



Configuring Multi Router Automatic Protection Switching



Note Multi Router Automatic Protection Switching is *not* supported on the Cisco ASR 900 RSP3 module.

The Multi Router Automatic Protection Switching (MR-APS) integration with hot standby pseudowire (HSPW) feature is a protection mechanism for Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) networks that enables SONET connections to switch to another SONET circuit when a circuit failure occurs. A protect interface serves as the backup interface for the working interface. When the working interface fails, the protect interface quickly assumes its traffic load.



Note When you perform protect-active router powercycle, the convergence times becomes high ranging from 2.3 seconds to 2.8 seconds. The APS switchover triggers the PWs at the protect interface to become active during any one of the following failure scenarios:

- Either port at the ADM does not respond.
 - The port at the router does not respond.
 - The link between ADM and router fails.
 - The router fails over.
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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To

find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Restrictions for MR-APS

- Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) port mode is not supported.
- An APS group number must be greater than zero.
- Revertive APS mode on the Circuit Emulation (CEM) interface is not supported.
- Starting with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.15, CEM MR-APS switchover does not occur on an RP SSO.
- HSPW *group number* other than the redundancy interchassis *group number* is not supported.
- Do not configure the **backup delay value** command if the MR-APS integration with HSPW feature is configured.
- Unconfiguring the **mpls ip** command on the core interface is not supported.
- The **hspw force switch** command is not supported.
- When you enable MRAPS 1+1 unidirectional mode, the PW status does not change for ASR 903 routers. But, the same behavior is not seen for ASR 901 routers. To overcome this issue, reload the ASR 901 router.
- Ensure to have both ASR 903 and ASR 901 routers configured with unidirectional configuration mode for MRAPS 1+1, else it results in a traffic drop.

Information About MR-APS

This feature enables interface connections to switch from one circuit to another if a circuit fails. Interfaces can be switched in response to a router failure, degradation or loss of channel signal, or manual intervention. In a multi router environment, the MR-APS allows the protected SONET interface to reside in a different router from the working SONET interface.

Service providers are migrating to ethernet networks from their existing SONET or SDH equipment to reduce cost. Any transport over MPLS (AToM) PWs help service providers to maintain their investment in time division multiplexing (TDM) network and change only the core from SONET or SDH to ethernet. When the service providers move from SONET or SDH to ethernet, network availability is always a concern. Therefore, to enhance the network availability, service providers use PWs.

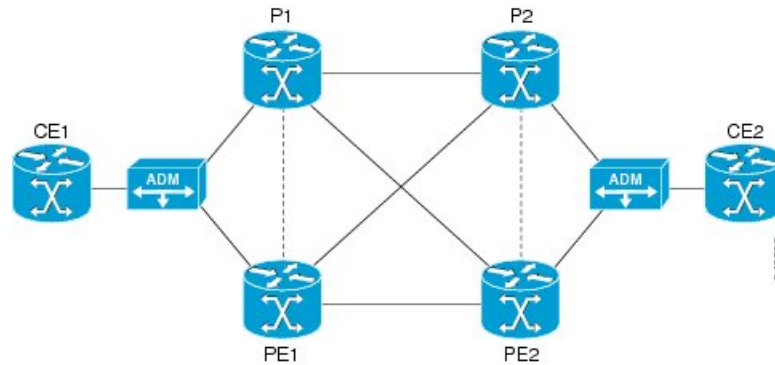
The HSPW support for TDM access circuits (ACs) allow the backup PW to be in a hot-standby state, so that it can immediately take over if the primary PW fails. The present HSPW solution does not support ACs as part of the APS group. The PWs which are configured over the protected interface, remain in the standby state. MR-APS integration with an HSPW is an integration of APS with CEM TDM HSPW and improves the switchover time.

For more information on APS, see the [Automatic Protection Switching Configuration](#).

In the example below, routers P1 and PE1 are in the same APS group G1, and routers P2 and PE2 are in the same APS group G2. In group G1, P1 is the working router and PE1 is the protected router. Similarly in group G2, P2 is the working router and PE2 is the protected router.

The MR-APS integration with HSPW deployment involves cell sites connected to the provider network using bundled T1/E1 connections. These T1/E1 connections are aggregated into the optical carrier 3 (OC3) link using the add-drop multiplexers (ADMs).

Figure 1: MR-APS Integration with HSPW Implementation

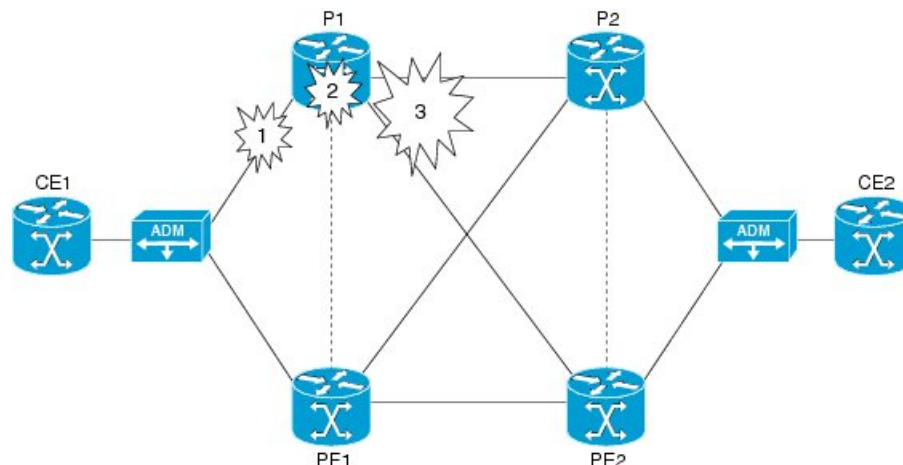


Failover Operations

MR-APS integration with HSPW feature handles the following failures:

- Failure 1, where the link between ADM and P1 goes down, or the connecting ports at ADM or P1 go down.
- Failure 2, where the router P1 fails.
- Failure 3, where the router P1 is isolated from the core.

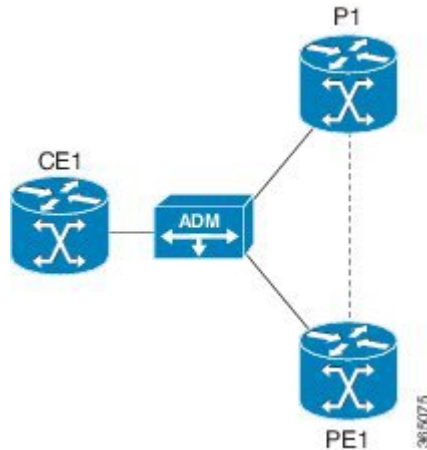
Figure 2: Failure Points in the Network



In case of failure 1, where either port at the ADM goes down, or the port at the router goes down, or the link between ADM and router fails, the APS switchover triggers the pseudowires at the protect interface to become active. The same applies to failure 2 as well where the complete router fails over.

In case of failure 3, where all the links carrying primary and backup traffic lose the connection, a new client is added to the inter chassis redundancy manager (ICRM) infrastructure to handle the core isolation. The client listens to the events from the ICRM. Upon receiving the core isolation event from the ICRM, the client either initiates the APS switchover, or initiates the alarm based on the peer core isolation state. If APS switchover occurs, it changes the APS inactive interface to active and hence activates the PWs at the interface. Similarly, when core connectivity goes up based upon the peer core isolation state, it clears the alarms or triggers the APS switchover. The ICRM monitors the directly connected interfaces only. Hence only those failures in the directly connected interfaces can cause a core isolation event.

Figure 3: MR-APS Integration on a POS interface



Configuring MR-APS with HSPW-ICRM on a CEM interface

To configure MR-APS integration with HSPW-ICRM on a CEM interface, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	pseudowire-class pw-class-name Example: Router(config)# pseudowire-class hspw_aps	Specifies the name of a PW class and enters PW class configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	encapsulation mpls Example: Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls	Specifies that MPLS is used as the data encapsulation method for tunneling Layer 2 traffic over the PW.
Step 5	status peer topology dual-homed Example: Router(config-pw-class)# status peer topology dual-homed	Enables the reflection of the attachment circuit status on both the primary and secondary PWs. This configuration is necessary if the peer PEs are connected to a dual-homed device.
Step 6	exit Example: Router(config-pw-class)# exit	Exits PW class configuration mode.
Step 7	redundancy Example: Router(config)# redundancy	Enters the redundancy configuration mode.
Step 8	interchassis group <i>group-id</i> Example: Router(config-red)# interchassis group 50	Configures an interchassis group within the redundancy configuration mode and enters the interchassis redundancy mode.
Step 9	member ip <i>ip-address</i> Example: Router(config-r-ic)# member ip 60.60.60.2	Configures the IP address of the peer member group.
Step 10	backbone interface <i>slot/bay/port</i> Example: Router(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/3	Specifies the backbone interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 11	exit Example: Router(config-r-ic)# exit	Exits the redundancy mode.
Step 12	controller SONET <i>slot/bay/port</i> Example: Router(config)# controller SONET 0/5/2	Selects and configures a SONET controller and enters controller configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>slot</i>—Chassis slot number, which is always 0.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>bay</i>—Card interface bay number in a slot. The range is from 0 to 5. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 13	framing [SDH SONET] Example: Router(config-controller)# framing SONET	Configures the controller with framing type. SONET framing is the default option.
Step 14	clock source line Example: Router(config-controller)# clock source line	Sets the clocking for individual T1 or E1 links.
Step 15	sts-1 <i>sts1-number</i> Example: Router(config-controller)# sts-1 1	Specifies the STS identifier.
Step 16	mode vt-15 Example: Router(config-ctrlr-sts1)# mode vt-15	Specifies the STS-1 mode of operation.
Step 17	vtg <i>vtg_number</i> t1 <i>t1_line_number</i> cem-group <i>group-number</i> timeslots <i>time-slot-range</i> Example: Router(config-ctrlr-sts1)# vtg 1 t1 1 cem-group 0 timeslots 1-24	Creates a Circuit Emulation Services over Packet Switched Network circuit emulation (CESoPSN) CEM group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vtg—Specifies the VTG number from 1-7. • t1—Specifies the T1 line. • <i>t1_line_number</i>—Specifies the T1 line number. • cem-group—Creates a circuit emulation (CEM) channel from one or more time slots of a T1 line. • <i>group-number</i>—CEM identifier to be used for this group of time slots. For T1 ports, the range is from 0 to 23. • timeslots—Specifies that a list of time slots is to be used as specified by the <i>time-slot-range</i> argument. • <i>time-slot-range</i>—Specifies the time slots to be included in the CEM channel. The list of time slots may include commas and

	Command or Action	Purpose
		hyphens with no spaces between the numbers.
Step 18	exit Example: Router(config-ctrlr-sts1)# exit	Exits from the STS configuration mode.
Step 19	aps group group_id Example: Router(config-controller)# aps group 1	Configures the APS group for CEM.
Step 20	aps [working protect] aps-group-number Example: Router(config-controller)# aps working 1	Configures the APS group as working or protect interface. Note For MR-APS, one router must be configured as <code>aps working 1</code> and the other router must be configured as <code>aps protect 1</code> .
Step 21	aps hspw-icrm-grp group-number Example: Router(config-controller)# aps hspw-icrm-group 1	Associates the APS group to an ICRM group number.
Step 22	exit Example: Router(config-controller)# exit	Ends the controller session and returns to the configuration mode.
Step 23	interface cem slot/bay/port Example: Router(config)# interface cem 0/5/2	Configures a serial interface and enters the interface configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 24	cem group-number Example: Router(config-if)# cem 0	Selects the CEM circuit (group) to configure a PW for.
Step 25	xconnect peer-ip-address vcid pw-class pw-class-name Example:	Specifies the IP address of the peer PE router and the 32-bit virtual circuit identifier shared between the PEs at each end of the control channel.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>Router(config-if-srv)# xconnect 3.3.3.3 1 pw-class hspw_aps</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>peer-ip-address</i>—IP address of the remote provider edge (PE) peer. The remote router ID can be any IP address, as long as it is reachable. • <i>vcid</i>—32-bit identifier of the virtual circuit (VC) between the PE routers. • pw-class—Specifies the PW class. • <i>pw-class-name</i>—Specifies the name of the PW class. <p>Note The peer router IP address and virtual circuit ID must be a unique combination on the router.</p>
Step 26	<p>backup peer <i>peer-id vc-id pw-class pw-class-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if-srv)# backup peer 4.3.3.3 90 pw-class vpws</pre>	<p>Specifies a redundant peer for a PW virtual circuit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>peer-id vc-id</i>—Specifies IP address of the remote peer. • pw-class—Specifies the PW class. • <i>pw-class-name</i>—Specifies the name of the PW class.
Step 27	<p>end</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if-srv)# end</pre>	<p>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</p>

Verifying MR-APS

- Use the **show cem circuit** [*cem-group-id* | **interface** {**CEM** | **Virtual-CEM**} *slot /subslot /port cem-group-id* | **detail** | **summary**] command to display CEM statistics for the configured CEM circuits. If **xconnect** is configured under the circuit, the command output also includes information about the attached circuit.

Following is a sample output of the **show cem circuit** command to display the detailed information about CEM circuits configured on the router:

```
Router# show cem circuit
```

```
CEM Int.      ID  Ctrlr  Admin  Circuit  AC
-----
CEM0/5/2     1   UP     UP     Active  UP
CEM0/5/2     2   UP     UP     Active  UP
CEM0/5/2     3   UP     UP     Active  UP

!
```



```

.
.
CEM0/5/2      83  UP      UP      Active  UP
CEM0/5/2      84  UP      UP      Active  UP
!
```

Following is a sample output of the **show cem circuit0-504** command to display the detailed information about that particular circuit:

```
Router# show cem circuit 1
```

```

CEM0/5/2 , ID: 1, Line: UP, Admin: UP, Ckt: ACTIVE Controller state: up, T1/E1
state: up Idle Pattern: 0xFF, Idle CAS: 0x8
Dejitter: 5 (In use: 0)
Payload Size: 192
Framing: Unframed
CEM Defects Set
None

Signalling: No CAS
RTP: No RTP

Ingress Pkts:    151066                Dropped:                0
Egress Pkts:    151066                Dropped:                0

CEM Counter Details
Input Errors:    0                    Output Errors:          0
Pkts Missing:    0                    Pkts Reordered:        0
Misorder Drops:  0                    JitterBuf Underrun:    0
Error Sec:       0                    Severly Errored Sec:   0
Unavailable Sec: 0                    Failure Counts:         0
Pkts Malformed: 0                    JitterBuf Overrun:     0
```

- Use the **show mpls ldp neighbor** command to display the status of Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) sessions:

```
Router# show mpls ldp neighbor
```

```

Peer LDP Ident: 17.3.3.3:0; Local LDP Ident 17.1.1.1:0
TCP connection: 17.3.3.3.13282 - 17.1.1.1.646
State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 466/209; Downstream
Up time: 00:23:50
LDP discovery sources:
GigabitEthernet0/4/0 , Src IP addr: 11.11.11.2
Targeted Hello 17.1.1.1 -> 17.3.3.3, active, passive
Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
70.70.70.1      22.22.22.2      17.3.3.3      11.11.11.2
Peer LDP Ident: 17.4.4.4:0; Local LDP Ident 17.1.1.1:0
TCP connection: 17.4.4.4.24248 - 17.1.1.1.646
State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 209/205; Downstream
Up time: 00:23:40
LDP discovery sources:
GigabitEthernet0/4/2, Src IP addr: 33.33.33.2
```

```

Targeted Hello 17.1.1.1 -> 17.4.4.4, active, passive
Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
 70.70.70.2      44.44.44.2      17.4.4.4        33.33.33.2
Peer LDP Ident: 17.2.2.2:0; Local LDP Ident 17.1.1.1:0
TCP connection: 17.2.2.2.32112 - 17.1.1.1.646
State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 45/44; Downstream
Up time: 00:23:38
LDP discovery sources:
 GigabitEthernet0/4/4 , Src IP addr: 60.60.60.2
Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
 22.22.22.1      44.44.44.1      17.2.2.2        60.60.60.2

```

- Use the **show mpls l2 vc** command to display information related to a VC:

```
Router# show mpls l2 vc
```

Local intf	Local circuit	Dest address	VC ID	Status
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 1	17.3.3.3	1001	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 2	17.3.3.3	1002	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 3	17.3.3.3	1003	UP
!				
.				
.				
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 19	17.3.3.3	1019	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 20	17.3.3.3	1020	UP
!				
Local intf	Local circuit	Dest address	VC ID	Status
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 21	17.3.3.3	1021	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 22	17.3.3.3	1022	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 23	17.3.3.3	1023	UP
!				
.				
.				
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 25	17.3.3.3	1025	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 43	17.3.3.3	1043	UP
!				
Local intf	Local circuit	Dest address	VC ID	Status
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 44	17.3.3.3	1044	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 45	17.3.3.3	1045	UP
CEM0/5/2	SATOP T1 46	17.3.3.3	1046	UP

```

!
.
.
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 65          17.3.3.3          1065          UP
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 66          17.3.3.3          1066          UP
!
Local intf        Local circuit        Dest address        VC ID          Status
-----
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 67          17.3.3.3          1067          UP
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 68          17.3.3.3          1068          UP
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 69          17.3.3.3          1069          UP
!
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.
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 83          17.3.3.3          1083          UP
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 84          17.3.3.3          1084          UP
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 1           17.4.4.4          4001
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 2           17.4.4.4          4002
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 3           17.4.4.4          4003
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 4           17.4.4.4          4004
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 5           17.4.4.4          4005
STANDBY
!
Local intf        Local circuit        Dest address        VC ID          Status
-----
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 6           17.4.4.4          4006
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 7           17.4.4.4          4007
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 8           17.4.4.4          4008
STANDBY
!
.
.
.
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 27          17.4.4.4          4027
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 28          17.4.4.4          4028
STANDBY
!
Local intf        Local circuit        Dest address        VC ID          Status

```

```

-----
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 29          17.4.4.4          4029
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 30          17.4.4.4          4030
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 31          17.4.4.4          4031
STANDBY

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CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 50          17.4.4.4          4050
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 51          17.4.4.4          4051
STANDBY

!

Local intf        Local circuit      Dest address      VC ID            Status
-----
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 52          17.4.4.4          4052
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 53          17.4.4.4          4053
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 54          17.4.4.4          4054
STANDBY

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CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 73          17.4.4.4          4073
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 74          17.4.4.4          4074
STANDBY

!

Local intf        Local circuit      Dest address      VC ID            Status
-----
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 75          17.4.4.4          4075
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 76          17.4.4.4          4076
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 77          17.4.4.4          4077
STANDBY

!
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CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 83          17.4.4.4          4083
STANDBY
CEM0/5/2          SATOP T1 84          17.4.4.4          4084
STANDBY

!

```

```
R-96-2011#sh cem circuit
CEM Int.      ID   Ctrlr   Admin   Circuit   AC
-----
CEM0/5/2      1   UP      UP      Active   UP
CEM0/5/2      2   UP      UP      Active   UP
CEM0/5/2      3   UP      UP      Active   UP

!
.
.
.

CEM0/5/2      83  UP      UP      Active   UP
CEM0/5/2      84  UP      UP      Active   UP

!
```

- Use the **show mpls l2 vc vc-id detail** command to display detailed information related to the VC:

```
Router# show mpls l2 vc 1001 detail
```

```
Local interface: CEM0/5/2   up, line protocol up, SATOP T1 1 up
Destination address: 17.3.3.3, VC ID: 1001, VC status: up
Output interface: Gi0/4/0 , imposed label stack {42}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: 11.11.11.2
Create time: 00:26:04, last status change time: 00:03:36
Last label FSM state change time: 00:23:00
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 17.3.3.3:0 up
Targeted Hello: 17.1.1.1(LDP Id) -> 17.3.3.3, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: configured and enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote)   : enabled/supported
LDP route watch                      : enabled
Label/status state machine           : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status sent: No fault
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
MPLS VC labels: local 182, remote 42
Group ID: local 0, remote 0
MTU: local 0, remote 0
Remote interface description:
Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
SSO Descriptor: 17.3.3.3/1001, local label: 182
Dataplane:
SSM segment/switch IDs: 1278679/4262 (used), PWID: 1
VC statistics:
transit packet totals: receive 201616, send 201617
transit byte totals:   receive 41129664, send 40323400
transit packet drops:  receive 0, seq error 0, send 0
```

- Use the **show hspw-aps-icrm group group-id** command to display information about a specified HSPW APS group:

The following example shows how to configure the MR-APS integration with HSPW on a CEM interface on the protect router with framing mode as SONET on router PE1:

```
RouterPE1> enable
RouterPE1# configure terminal
RouterPE1(config)# pseudowire-class hspw_aps
RouterPE1(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls
RouterPE1(config-pw-class)# status peer topology dual-homed
RouterPE1(config-pw-class)# exit
RouterPE1(config)# redundancy
RouterPE1(config-red)# interchassis group 1
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# member ip 14.2.0.1
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/1
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# exit
RouterPE1(config)# controller SONET 0/2/0
RouterPE1(config-controller)# framing sonet
RouterPE1(config-controller)# clock source line
RouterPE1(config-controller)# sts-1 1
RouterPE1(config-ctrlr-sts1)# mode vt-15
RouterPE1(config-ctrlr-sts1)# vtg 1 t1 1 cem-group 0 timeslots 1-24
RouterPE1(config-ctrlr-sts1)# exit
RouterPE1(config-controller)# aps group 3
RouterPE1(config-controller)# aps protect 1 14.2.0.2
RouterPE1(config-controller)# aps hspw-icrm-grp 1
RouterPE1(config-controller)# exit
RouterPE1(config)# interface cem 0/2/0
RouterPE1(config-if)# cem 0
RouterPE1(config-if)# xconnect 3.3.3.3 3 pw-class hspw_aps
RouterPE1(config-if)# backup peer 4.4.4.4 4 pw-class hspw_aps
RouterPE1(config-if)# exit
RouterPE1(config)# end
```

The following example shows how to configure the MR-APS integration with HSPW on a CEM interface on the working router with framing mode as SONET on router P2:

```
RouterP2> enable
RouterP2# configure terminal
RouterP2(config)# pseudowire-class hspw_aps
RouterP2(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls
RouterP2(config-pw-class)# status peer topology dual-homed
RouterP2(config-pw-class)# exit
RouterP2(config)# redundancy
RouterP2(config-red)# interchassis group 1
RouterP2(config-r-ic)# member ip 14.6.0.2
RouterP2(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0
RouterP2(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/1
RouterP2(config-r-ic)# exit
RouterP2(config)# controller SONET 0/1/0
RouterP2(config-controller)# framing sonet
RouterP2(config-controller)# clock source line
RouterP2(config-controller)# sts-1 1
RouterP2(config-ctrlr-sts1)# mode vt-15
RouterP2(config-ctrlr-sts1)# vtg 1 t1 1 cem-group 0 timeslots 1-24
RouterP2(config-ctrlr-sts1)# exit
RouterP2(config-controller)# aps group 3
RouterP2(config-controller)# aps working 1
RouterP2(config-controller)# aps hspw-icrm-grp 1
RouterP2(config-controller)# exit
RouterP2(config)# interface cem 0/1/0
RouterP2(config-if)# cem 0
RouterP2(config-if)# xconnect 1.1.1.1 1 encapsulation mpls pw-class hspw_aps
RouterP2(config-if)# backup peer 2.2.2.2 3 pw-class hspw_aps
```



```
RouterPE2(config-if)# exit
RouterPE2(config)# end
```

The following example shows how to configure the MR-APS Integration with HSPW on a CEM interface on the protect router with framing mode as SONET on router PE2:

```
RouterPE2> enable
RouterPE2# configure terminal
RouterPE2(config)# pseudowire-class hspw_aps
RouterPE2(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls
RouterPE2(config-pw-class)# status peer topology dual-homed
RouterPE2(config-pw-class)# exit
RouterPE2(config)# redundancy
RouterPE2(config-red)# interchassis group 1
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)# member ip 14.6.0.1
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/0
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)# backbone interface GigabitEthernet 0/2/1
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)# exit
RouterPE2(config)# controller SONET 0/2/0
RouterPE2(config-controller)# framing sonet
RouterPE2(config-controller)# clock source line
RouterPE2(config-controller)# sts-1 1
RouterPE2(config-ctrlr-sts1)# mode vt-15
RouterPE2(config-ctrlr-sts1)# vtg 1 t1 1 cem-group 0 timeslots 1-24
RouterPE2(config-ctrlr-sts1)# exit
RouterPE2(config-controller)# aps group 2
RouterPE2(config-controller)# aps protect 1 14.6.0.2
RouterPE2(config-controller)# aps hspw-icrm-grp 1
RouterPE2(config-controller)# exit
RouterPE2(config)# interface cem 0/2/0
RouterPE2(config-if)# cem 0
RouterPE2(config-if)# xconnect 1.1.1.1 2 pw-class hspw_aps
RouterPE2(config-if)# backup peer 2.2.2.2 4 pw-class hspw_aps
RouterPE2(config-if)# exit
RouterPE2(config)# end
```

Configuring MR-APS on a POS interface

The following section shows how to configure the MR-APS integration on a POS interface on the working node and protect node.

Configuring working node for POS MR-APS

To configure MR-APS working node for POS interface, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	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	exit Example: Router(config-pw-class)# exit	Exits PW class configuration mode.
Step 4	redundancy Example: Router(config)# redundancy	Enters the redundancy configuration mode.
Step 5	interchassis group group-id Example: Router(config-red)# interchassis group 50	Configures an interchassis group within the redundancy configuration mode and enters the interchassis redundancy mode.
Step 6	member ip ip-address Example: Router(config-r-ic)# member ip 60.60.60.2	Configures the IP address of the peer member group.
Step 7	monitor peer bfd Example: Router(config-red)# monitor peer bfd	Enables BFD on the POS link.
Step 8	exit Example: Router(config-r-ic)# exit	Exits the redundancy mode.
Step 9	controller SONET slot/bay/port Example: Router(config)# controller SONET 0/5/2	Selects and configures a SONET controller and enters controller configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 10	framing [SDH SONET] Example: Router(config-controller)# framing SONET	Configures the controller with framing type. SONET framing is the default option.
Step 11	clock source internal Example: Router(config-controller)# clock source internal	Sets the clocking for individual E1 links.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 12	sts-1 1-3POS Example: Router(config-controller)# sts-1 1-3	Specifies the STS identifier.
Step 13	exit Example: Router(config-ctrlr-sts1)# exit	Exits from the STS configuration mode.
Step 14	controller SONET slot/bay/port Example: Router(config)# controller SONET 0/5/2	Selects and configures a SONET controller and enters controller configuration mode.
Step 15	Shutdown Example: Router(config)# Shutdown	Shut down the controller before APS configuration.
Step 16	aps group group_id Example: Router(config-controller)# aps group 1	Configures the APS group for POS.
Step 17	aps working aps-group-number Example: Router(config-controller)# aps working 1	Configures the APS group as working or protect interface. Note For MR-APS, one router must be configured as aps working 1 and the other router must be configured as aps protect 1 .
Step 18	aps interchassis group group-id Example: Router(config-red)# aps interchassis group 50	Configures an aps inter chassis group.
Step 19	no shut Example: Router(config-controller)# no shut	Shut down the controller.
Step 20	exit Example: Router(config-controller)# exit	Ends the controller session and returns to the configuration mode.
Step 21	interface POS slot/bay/port Example: Router(config)# interface POS 0/5/2	Configures a serial interface and enters the interface configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>slot</i>—Chassis slot number, which is always 0.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>bay</i>—Card interface bay number in a slot. The range is from 0 to 5. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range can be 0-3.
Step 22	ip address <i>ip-address</i> Example: Router (config-if) # ip address 45.1.1.2 255.255.255.0	Assigns the ip address to POS interface
Step 23	encapsulation <i>ppp</i> Example: Router (config-if-srv) # encapsulation ppp	Specifies the ppp encapsulation over POS interface.
Step 24	end Example: Router (config-if-srv) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring protect node for POS MR-APS

To configure MR-APS protect node for POS interface, complete the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	exit Example: Router (config-pw-class) # exit	Exits PW class configuration mode.
Step 4	redundancy Example: Router (config) # redundancy	Enters the redundancy configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	interchassis group <i>group-id</i> Example: Router(config-red)# interchassis group 50	Configures an interchassis group within the redundancy configuration mode and enters the interchassis redundancy mode.
Step 6	member ip <i>ip-address</i> Example: Router(config-r-ic)# member ip 60.60.60.2	Configures the IP address of the peer member group.
Step 7	monitor peer <i>bfd</i> Example: Router(config-red)# monitor peer bfd	Enables BFD on the POS link.
Step 8	exit Example: Router(config-r-ic)# exit	Exits the redundancy mode.
Step 9	controller SONET <i>slot/bay/port</i> Example: Router(config)# controller SONET 0/5/2	Selects and configures a SONET controller and enters controller configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range is from 0 to 7 for Gigabit Ethernet.
Step 10	framing [SDH SONET] Example: Router(config-controller)# framing SONET	Configures the controller with framing type. SONET framing is the default option.
Step 11	clock source internal Example: Router(config-controller)# clock source internal	Sets the clocking for individual E1 links.
Step 12	sts-1 <i>1-3POS</i> Example: Router(config-controller)# sts-1 1-3	Specifies the STS identifier.
Step 13	exit Example: Router(config-ctrlr-sts1)# exit	Exits from the STS configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 14	controller SONET <i>slot/bay/port</i> Example: Router (config) # controller SONET 0/5/2	Selects and configures a SONET controller and enters controller configuration mode.
Step 15	Shutdown Example: Router (config) # Shutdown	Shut down the controller before APS configuration.
Step 16	aps group <i>group_id</i> Example: Router (config-controller) # aps group 1	Configures the APS group for POS.
Step 17	aps protect 1 <i>remote loopback ip</i> Example: Router (config-controller) # aps protect 1 192.168.1.1	Enable the protect node.
Step 18	aps interchasis group <i>interchasis group-id</i> Example: Router (config-controller) # aps interchasis group 1	Enable the inter chasis.
Step 19	no shut Example: Router (config-controller) # no shut	Unshut the controller.
Step 20	exit Example: Router (config-controller) # exit	Ends the controller session and returns to the configuration mode.
Step 21	interface POS <i>slot/bay/port</i> Example: Router (config) # interface POS 0/5/2	Configures a serial interface and enters the interface configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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. • <i>port</i>—Port or interface number. The range can be 0-3.
Step 22	ip address <i>ip-address</i> Example: Router (config-if) # ip address 45.1.1.2 255.255.255.0	Assigns the ip address to POS interface


```
State           : Up
Last State      : Binding
Last Event      : LocalTerm
```

- Use the **show ccm group id** *group-id number* command to check CCM status

```
Router# show ccm group id
```

```
CCM Group 1 Details
-----
CCM Group ID           : 1
Infra Group ID         : 2
Infra Type              : Redundancy Group Facility (RGF) <<<<Chk this
HA State                : CCM HA Active
Redundancy State        : Dynamic Sync
Group Initialized/cleaned : FASLE

ASR903_PE2#
```

- Following is a sample output of the **show aps gr 1** command:

```
Router# show aps gr 1
```

```
SONET 0/4/2 APS Group 1: working channel 1 (Inactive) (HA)
Protect at 33.1.1.1
PGP timers (from protect): hello time=1; hold time=10
SDH framing
Remote APS configuration: (null)
```

- Following is a sample output of the **show redundancy interchassis** command to display information about interchassis redundancy group configuration:

```
Router# show redundancy interchassis
```

```
Redundancy Group 1 (0x1)
Applications connected: MSR
Monitor mode: BFD
member ip: 10.17.255.163 "ASR903_PE2", CONNECTED
BFD neighbor: GigabitEthernet0/1/2, next hop 33.1.1.2, DOWN
MSR state: CONNECTED

ICRM fast-failure detection neighbor table
IP Address      Status Type Next-hop IP      Interface
=====
10.17.255.163  DOWN  BFD  33.1.1.2      GigabitEthernet0/1/2
```

Configuration Examples for MR-APS on POS interface

The following example shows how to configure the MR-APS integration on a POS interface on the working router PE1 working node:

```
RouterPE1> enable
RouterPE1(config)#cont so 0/4/2
RouterPE1(config-controller)#au-4 1 pos
RouterPE1(config-controller)#aps gr 1
RouterPE1(config-controller)#aps working 1
```



```
RouterPE1(config-controller)#aps interchassis group 1
RouterPE1(config-controller)#exit
RouterPE1(config)#interface POS0/4/2.1
RouterPE1(config-interface)#ip address 45.1.1.2
RouterPE1(config-interface)#encapsulation ppp
RouterPE1(config)# redundancy
RouterPE1(config-red)# interchassis group 1
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# member ip 14.2.0.2
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# backbone interface gig 0/0/1
RouterPE1(config-r-ic)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure the MR-APS integration on a POS interface on the Protect router PE2 Protect node:

```
RouterPE2> enable
RouterPE2(config)#cont so 0/4/2
RouterPE2(config-controller)#framing sdh
RouterPE2(config-controller)#clock source line
RouterPE2(config-controller)#aug mapping au-4
RouterPE2(config-controller)#au-4 1 pos
RouterPE2(config-controller)#aps group 1
RouterPE2(config-controller)#aps protect 1 1.1.1.1
RouterPE2(config-controller)#aps interchassis group 1
RouterPE1(config-controller)#exit
RouterPE2(config)#interface POS0/4/2.1
RouterPE2(config-interface)#ip address 45.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
RouterPE2(config-interface)#encapsulation ppp
RouterPE2(config-controller)#network-clock input-source 1 controller SONET 0/4/2
RouterPE2(config)# redundancy
RouterPE2(config)#mode sso
RouterPE2(config-red)#interchassis group 1
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)#monitor peer bfd
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)#member ip 52.1.1.1
RouterPE2(config-r-ic)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure the MR-APS integration on a POS interface on the router CE1 working node:

```
RouterPE3> enable
RouterPE3(config)#cont SONET 0/3/1
RouterPE3(config-controller)#framing sdh
RouterPE3(config-controller)#clock source line
RouterPE3(config-controller)#aug mapping au-4
RouterPE3(config-controller)#au-4 1 pos
RouterPE3(config)#interface POS0/4/2.1
RouterPE3(config-interface)#ip address 45.1.1.1
RouterPE3(config-interface)#encapsulation ppp
RouterPE3(config-controller)#network-clock input-source 1 controller SONET 0/4/2
RouterPE1(config-controller)#exit
```

