



Configuring AAL5 L3 Termination

This feature enables the Asynchronous Transfer Mode Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5) layer 3 termination on the interface module (IM) (T1/E1 and OC-3) cards on the Cisco ASR 903 Router.

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Restrictions for AAL5 L3 Termination

- Main interface cannot be configured as layer 3 Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) interface. Therefore you cannot create layer 3 Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVC) under main interface.
- Point-to-multipoint sub-interface is *not* supported.
- Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) is *not* supported on ATM L3 Interface.
- Operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM) is *not* supported on ATM L3 interface.
- You *cannot* swap from layer 2 transport ATM to layer 3 ATM interface without deleting ATM sub-interface.
- ATM layer 3 Permanent Virtual Path (PVP) is *not* supported.
- Inverse Multiplexing for ATM is *not* supported.
- ATM adaptation layer 5 Subnetwork Access Protocol SNAP (AAL5SNAP) protocol is supported. AAL0 is *not* supported.
- ATM L3 QoS is *not* supported.
- One port of an interface module (IM) supports only one interface configuration. For example, one OC-3 port can support one of the following configurations and not a combination of configurations:
 - CEM (CESoP or SAToP)

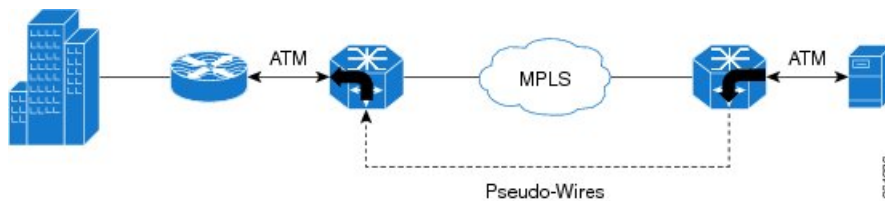
- ATM
- IMA
- DS3

Different interface configurations can be configured on different ports of the same IM.

Information About AAL5 L3 Termination

When ATM feature is enabled, IMs can be deployed for ATM service that delivers high-performance interconnectivity, metro, and intra-point of presence (POP) applications between service POPs for IP/Multiprotocol Label Switching (IP/MPLS) transport (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Sample Scenario Illustrating Transport ATM Traffic with ATM PWE over MPLS Network



AAL5 L3 termination can also be deployed at customer premises equipment (CPE) to provide the data component for the service provider networks. The ATM service allows service providers to effectively manage the bandwidth at the edges of the network while implementing value-added Layer 3 service.

Scale Supported for AAL5 L3 Termination

- IMs:
 - A900-IMA16D: The 16 port T1/E1 card supports a maximum of 350 virtual circuits (VCs per port and on the T1/E1).
 - A900-IMA40S: Only 900 VCs can be configured per OC3 IM. 500 VCs are supported in per port on the OC-3 IM.
- Up to 4000 layer 3 interfaces, including Serial interfaces, can be configured on the Cisco ASR 903 router.

How to Configure AAL5 L3 Termination

Configuring Layer 3 Terminated VCs

A VC is a point-to-point connection between two ATM devices. A VC is established for each ATM end node with which the router communicates. The characteristics of the VC are established when it is created and include the following for the time-division multiplexing (TDM) IMs:

- AAL mode
- Encapsulation type logical link controller (LLC)/SNAP

PVCs configured on the router remain active until the circuit is removed from the configuration. All virtual circuit characteristics apply to PVCs. When a PVC is configured, all configuration options are passed to the TDM IMs. These PVCs are written to the nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) as part of the configuration and are used when the Cisco IOS image is reloaded.

When you create a PVC, you create a virtual circuit descriptor (VCD) and attach it to the VPI and VCI. The VCD tells the card which VPI/VCI to use for a particular packet. The TDM IM card requires this feature to manage the packets for transmission. The number chosen for the VCD is independent of the virtual path identifier/virtual channel identifier (VPI/VCI) used.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **controller {t1 | e1} slot/bay/port**
4. **atm**
5. **interface atm interface-number [.subinterface-number point-to-point]**
6. **ip address ip-addressip-address-mask**
7. **pvc [name] vpi|vci**
8. **encapsulation aal5snap**
9. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.
	Example: Router> enable	• Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	controller {t1 e1} slot/bay/port Example: Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0	Specifies the controller that you want to configure. • t1—Specifies the T1 controller. • e1—Specifies the E1 controller. • slot—Chassis slot number, which is always 0. • bay—Card interface bay number in a slot. The range is from 0 to 5. • port—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 4	atm Example: Router(config-controller)# atm	Provisions an interface to function with ATM capabilities.
Step 5	interface atm interface-number [.subinterface-number point-to-point] Example: Router(config-controller)# interface atm0/1/0.10 point-to-point	Specifies an ATM point-to-point sub-interface. • interface-number —Specifies a (physical) ATM interface. • subinterface-number—(Optional) Specifies a subinterface number. A dot (.) must be used to separate the interface-number from the subinterface-number (for example 2/0.1). • point-to-point—(Optional) Specifies point-to-point as the interface type for which a subinterface is to be created.
Step 6	ip address ip-address ip-address-mask Example: Router(config-subif)# ip-address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0	Configures an IP address on the sub-interface. • ip-address—Specifies a the IP address. • ip-address-mask— Specifies a the IP address mask..
Step 7	pvc [name] vpi vci Example: Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100	Configures the PVC. • name—(Optional) The name of the PVC or map. The name can be up to 15 characters long. • vpi—ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The absence of the "/" and a vpi value defaults the vpi value to 0. A value that is out of range is interpreted as a string and is treated as the connection ID. • vci—ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. This value ranges from 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this

	Command or Action	Purpose
		interface by the <code>atm vc-per-vp</code> command. Typically, lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (for example, F4 OAM, SVC signalling, ILMI, and so on) and should <i>not</i> be used. The VCI is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has local significance only. A value that is out of range causes an unrecognized command error message. The arguments <code>vpi</code> and <code>vci</code> cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
Step 8	encapsulation aal5snap Example: <pre>Router(config-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap</pre>	Specifies AAL5 SNAP for ATM encapsulation on the PVC.
Step 9	end Example: <pre>Router(config-if-atm-vc)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Layer2 QoS on the ATM Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **controller {t1 | e1slot/bay/port}**
4. **atm**
5. **interfaceinterface-number atm** [*.subinterface-number point-to-point*]
6. **ip address ip-address ip-address-mask**
7. **no atm enable-ilmi-trap**
8. **pvc [name] vpi|vci**
9. Do one of the following:
 - **ubroutput-pcr** [*input-pcr*]
 - **chrrate**
 - **vbr-rt** *peak-rate average-rate burst*
 - **vbr-nrt** *output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize*
 - **ubr+output-pcr output-mcr** [*input-pcr*] [*input-mcr*]
10. **encapsulation aal5snap**
11. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	controller {t1 e1slot/bay/port} Example: Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0	Specifies the controller that you want to configure. • t1 —Specifies the T1 controller. • e1 —Specifies the E1 controller. • <i>slot</i> —Chassis slot number, which is always 0. • <i>bay</i> —Card interface bay number in a slot. The range is from 0 to 5.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 4	atm Example: Router(config-controller)# atm	Provisions an interface to function with ATM capabilities.
Step 5	interface <i>interface-number</i> atm [<i>.subinterface-number</i> point-to-point] Example: Router(config-controller)# interface atm0/1/0.10 point-to-point	Specifies an ATM point-to-point sub-interface. • <i>interface-number</i>—Specifies a (physical) ATM interface. • <i>subinterface-number</i>—(Optional) Specifies a subinterface number. A dot (.) must be used to separate the interface-number from the subinterface-number (for example 2/0.1). • point-to-point—(Optional) Specifies point-to-point as the interface type for which a subinterface is to be created.
Step 6	ip address ip-address ip-address-mask Example: Router(config-subif)# ip-address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0	Configures an IP address on the sub-interface.
Step 7	no atm enable-ilmi-trap Example: Router(config-subif)# atm enable-ilmi-trap	Disables the ILMI traps.
Step 8	pvc [name] vpi vci Example: Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100	Configures the PVC. • name—(Optional) The name of the PVC or map. The name can be up to 15 characters long. • <i>vpi</i>—ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The absence of the "/" and a vpi value defaults the vpi value to 0. A value that is out of range is interpreted as a string and is treated as the connection ID. • <i>vci</i>—ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. This value ranges from 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this interface by the atm vc-per-vp command. Typically, lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (for example, F4 OAM, SVC signalling, ILMI, and so on) and should not be used. The VCI is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has local significance only. A value that is out of range causes an unrecognized command error message.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		The arguments vpi and vci cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
Step 9	Do one of the following: • ubr<i>output-pcr</i> [<i>input-pcr</i>] • cbr<i>rate</i> • vbr-rt <i>peak-rate average-rate burst</i> • vbr-nrt <i>output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize</i> • ubr+<i>output-pcr output-mcr</i> [<i>input-pcr</i>] [<i>input-mcr</i>] Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# ubr 100</pre> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# cbr 1000</pre> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# vbr-rt 1000 600 20</pre> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# vbr-rt 1500 1000 10</pre> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# ubr+ 1000 100</pre>	• Configure unspecified bit rate (UBR) quality of service (QoS) and specify the output peak cell rate (PCR) for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), PVC range. ◦ <i>output-pcr</i>—Output peak cell rate (PCR) in kilobytes per second (kbps). ◦ <i>input-pcr</i>—(Optional for SVCs only) The input PCR in kbps. If this value is omitted, the value of input-pcr argument will equal the value of output-pcr argument. • Configure the constant bit rate (CBR) for the ATM circuit emulation service (CES) for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC). ◦ <i>rate</i>—Constant bit rate (also known as the average cell rate) for ATM CES. • Configures the real-time variable bit rate (VBR) for VoATM voice connections. ◦ <i>peak-rate</i>—Peak information rate (PIR) for the voice connection, in kilobytes per second (kbps). If it does not exceed your carrier's line rate, set it to the line rate. Range is from 56 to 10000. ◦ <i>average-rate</i>—Average information rate (AIR) for the voice connection, in kbps. ◦ <i>burst</i>—Burst size, in number of cells. • Configures the variable bit rate-nonreal time (VBR-NRT) quality of service (QoS) for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC). ◦ <i>output-pcr</i>—output PCR, in kilobytes per second (kbps). ◦ <i>output-scr</i>—Output SCR, in kbps. ◦ <i>output-maxburstsize</i>—The output maximum burst cell size, expressed in number of cells • Configures unspecified bit rate (UBR) quality of service (QoS) for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC). ◦ <i>output-pcr</i>—Output peak cell rate (PCR) in kbps. ◦ <i>output-mcr</i>—Output minimum guaranteed cell rate in kbps. ◦ <i>input-pcr</i>—(Optional for SVCs only) The input PCR in kbps. ◦ <i>input-mcr</i>—(Optional for SVCs only) The input minimum guaranteed cell rate in kbps.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	encapsulation aal5snap Example: Router(config-if-atm-vc) # encapsulation aal5snap	Specifies AAL5 SNAP for ATM encapsulation on the PVC.
Step 11	end Example: Router(config-if-atm-vc) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Protocol IP Broadcast on ATM L3 Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **controller {t1 | e1} slot/bay/port**
4. **atm**
5. **interface interface-number atm [.subinterface-number point-to-point]**
6. **ip address ip-address ip-address-mask**
7. **no atm enable-ilmi-trap**
8. **pvc [name] vpi|vci**
9. **protocol ip protocol-address [no] broadcast**
10. **encapsulation aal5snap**
11. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<code>controller {t1 e1} slot/bay/port</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0</pre>	Specifies the controller that you want to configure. • t1—Specifies the T1 controller. • e1—Specifies the E1 controller. • slot—Chassis slot number, which is always 0. • bay—Card interface bay number in a slot. The range is from 0 to 5. • port—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 4	<code>atm</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-controller)# atm</pre>	Provisions an interface to function with ATM capabilities.
Step 5	<code>interface interface-number atm [.subinterface-number point-to-point]</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-controller)# interface atm 0/1/0.10 point-to-point</pre>	Specifies an ATM point-to-point sub-interface. • interface-number—Specifies a (physical) ATM interface. • subinterface-number—(Optional) Specifies a subinterface number. A dot (.) must be used to separate the interface-number from the subinterface-number (for example 2/0.1). • point-to-point—(Optional) Specifies point-to-point as the interface type for which a subinterface is to be created.
Step 6	<code>ip address ip-address ip-address-mask</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# ip-address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0</pre>	Configures an IP address on the sub-interface.
Step 7	<code>no atm enable-ilmi-trap</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# no atm enable-ilmi-trap</pre>	Disables the ILMI traps.
Step 8	<code>pvc [name] vpi vci</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100</pre>	Configures the PVC. • name—(Optional) The name of the PVC or map. The name can be up to 15 characters long. • vpi—ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The absence of the "/" and a vpi value defaults the vpi value to 0. A value that is out of range is interpreted as a string and is treated as the connection ID.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• <i>vci</i>—ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. This value ranges from 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this interface by the <code>atm vc-per-vp</code> command. Typically, lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (for example, F4 OAM, SVC signalling, ILMI, and so on) and should not be used. The VCI is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has local significance only. A value that is out of range causes an "unrecognized command" error message. The arguments <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
Step 9	protocol ip <i>protocol-address</i> [no] broadcast Example: <pre>Router(config-subif) # protocol ip 11.12.13.14 broadcast</pre>	Configures a static map for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), switched virtual circuit (SVC), or virtual circuit (VC) class. • <i>protocol-address</i>—Destination address that is being mapped to a PVC. • no broadcast—Indicates that this map entry is used when the corresponding protocol sends broadcast packets to the interface.
Step 10	encapsulation aal5snap Example: <pre>Router(config-if-atm-vc) # encapsulation aal5snap</pre>	Specifies AAL5 SNAP for ATM encapsulation on the PVC.
Step 11	end Example: <pre>Router(config-if-atm-vc) # end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring VRF Enabled ATM L3 Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **controller {t1 | e1} slot/bay/port**
4. **atm**
5. **interface interface-numberatm [.subinterface-number point-to-point]**
6. **ip vrf forwarding vrf-name [downstream vrf-name2]**
7. **ip addressip-address ip-address-mask**
8. **no atm enable-ilmi-trap**
9. **pvc [name]vpi |vci**
10. **encapsulation aal5snap**
11. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	controller {t1 e1} slot/bay/port Example: Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0	Specifies the controller that you want to configure. • t1—Specifies the T1 controller. • e1—Specifies the E1 controller. • slot—Chassis slot number, which is always 0. • bay—Card interface bay number in a slot. The range is from 0 to 5. • port—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 4	atm Example: Router(config-controller)# atm	Provisions an interface to function with ATM capabilities.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	interface <i>interface-number</i> atm [<i>.subinterface-number point-to-point</i>] Example: Router(config-controller)# interface atm0/1/0.10 point-to-point	Specifies an ATM point-to-point sub-interface. • <i>interface-number</i>—Specifies a (physical) ATM interface. • <i>subinterface-number</i>—(Optional) Specifies a subinterface number. A dot (.) must be used to separate the interface-number from the subinterface-number (for example 2/0.1). • point-to-point—(Optional) Specifies point-to-point as the interface type for which a subinterface is to be created.
Step 6	ip vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i> [downstream <i>vrf-name2</i>] Example: Router(config-controller)# ip vrf forwarding VPN_A	Associates a Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance with an interface or subinterface • <i>vrf-name</i>—Associates the interface with the specified VRF. • downstream—(Optional) Enables Half Duplex VRF (HDVRF) functionality on the interface and associates the interface with the downstream VRF. • <i>vrf-name2</i>—(Optional) Associates the interface with the specified downstream VRF.
Step 7	ip address <i>ip-address ip-address-mask</i> Example: Router(config-subif)# ip-address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0	Configures an IP address on the sub-interface.
Step 8	no atm enable-ilmi-trap Example: Router(config-subif)# no atm enable-ilmi-trap	Disables the ILMI traps.
Step 9	pvc [<i>name</i>] <i>vpi</i> <i>vci</i> Example: Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100	Configures the PVC. • name—(Optional) The name of the PVC or map. The name can be up to 15 characters long. • <i>vpi</i>—ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The absence of the "/" and a vpi value defaults the vpi value to 0. A value that is out of range is interpreted as a string and is treated as the connection ID. • <i>vci</i>—ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. This value ranges from 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this interface by the atm vc-per-vp command. Typically, lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (for example, F4 OAM, SVC signalling, ILMI, and so on) and should not be used. The VCI is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has

	Command or Action	Purpose
		local significance only. A value that is out of range causes an unrecognized command error message. The arguments vpi and vci cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
Step 10	encapsulation aal5snap Example: Router(config-if-atm-vc) # encapsulation aal5snap	Specifies AAL5 SNAP for ATM encapsulation on the PVC.
Step 11	end Example: Router(config-if-atm-vc) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for AAL5 L3 Termination

Example: Configuring SONET mode on OC-3 IM

```

Router(config)# controller sonet 3/1/0
Router(config-controller)# framing sonet
Router(config-controller)# sts-1 1
Router(config-ctrlr-sts)# vtg 1 t1 1 atm
Router(config)# interface ATM3/1/0.1/1/1.1 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.0.1.5 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)#

```

Example: Configuring SDH mode on OC-3 IM

```

Router(config)# controller sonet 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# framing sdh
Router(config-controller)# aug mapping au-4
Router(config-controller)# au-4 1 tug-3 1
Router(config-ctrlr-tug3)# tug-2 1 e1 1 atm
Router(config)# interface ATM0/0/0.1/1/1.2 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.0.2.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)#

```

Example: Configuring SONET mode on OC-12 IM

```
Router(config)# controller sonet 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# framing sonet
Router(config-controller)# sts-1 1
Router(config-ctrlr-sts)# vtg 1 t1 1 atm
Router(config)# interface ATM3/1/0.1/1/1.1 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.0.1.5 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)#
```

Example: Configuring SDH mode on OC-12 IM

```
Router(config)# controller sonet 0/1/0
Router(config-controller)# framing sdh
Router(config-controller)# aug mapping au-4
Router(config-controller)# au-4 1 tug-3 1
Router(config-ctrlr-tug3)# tug-2 1 e1 1 atm
Router(config)# interface ATM0/0/0.1/1/1.2 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.0.2.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap
Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)#
```

Example: Configuring Layer2 QoS

```
interface ATM0/3/2.1/1/1.101 point-to-point
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 20/101
ubr 100
encapsulation aal5snap
!
End
interface ATM1/1/0.1/1/1.102 point-to-point
ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 20/102
cbr 1000
encapsulation aal5snap
interface ATM1/1/0.1/1/1.102 point-to-point
ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 20/102
vbr-rt 1000 600 20
encapsulation aal5snap
interface ATM1/1/0.1/1/1.102 point-to-point
ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 20/102
vbr-nrt 1500 1000 10
encapsulation aal5snap
interface ATM1/1/0.1/1/1.102 point-to-point
ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 20/102
ubr+ 1000 100
encapsulation aal5snap
```

Example: Configuring Protocol IP Broadcast in the Layer3 ATM Interface

```
interface ATM0/3/2.1/1/1.200 point-to-point
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 200/10
    protocol ip 192.168.1.2 broadcast -----(remote end IP)
!
End
```

Example: Configuring VRF Enabled ATM L3 Interface

```
ip vrf VPN_A
rd 100:1
route-target export 100:1
route-target import 100:1
interface ATM0/3/2.1/1/1.200 point-to-point
ip vrf forwarding VPN_A
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
pvc 200/10
!
End
Router# ping vrf VPN_A 11.12.13.14 -----(Remote end IP)
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
```

Verifying AAL5 L3 Termination

- Use the show atm pvc command to display all ATM PVCs and traffic information:

```
Router# show atm pvc
Keys: C = ATM0/4/0.1/1/1, B = ATM0/4/2.1/1/1,
      VCD /
```

Interface	Name	VPI	VC	Type	Encaps	SC	Peak Kbps	Av/Min Kbps	Burst Cells	St
C.1	1	180	181	PVC	SNAP	UBR	1536			UP
B.1	1	180	181	PVC	AAL5	UBR	1536			UP

- Use the show interfaces ATM command to display information about the ATM interface:

```
Router# show interfaces ATM0/4/0.1/1/1.1
ATM0/4/0.1/1/1.1 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is A900-IMA40S, address is 0022.bddd.d4c0 (bia 0022.bddd.d4c0)
  Internet address is 192.168.0.1/24
  MTU 4470 bytes, BW 1536 Kbit/sec, DLY 100 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 129/255, rxload 129/255
  Encapsulation ATM
  Keepalive not supported
    13551261 packets input, 731768094 bytes
    13551227 packets output, 731766258 bytes
    0 OAM cells input, 0 OAM cells output
  AAL5 CRC errors : 0
  AAL5 SAR Timeouts : 0
  AAL5 Oversized SDUs : 0
  AAL5 length violation : 0
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
```


- Use the `show atm pvc interface atm interface-number` command to display all PVCs on the specified interface or sub-interface:

```
Router# show atm pvc interface atm 0/4/0.1/1/1.1
Key:  C = ATM0/4/0.1/1/1
      VCD /
Interface  Name          VPI   VCI   Type   Encaps   SC      Peak Av/Min Burst  St
C.1        1              180   181   PVC    SNAP     UBR     1536             UP
```

- Use the `show atm map` command to display the protocol IP broadcast on the ATM interface:

```
Router# show atm map
Map list ATM0/3/2.1/1/1.200pvcC8000A : PERMANENT
ip 191.168.1.14 maps to VC 5, VPI 200, VCI 10, ATM0/3/2.1/1/1.200
, broadcast
```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases
ATM commands	Cisco IOS Asynchronous Transfer Mode Command Reference

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
• Cisco PVC trap MIB - CISCO-IETF-ATM2-PVCTRAP-MIB	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

