
```

```
===============================================================================
Services [epipe]
===============================================================================
ServiceId    Type      Adm    Opr        CustomerId        Last Mgmt Change
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6            Epipe     Up     Up         6                 09/22/2006 23:05:58
7            Epipe     Up     Up         6                 09/22/2006 23:05:58
8            Epipe     Up     Up         3                 09/22/2006 23:05:58
103          Epipe     Up     Up         6                 09/22/2006 23:05:58
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Matching Services : 4
===============================================================================
*A:ALA-12#
```

```
*A:ALA-14# show service service-using
===============================================================================
Services
===============================================================================
ServiceId    Type      Adm    Opr        CustomerId        Last Mgmt Change
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10           mVPLS     Down   Down       1                 10/26/2006 15:44:57
11           mVPLS     Down   Down       1                 10/26/2006 15:44:57
100          mVPLS     Up     Up         1                 10/26/2006 15:44:57
101          mVPLS     Up     Up         1                 10/26/2006 15:44:57
102          mVPLS     Up     Up         1                 10/26/2006 15:44:57
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Matching Services : 5
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*A:ALA-14#
```

taii-type2-using

Syntax **taii-type2-using** *global-id*[:*prefix*[:*ac-id*]]

Context show>service

Description Displays switch-point information using TAII.

Parameters *global-id[:prefix[:ac-id]]* — Specifies the switch-point information using SAII-Type2.

Values <global-id[:prefix*> : <global-id>[:<prefix>[:<ac-id>]]

global-id	1..4294967295
prefix	a.b.c.d | 1..4294967295
ac-id	1..4294967295

Sample Output

```
*A:Dut-E# show service taii-type2-using 6:10.20.1.6:1
==================================================================
Service Switch-Point Information
==================================================================
```

```
SvcId      Oper-SdpBind      TAII-Type2
-------------------------------------------------------------------
2147483598 17407:4294967195  6:10.20.1.6:1
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Entries found: 1
=====================================================
```

bgp

Syntax **bgp**

Context show>service>id

Description This command displays the bgp information for a given service. The command is available for vpls and epipe services.

Output **Sample Output**

The following command corresponds to a VPLS service:

```
*A:Dut# show service id 1200 bgp
=======================================================================
BGP Information
=======================================================================
Vsi-Import           : None
Vsi-Export           : None
Route Dist           : auto-rd
Oper Route Dist      : 192.0.2.69:1200
Oper RD Type         : auto
Rte-Target Import    : 65000:1200         Rte-Target Export: 65000:1200
Oper RT Imp Origin   : configured         Oper RT Import   : 65000:1200
Oper RT Exp Origin   : configured         Oper RT Export   : 65000:1200
PW-Template Id       : None
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
=======================================================================
```

The following command corresponds to an epipe service:

```
*A:Dut# show service id 4096 bgp
=======================================================================
BGP Information
=======================================================================
Route Dist           : auto-rd
Oper Route Dist      : 192.0.2.69:1201
Oper RD Type         : auto
Rte-Target Import    : 65000:4096         Rte-Target Export: 65000:4096
PW-Template Id       : None
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
=======================================================================
```

provider-tunnel

Syntax **provider-tunnel**

Context show>service>id

Description This command displays provider tunnel information.

Output

```
*A:Dut-B# show service id 1 provider-tunnel

=======================================================================
Service Provider Tunnel Information
=======================================================================
Type               : inclusive          Root and Leaf      : enabled
Admin State        : inService          Data Delay Intvl   : 3 secs
PMSI Type          : ldp                LSP Template       :
Remain Delay Intvl : 0 secs             LSP Name used      : 8193
=======================================================================
*A:Dut-B# /tools dump service id 1 provider-tunnels type originating

=======================================================================
VPLS 1 Inclusive Provider Tunnels Originating
=======================================================================
ipmsi (LDP)                                      P2MP-ID  Root-Addr
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
8193                                             8193    10.20.1.2

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
*A:Dut-B# /tools dump service id 1 provider-tunnels type terminating

=======================================================================
VPLS 1 Inclusive Provider Tunnels Terminating
=======================================================================
ipmsi (LDP)                                      P2MP-ID  Root-Addr
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                 8193    10.20.1.3
                                                 8193    10.20.1.4
                                                 8193    10.20.1.6
                                                 8193    10.20.1.7

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
*A:Dut-B# /tools dump service id 1 provider-tunnels

=======================================================================
VPLS 1 Inclusive Provider Tunnels Originating
=======================================================================
ipmsi (LDP)                                      P2MP-ID  Root-Addr
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
8193                                             8193    10.20.1.2

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

=======================================================================
VPLS 1 Inclusive Provider Tunnels Terminating
=======================================================================
ipmsi (LDP)                                      P2MP-ID  Root-Addr
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
                                                 8193    10.20.1.3
                                                 8193    10.20.1.4
                                                 8193    10.20.1.6
                                                 8193    10.20.1.7
```

ETH-CFM Show Commands

eth-cfm

Syntax **eth-cfm**

Context show

Description This command enables the context to display eth-cfm information.

eth-tunnel

Syntax
eth-tunnel

Description This command displays ethernet tunnel information. Any data SAP missing a tag for a defined path has the EthTunTagMismatch flag generated. In the example provided below, SAP eth-tunnel-1:1 does not have the tag for path 2 configured. Therefore, it is operationally down with the reason indicated by the EthTunTagMismatch flag.

association

Syntax **association** [*ma-index*] [**detail**]

Context show>eth-cfm

Description This command displays eth-cfm association information.

Parameters *ma-index* — Specifies the maintenance association (MA) index.

Values 1— 4294967295

detail — Displays detailed information for the eth-cfm association.

Output **Show eth-cfm Association Command Output —** The following table describes show eth-cfm association command output fields:

Label	Description
`Md-index`	Displays the the maintenance domain (MD) index.
`Ma-index`	Displays the the maintenance association (MA) index.
`Name`	Displays the part of the maintenance association identifier which is unique within the maintenance domain name.
`CCM-interval`	Displays the CCM transmission interval for all MEPs in the association.

Label	Description
`Bridge-id`	Displays the bridge-identifier value for the domain association.
`MHF Creation`	Displays the MIP half function (MHF) for the association.
`Primary VLAN`	Displays the primary bridge-identifier VLAN ID.
`Num Vids`	Displays the number of VIDs associated with the VLAN.
`Remote Mep Id`	Displays the remote maintenance association end point (MEP) identifier

Sample Output

cfm-stack-table

Syntax **cfm-stack-table**
cfm-stack-table [{**all-ports**|**all-sdps**|**all-virtuals**}] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
cfm-stack-table port port-id [**vlan** qtag[.qtag]] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
cfm-stack-table sdp *sdp-id*[:*vc-id]* [level 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
cfm-stack-table virtual *service-id* [**level** 0..7]
cfm-stack-table facility [{**all-ports**|**all-lags**|**all-lag-ports**|**all-tunnel-meps**|**all-router-interfaces**}] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
cfm-stack-table facility collect-lmm-stats
cfm-stack-table facility lag *id* [**tunnel** 1..4094] [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
cfm-stack-table facility port *id* [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**|**down**]
cfm-stack-table facility router-interface *ip-int-name* [**level** 0..7] [**direction up**||**down**]

Context show>eth-cfm

Description This command displays stack-table information. This stack-table is used to display the various management points MEPs and MIPs that are configured on the system. These can be Service based or facility based. The various option allow the operator to be specific. If no parameters are include then the entire stack-table will be displayed.

Parameters **port** *port-id* **—** Displays the bridge port or aggregated port on which MEPs or MHFs are configured.

vlan *vlan-id* **—** Displays the associated VLAN ID.

sdp *sdp-id*[:*vc-id*] **—** Displays the SDP binding for the bridge.

level **—** Display the MD level of the maintenance point.

Values 0 — 7

direction up | down — Displays the direction in which the MP faces on the bridge port.

facility — Displays the CFM stack table information for facility MEPs. The base command will display all the facility MEPs. Options may be included in order to further parse the table for specific facility MEP information.

virtual *service-id* **—** Displays CFM stack table information for the specified SDP.

Output **Show eth-cfm CFM Stack Table Command Output —** The following table describes show eth-cfm CFM stack table command output fields:

Label	Description
Sap	Displays associated SAP IDs.
Sdp	Displays the SDP binding for the bridge.
Level Dir	Displays the MD level of the maintenance point.
Md-index	Displays the the maintenance domain (MD) index.
Ma-index	Displays the the maintenance association (MA) index.
Mep-id	Displays the integer that is unique among all the MEPs in the same MA.
Mac-address	Displays the MAC address of the MP.

Sample Output

```
# show eth-cfm cfm-stack-table
===============================================================================
CFM Stack Table Defect Legend:
R = Rdi, M = MacStatus, C = RemoteCCM, E = ErrorCCM, X = XconCCM, A = AisRx

===============================================================================
CFM SAP Stack Table
===============================================================================
Sap                Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lag-1:100.100        3 Down          3          1  101 d0:0d:1e:00:01:01 ------
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM Ethernet Tunnel Stack Table
===============================================================================
Eth-tunnel         Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No Matching Entries
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM Ethernet Ring Stack Table
===============================================================================
Eth-ring           Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No Matching Entries
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM Facility Port Stack Table
===============================================================================
Port     Tunnel    Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
```

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/10    0          0 Down         10          1    6 90:f4:01:01:00:0a --C---
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM Facility LAG Stack Table
===============================================================================
Lag      Tunnel    Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No Matching Entries
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM Facility Interface Stack Table
===============================================================================
Interface          Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No Matching Entries
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM SDP Stack Table
===============================================================================
Sdp                Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No Matching Entries
===============================================================================

===============================================================================
CFM Virtual Stack Table
===============================================================================
Service            Lvl Dir  Md-index   Ma-index   MepId  Mac-address     Defect
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
No Matching Entries
===============================================================================
```

domain

Syntax **domain** [*md-index*] [**association** *ma-index* **|** **all-associations**] [**detail**]

Context show>eth-cfm

Description This command displays domain information.

Parameters *md-index* — Displays the index of the MD to which the MP is associated, or 0, if none.

association *ma-index* — Displays the index to which the MP is associated, or 0, if none.

all-associations — Displays all associations to the MD.

detail — Displays detailed domain information.

Output **Show eth-cfm Domain Command Output —** The following table describes show eth-cfm domain command output fields:

Label	Description
`Md-index`	Displays the Maintenance Domain (MD) index value.
`Level`	Displays an integer identifying the Maintenance Domain Level (MD Level). Higher numbers correspond to higher Maintenance Domains, those with the greatest physical reach, with the highest values for customers' CFM PDUs. Lower numbers correspond to lower Maintenance Domains, those with more limited physical reach, with the lowest values for CFM PDUs protecting single bridges or physical links.
`Name`	Displays a generic Maintenance Domain (MD) name.
`Format`	Displays the type of the Maintenance Domain (MD) name. Values include **dns**, **mac**, and *string*.

Sample Output

```
*A:node-1# show eth-cfm domain
==============================================================================
eth-cfm CFM Domain Table
==============================================================================
Md-index   Level Name                                      Format
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1          4     test-1                                    charString
7          4     AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF-0                       macAddressAndUint
==============================================================================
*A:node-1#

*A:node-1# show eth-cfm domain 1 detail
===============================================================================
Domain 1
Md-index          : 1                         Level            : 4
Permission        : sendIdNone                MHF Creation     : defMHFnone
Name Format       : charString                Next Ma Index    : 3
Name              : test-1
===============================================================================
*A:node-1#
```

mep

Syntax **mep** *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* [**loopback**] [**linktrace**]
mep *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **remote-mepid** *mep-id* **| all-remote-mepids**
mep *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **eth-test-results** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]
mep *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **one-way-delay-test** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]
mep*mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **two-way-delay-test** [**remote-peer** *mac-address*]
mep *mep-id* **domain** *md-index* **association** *ma-index* **two-way-slm-test [remote-peer** *mac-address*]

Context show>eth-cfm

Description This command displays Maintenance Endpoint (MEP) information.

Parameters *mep-id* — Displays the integer that is unique among all the MEPs in the same MA.

domain *md-index* **—** Displays the index of the MD to which the MP is associated, or 0, if none.

association ***ma-index*** **—** Displays the index to which the MP is associated, or 0, if none.

loopback — Displays loopback information for the specified MEP.

linktrace — Displays linktrace information for the specified MEP.

remote-mepid *mep-id* **—** Includes specified remote mep-id information for specified the MEP.

all-remote-mepids — Includes all remote mep-id information for the specified MEP.

eth-test-results — Includes eth-test-result information for the specified MEP.

one-way-delay-test — Includes one-way-delay-test information for the specified MEP.

two-way-delay-test — Includes two-way-delay-test information for the specified MEP.

two-way-slm-test — Includes two-way-slm-test information for the specified MEP.

remote-peer ***mac-address*** **—** Includes specified remote mep-id information for the specified MEP.

Sample Output

```
# show eth-cfm mep 101 domain 3 association 1
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index           : 3                          Direction         : Down
Ma-index           : 1                          Admin             : Enabled
MepId              : 101                        CCM-Enable        : Enabled
IfIndex            : 1342177281                 PrimaryVid        : 6553700
Description        : (Not Specified)
FngState           : fngReset                   ControlMep        : False
LowestDefectPri    : macRemErrXcon              HighestDefect     : none
Defect Flags       : None
Mac Address        : d0:0d:1e:00:01:01          ControlMep        : False
```

```
CcmLtmPriority     : 7
CcmTx              : 19886                     CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation  : disabled                  FacilityFault     : n/a
MA-CcmInterval     : 1                         MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold  : 3(sec)                    MD-Level          : 3
Eth-Ais:           : Enabled                   Eth-Ais Rx Ais:   : No
Eth-Ais Tx Priorit*: 7                         Eth-Ais Rx Interv*: 1
Eth-Ais Tx Interva*: 1                         Eth-Ais Tx Counte*: 388
Eth-Ais Tx Levels  : 5
Eth-Tst:           : Disabled

Redundancy:
    MC-LAG State   : active

CcmLastFailure Frame:
    None

XconCcmFailure Frame:
    None
===============================================================================

show eth-cfm mep 607 domain 6 association 607
===============================================================================
Eth-Cfm MEP Configuration Information
===============================================================================
Md-index           : 6                         Direction         : Down
Ma-index           : 607                       Admin             : Enabled
MepId              : 607                       CCM-Enable        : Enabled
IfIndex            : 1342177283                PrimaryVid        : 268369927
Description        : (Not Specified)
FngState           : fngReset                  ControlMep        : False
LowestDefectPri    : macRemErrXcon             HighestDefect     : none
Defect Flags       : None
Mac Address        : 8c:d3:ff:00:01:43         ControlMep        : False
CcmLtmPriority     : 7
CcmTx              : 78122                     CcmSequenceErr    : 0
Fault Propagation  : useIfStatusTLV            FacilityFault     : n/a
MA-CcmInterval     : 1                         MA-CcmHoldTime    : 0ms
Eth-1Dm Threshold  : 3(sec)                    MD-Level          : 6
Eth-Ais:           : Disabled
Eth-Tst:           : Disabled

Redundancy:
    MC-LAG State   : n/a

CcmLastFailure Frame:
    None

XconCcmFailure Frame:
    None
===============================================================================
show eth-cfm association
===============================================================================
CFM Association Table
===============================================================================
Md-index   Ma-index   Name                     CCM-intrvl Hold-time Bridge-id
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
2          106        MA-0000000106            1          n/a       none
2          207        MA-0000000207            1          n/a       none
```

```
2          308        MA-0000000308            1          n/a       none
3          1          ma-0000000001            1          n/a       none
3          2          ma-0000000002            1          n/a       none
3          3          ma-0000000003            1          n/a       none
3          4          ma-0000000004            1          n/a       none
3          5          ma-0000000005            1          n/a       none
5          555        MA-0000000555            10         n/a       47
6          607        MA-0000000607            1          n/a       207
7          707        MA-0000000707            1          n/a       207
===============================================================================


*A:sr7_A# show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 103 association 99  all-remote-mepids
===========================================================================
Eth-CFM Remote-Mep Table
===========================================================================
R-mepId Rx CC  Rx Rdi Port-Tlv If-Tlv peer Mac Addr     CCM status since
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
2       True   False  Up       Up     8a:d9:ff:00:00:00 02/17/2009 16:27:48
3       True   False  Up       Up     8a:da:01:01:00:02 02/17/2009 16:27:48
===========================================================================
*A:sr7_A#


*A:sr7_A# show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 103 association 99  remote-mepid 3
===========================================================================
Eth-CFM Remote-Mep Table
===========================================================================
R-mepId Rx CC  Rx Rdi Port-Tlv If-Tlv peer Mac Addr     CCM status since
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
3       True   False  Up       Up     8a:da:01:01:00:02 02/17/2009 16:27:48
===========================================================================
*A:sr7_A#


*A:7710_C# show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 103 association 99 eth-test-results
==============================================================
Eth CFM ETH-Test Result Table
==============================================================
                                 Current        Accumulate
                  FrameCount     ErrBits        ErrBits
Peer Mac Addr     ByteCount      CrcErrs        CrcErrs
--------------------------------------------------------------
22:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
32:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
42:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
52:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
62:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
72:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
82:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
92:34:56:78:9a:bc 1              0              0
                  100            0              0
```

```
c2:34:56:78:9a:bc 1             0             0
                  100           0             0
d2:34:56:78:9a:bc 1             0             0
                  100           0             0
==============================================================
*A:7710_C#


*A:7710_C# show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 103 association 99 eth-test-results remote-peer
22:34:56:78:9a:bc
==============================================================
Eth CFM ETH-Test Result Table
==============================================================
                                Current       Accumulate
                  FrameCount    ErrBits       ErrBits
Peer Mac Addr     ByteCount     CrcErrs       CrcErrs
--------------------------------------------------------------
22:34:56:78:9a:bc 1             0             0
                  100           0             0
==============================================================
*A:7710_C#


*A:7710_C# show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 103 association 99 one-way-delay-test
==================================================================
Eth CFM One-way Delay Test Result Table
==================================================================
Peer Mac Addr         Delay (us)          Delay Variation (us)
------------------------------------------------------------------
8a:d8:01:01:00:01     759606              2840
aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff     760256              760256
==================================================================
*A:7710_C#


*A:7710_C# show eth-cfm mep 1 domain 103 association 99 one-way-delay-test  remote-peer
8a:d8:01:01:00:01
==================================================================
Eth CFM One-way Delay Test Result Table
==================================================================
Peer Mac Addr         Delay (us)          Delay Variation (us)
------------------------------------------------------------------
8a:d8:01:01:00:01     759606              2840
==================================================================
*A:7710_C#


*A:sim_B# show eth-cfm mep 2 domain 103 association 99 two-way-delay-test
==================================================================
Eth CFM Two-way Delay Test Result Table
==================================================================
Peer Mac Addr         Delay (us)          Delay Variation (us)
------------------------------------------------------------------
00:16:4d:54:49:db     10190               13710
==================================================================
*A:sim_B#


*A:sim_B# show eth-cfm mep 2 domain 103 association 99 two-way-delay-test remote-peer
```

```
00:16:4D:54:49:DB
==================================================================
Eth CFM Two-way Delay Test Result Table
==================================================================
Peer Mac Addr         Delay (us)          Delay Variation (us)
------------------------------------------------------------------
00:16:4d:54:49:db     10190               13710
==================================================================
*A:sim_B#

domain 14 format none level 4
            association 1 format icc-based name "test000000001"
                bridge-identifier 3
                exit
                auto-mep-discovery
                ccm-interval 1
                remote-mepid 409
            exit
        exit

show eth-cfm mep 28 domain 14 association 2 all-remote-mepids

===============================================================================
Eth-CFM Remote-Mep Table
===============================================================================
R-mepId AD Rx CC RxRdi Port-Tlv If-Tlv Peer Mac Addr     CCM status since
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
30      T  True  False Up       Up     00:00:00:00:00:30 02/03/2014 21:05:01
32         True  False Up       Up     00:00:00:00:00:32 02/03/2014 21:04:32
===============================================================================
Entries marked with a 'T' under the 'AD' column have been auto-discovered.


show eth-cfm domain 14 association 2 detail
===============================================================================
Domain 14
Md-index          : 14                        Level             : 4
                                              MHF Creation      : defMHFnone
Name Format       : none                      Next Ma Index     : 1
Name              : (Not Specified)
Creation Origin   : manual
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Domain 14 Associations:

Md-index          : 14                        Ma-index          : 2
Name Format       : icc-based                 CCM-interval      : 1
Auto Discover     : True                      CCM-hold-time     : n/a
Name              : epipe00000005
Permission        : sendIdNone
Bridge-id         : 5                         MHF Creation      : defMHFnone
PrimaryVlan       : 0                         Num Vids          : 0
MIP LTR Priority  : 7
Total MEP Count   : 3
Remote Mep Id     : 30   (AutoDiscovered)     Remote MAC Addr   : default
Remote Mep Id     : 32                        Remote MAC Addr   : default

===============================================================================
```

system-config

Syntax **system-config**

Context show>eth-cfm

Description This command shows various system level configuration parameters. These global eth-cfm commands are those which are configured directly under the config>eth-cfm context.

Sample Output

```
# show eth-cfm system-config
===============================================================================
CFM System Configuration
===============================================================================
Redundancy
    MC-LAG Standby MEP Shutdown: true
    MC-LAG Hold-Timer          :   1 second(s)

Synthetic Loss Measurement
    Inactivity Timer           : 100 second(s)
===============================================================================
```

Common CLI Command Descriptions

In This Chapter

This section provides information about common Command Line Interface (CLI) syntax and command usage.

Topics in this chapter include:

Common Service Commands

sap

Syntax [**no**] **sap** *sap-id*

Description This command specifies the physical port identifier portion of the SAP definition.

Parameters *sap-id* — Specifies the physical port identifier portion of the SAP definition.

The *sap-id* can be configured in one of the following formats:

Type	Syntax	Example
port-id	*slot*/*mda*/*port*[.*channel*]	1/1/5
null	[*port-id* | *lag-id*]	*port-id*: 1/1/3 *lag-id*: lag-3
dot1q	[*port-id* | *lag-id*]:qtag1	*port-id*:qtag1: 1/1/3:100 *lag-id*:qtag1:lag-3:102
qinq	[*port-id* | *lag-id*]:*qtag1.qtag2*	*port-id*:qtag1.qtag2: 1/1/3:100.10 *lag-id*:qtag1.qtag2: lag-10:

qtag1, qtag2 — Specifies the encapsulation value used to identify the SAP on the port or sub-port. This parameter must be specifically defined.

Values qtag1: * | 0 — 4094
qtag2 : * | null | 0 — 4094

The values depend on the encapsulation type configured for the interface. The following table describes the allowed values for the port and encapsulation types.

Port Type	Encap-Type	Allowed Values	Comments
Ethernet	Null	0	The SAP is identified by the port.
Ethernet	Dot1q	0 — 4094	The SAP is identified by the 802.1Q tag on the port. Note that a 0 qtag1 value also accepts untagged packets on the dot1q port.
Ethernet	QinQ	qtag1: * | 0 — 4094 qtag2: * | null | 0 — 4094	The SAP is identified by two 802.1Q tags on the port. **Note**—The following combinations of qtag1.qtag2 accept untagged packets: “0.*”, “*.null”, “*.*”.

SONET/SDH	IPCP	-	The SAP is identified by the channel. No BCP is deployed and all traffic is IP.
SONET/SDH	BCP-Null	0	The SAP is identified with a single service on the channel. Tags are assumed to be part of the customer packet and not a service delimiter.
SONET/SDH	BCP-Dot1q	0 — 4094	The SAP is identified by the 802.1Q tag on the channel.

Standards and Protocol Support

Note: The information presented is subject to change without notice.

Alcatel-Lucent assumes no responsibility for inaccuracies contained herein.

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IEEE 802.1ax, *Link Aggregation*

IEEE 802.1D, *MAC Bridges*

IEEE 802.1p, *Traffic Class Expediting*

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