



Configuring Pseudowire

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Pseudowire Overview

The following sections provide an overview of pseudowire.

Asynchronous Transfer Mode over MPLS

An ATM over MPLS (AToM) PW is used to carry Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) cells over an MPLS network. It is an evolutionary technology that allows you to migrate packet networks from legacy networks,

while providing transport for legacy applications. AToM is particularly useful for transporting 3G voice traffic over MPLS networks.

You can configure AToM in the following modes:

- N-to-1 Cell—Maps one or more ATM virtual channel connections (VCCs) or virtual permanent connection (VPCs) to a single pseudowire.
- 1-to-1 Cell—Maps a single ATM VCC or VPC to a single pseudowire.

The Cisco ASR 903 Series Router also supports cell packing and PVC mapping for AToM pseudowires.



Note This release does not support AToM N-to-1 Cell Mode or 1-to-1 Cell Mode.

For more information about how to configure AToM, see the "Configuring an ATM over MPLS Pseudowire" section in the "Configuring Pseudowire" chapter of the Cisco ASR 903 Router Chassis Software Configuration Guide.

Configuring ATM IMA

Inverse multiplexing provides the capability to transmit and receive a single high-speed data stream over multiple slower-speed physical links. In Inverse Multiplexing over ATM (IMA), the originating stream of ATM cells is divided so that complete ATM cells are transmitted in round-robin order across the set of ATM links. Follow these steps to configure IMA:



Note IMA is used as an element in configuring ATM over MPLS pseudowires.



Note The maximum ATM over MPLS pseudowires supported per T1/E1 interface module is 500.

To configure the ATM interface on the router, you must install the ATM feature license using the **license install atm** command. To activate or enable the configuration on the IMA interface, use the **license feature atm** command. For more information about installing licenses, see the [Software Activation Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3S](#).



Note You can create a maximum of 16 IMA groups on each T1/E1 interface module.



Note ILMI is *not* supported starting with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.15 on the router.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**

2. **configure terminal**
3. **card type {t1 | e1}slot [bay]**
4. **controller {t1 | e1}slot/subslot/port**
5. **clock source internal**
6. **ima group group-number [scrambling-payload]**
7. **exit**
8. **interface ATM slot/subslot/ IMA group-number**
9. **no ip address**
10. **atm bandwidth dynamic**
11. **no atm ilmi-keepalive**
12. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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	card type {t1 e1}slot [bay] Example: Router(config)# card type e1 0 0	Specifies the slot and port number of the E1 or T1 interface.
Step 4	controller {t1 e1}slot/subslot/port Example: Router(config)# controller E1 0/0/4	Specifies the controller interface on which you want to enable IMA.
Step 5	clock source internal Example: Router(config-controller)# clock source internal	Sets the clock source to internal.
Step 6	ima group group-number [scrambling-payload] Example: Router(config-controller)# ima-group 0	Assigns the interface to an IMA group, and set the scrambling-payload parameter to randomize the ATM cell payload frames. This command assigns the interface to IMA group 0. <p>Note This command automatically creates an ATM0/IMAx interface.</p> <p>Note To add another member link, repeat Step 3 to Step 6.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	exit Example: Router(config-controller)# exit	Exits the controller interface.
Step 8	interface ATM slot/subslot/ IMA group-number Example: Router(config-if)# interface atm0/1/ima0	Specify the slot location and port of IMA interface group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>slot</i>—The location of the ATM IMA interface module. • <i>group-number</i>—The IMA group. <p>Note To explicitly configure the IMA group ID for the IMA interface, use the optional ima group-id command. You cannot configure the same IMA group ID on two different IMA interfaces; therefore, if you configure an IMA group ID with the system-selected default ID already configured on an IMA interface, the system toggles the IMA interface to make the user-configured IMA group ID the effective IMA group ID. The system toggles the original IMA interface to select a different IMA group ID.</p>
Step 9	no ip address Example: Router(config-if)# no ip address	Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.
Step 10	atm bandwidth dynamic Example: Router(config-if)# atm bandwidth dynamic	Specifies the ATM bandwidth as dynamic.
Step 11	no atm ilmi-keepalive Example: Router(config-if)# no atm ilmi-keepalive	Disables the Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI) keepalive parameters. <p>Note ILMI is <i>not</i> supported starting with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.15 on the router.</p>
Step 12	exit Example: Router(config)# exit	Exits configuration mode.

Configuring an ATM over MPLS Pseudowire

ATM over MPLS pseudowires allow you to encapsulate and transport ATM traffic across an MPLS network. This service allows you to deliver ATM services over an existing MPLS network.

The sections below describe how to configure transportation of service using ATM over MPLS:

Configuring the Controller

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> **enable**
2. Router# **configure terminal**
3. Router(config)# **card type e1 0 0**
4. Router(config)# **controller E1 0/4**
5. Router(config-controller)# **clock source internal**
6. Router(config-controller)# **ima-group 0**
7. Router(config)# **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.
Step 2	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config)# card type e1 0 0	Configures IMA on an E1 or T1 interface.
Step 4	Router(config)# controller E1 0/4	Specifies the controller interface on which you want to enable IMA.
Step 5	Router(config-controller)# clock source internal	Sets the clock source to internal.
Step 6	Router(config-controller)# ima-group 0	
Step 7	Router(config)# exit	Exits configuration mode.

Configuring an IMA Interface

If you want to use ATM IMA backhaul, follow these steps to configure the IMA interface.



Note You can create a maximum of 16 IMA groups on each T1/E1 interface module.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> **enable**
2. Router# **configure terminal**
3. Router(config-controller)# **interface atm0/1/ima0**
4. Router(config-if)# **no ip address**
5. Router(config-if)# **atm bandwidth dynamic**

6. Router(config-if)# **no atm ilmi-keepalive**
7. Router(config)# **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config-controller)# interface atm0/1/ima0	<p>Specifies the slot location and port of IMA interface group. The syntax is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>slot</i>—The slot location of the interface module. • <i>group-number</i>—The group number of the IMA group. <p>The example specifies the slot number as 0 and the group number as 0.</p> <p>Note o explicitly configure the IMA group ID for the IMA interface, you may use the optional ima group-id command. You cannot configure the same IMA group ID on two different IMA interfaces; therefore, if you configure an IMA group ID with the system-selected default ID already configured on an IMA interface, the system toggles the IMA interface to make the user-configured IMA group ID the effective IMA group ID. At the same, the system toggles the original IMA interface to select a different IMA group ID.</p>
Step 4	Router(config-if)# no ip address	Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.
Step 5	Router(config-if)# atm bandwidth dynamic	Specifies the ATM bandwidth as dynamic.
Step 6	Router(config-if)# no atm ilmi-keepalive	Disables the ILMI keepalive parameters.
Step 7	Router(config)# exit	<p>Exits configuration mode.</p> <p>For more information about configuring IMA groups, see the Configuring ATM IMA.</p>

Configuring the ATM over MPLS Pseudowire Interface

You can configure ATM over MPLS in several modes according to the needs of your network. Use the appropriate section according to the needs of your network. The sections below show configuration of ATM over MPLS pseudowire types:



Note Release 15.1(1)MR does not support N-to-1 VCC Cell Transport for mapping multiple PVCs, 1-to-1 VCC Cell Mode, or PVC mapping.



Note When creating IP routes for a pseudowire configuration, build a route from the xconnect address (LDP router-id or loopback address) to the next hop IP address, such as **ip route 30.30.30.2 255.255.255.255 1.2.3.4**.

Configuring 1-to-1 VCC Cell Transport Pseudowire

A 1-to-1 VCC cell transport pseudowire maps one ATM virtual channel connection (VCC) to a single pseudowire. Complete these steps to configure a 1-to-1 pseudowire.



Note Multiple 1-to-1 VCC pseudowire mapping on an interface is supported.

Mapping a Single PVC to a Pseudowire

To map a single PVC to an ATM over MPLS pseudowire, use the **xconnect** command at the PVC level. This configuration type uses AAL0 and AAL5 encapsulations. Complete these steps to map a single PVC to an ATM over MPLS pseudowire.



Note Release 15.1(1)MR does not support mapping multiple VCCs to a pseudowire.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> **enable**
2. Router# **configure terminal**
3. Router(config)# **interface atm0/1/ima0**
4. Router(config-if-atm)# **pvc 10/20 l2transport**
5. Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **encapsulation aal0**
6. Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **xconnect 10.0.0.1 40 encapsulation mpls**
7. Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc-xconn)# **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.
Step 2	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config)# interface atm0/1/ima0	Configures the ATM IMA interface.
Step 4	Router(config-if-atm)# pvc 10/20 l2transport	Defines a PVC. Use the l2transport keyword to configure the PVC as a layer 2 virtual circuit.
Step 5	Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# encapsulation aal0	Defines the encapsulation type for the PVC. The default encapsulation type for the PVC is AAL5.
Step 6	Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# xconnect 10.0.0.1 40 encapsulation mpls	Binds an attachment circuit to the ATM IMA interface to create a pseudowire. This example creates a pseudowire by binding PVC 40 to the remote peer 10.0.0.1.
Step 7	Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvp-xconn)# end	Exits configuration mode.

Configuring N-to-1 VCC Cell Transport Pseudowire

An N-to-1 VCC cell transport pseudowire maps one or more ATM virtual channel connections (VCCs) to a single pseudowire. Complete these steps to configure an N-to-1 pseudowire.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> **enable**
2. Router# **configure terminal**
3. Router(config)# **interface atm0/1/1.1 multipoint**
4. Router(config-subif)# **xconnect 10.0.0.1 40 encapsulation mpls**
5. Router(config-subif-xconn)# **pvc 10/20 l2transport**
6. Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **pvc 0/41 l2transport**
7. Router (config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config)# interface atm0/1/1.1 multipoint	Configures the ATM multipoint interface.
Step 4	Router(config-subif)# xconnect 10.0.0.1 40 encapsulation mpls	Creates a pseudowire on an ATM interface. This example creates a pseudowire to the remote peer 10.0.0.1.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	Router(config-subif-xconn)# pvc 10/20 l2transport	Defines the first PVC 0/40 and maps it under the pseudowire created in Step 4. Use the l2transport keyword to configure the PVC as a layer 2 virtual circuit.
Step 6	Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# pvc 0/41 l2transport	Defines the second PVC 0/41 and maps it under the pseudowire created in Step 4. Use the l2transport keyword to configure the PVC as a layer 2 virtual circuit.
Step 7	Router (config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# end	Exits configuration mode.

Configuring 1-to-1 VPC Cell Transport

A 1-to-1 VPC cell transport pseudowire maps one or more virtual path connections (VPCs) to a single pseudowire. While the configuration is similar to 1-to-1 VPC cell mode, this transport method uses the 1-to-1 VPC pseudowire protocol and format defined in RFCs 4717 and 4446. Complete these steps to configure a 1-to-1 VPC pseudowire.



Note Multiple 1-to-1 VCC pseudowire mapping on an interface is supported.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> **enable**
2. Router# **configure terminal**
3. Router(config)# **interface atm0/1/ima0**
4. Router(config-if-atm)# **atm pvp 10 l2transport**
5. Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvp)# **xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 encapsulation mpls**
6. Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-xconn)# **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config)# interface atm0/1/ima0	Configures the ATM IMA interface.
Step 4	Router(config-if-atm)# atm pvp 10 l2transport	Maps a PVP to a pseudowire.
Step 5	Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvp)# xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 encapsulation mpls	Binds an attachment circuit to the ATM IMA interface to create a pseudowire. This example creates a pseudowire by binding the ATM circuit 305 to the remote peer 30.30.30.2.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvp-xconn)# end	Exits the configuration mode.

Configuring ATM AAL5 SDU VCC Transport

An ATM AAL5 SDU VCC transport pseudowire maps a single ATM PVC to another ATM PVC.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Device> **enable**
2. Device# **configure terminal**
3. Device(config)# **interface atm 0/1/ima0**
4. Device(config-if)# **pvc 0/12 l2transport**
5. Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **encapsulation aal5**
6. Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **xconnect 25.25.25.25 125 encapsulation mpls**
7. Device(config)# **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Device(config)# interface atm 0/1/ima0	Configures the ATM IMA interface.
Step 4	Device(config-if)# pvc 0/12 l2transport	Configures a PVC and specifies a VCI or VPI.
Step 5	Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# encapsulation aal5	Sets the PVC encapsulation type to AAL5. <p>Note You must use the AAL5 encapsulation for this transport type.</p>
Step 6	Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# xconnect 25.25.25.25 125 encapsulation mpls	Binds an attachment circuit to the ATM IMA interface to create a pseudowire. This example creates a pseudowire by binding the ATM circuit 125 to the remote peer 25.25.25.25.
Step 7	Device(config)# exit	Exits configuration mode.

Configuring Cell Packing (Optional)

You can apply the following optional configurations to a pseudowire link.

Cell packing allows you to improve the efficiency of ATM-to-MPLS conversion by packing multiple ATM cells into a single MPLS packet.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Device> **enable**
2. Device# **configure terminal**
3. Device(config)# **int atm1/0/1.1**
4. Device(config-if)# **atm mcpt-timers 1000 2000 3000**
5. Device(config)# **pvc 0/11 l2transport**
6. Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **encapsulation aal0**
7. Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **cell-packing 20 mcpt-timer 3**
8. Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	Device(config)# int atm1/0/1.1	Configures the ATM interface.
Step 4	Device(config-if)# atm mcpt-timers 1000 2000 3000	Defines the three Maximum Cell Packing Timeout (MCPT) timers under an ATM interface. The three independent MCPT timers specify a wait time before forwarding a packet.
Step 5	Device(config)# pvc 0/11 l2transport	
Step 6	Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# encapsulation aal0	
Step 7	Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# cell-packing 20 mcpt-timer 3	Specifies the maximum number of cells in PW cell pack and the cell packing timer that the Cisco ASR 903 Series Router uses. This example specifies 20 cells per pack and the third MCPT timer.
Step 8	Device(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# end	Exits the configuration mode.

Example: ATM IMA Configuration

The following example shows how to add a T1/E1 interface to an ATM IMA group as a part of an ATM over MPLS pseudowire configuration. For more information about how to configure pseudowires, see [Configuring Pseudowire](#)



Note This section displays a partial configuration intended to demonstrate a specific feature.

```
controller t1 0/0/0
ima-group 0
```

```

clock source line

interface atm 0/0/ima0.1 point-to-point
 pvc 1/33 l2transport
  encapsulation aal0
  xconnect 10.0.0.1 33 encapsulation mpls

```

Example: ATM over MPLS

VC Mode for Cell Packing Configuration

CE 1 Configuration

```

interface Gig 1/1/0
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface Gig 0/1/0
ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface ATM4/2/4
no shut
exit
!
interface ATM 1/1/4.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap
!
ip route 30.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.2

```

CE 2 Configuration

```

interface Gig 1/0/1
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface Gig 0/1/1
ip address 30.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface ATM6/2/1
no shut

!
interface ATM 1/0/1.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap

!
ip route 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.1

```

PE 1 Configuration

```

interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.3 255.255.255.255

!

```

```
interface ATM 0/0/1
no shut

!
interface ATM 0/0/1
atm mcpt-timers 150 1000 4095

interface ATM 0/0/0.10 point
pvc 20/101 l2transport
encapsulation aal0
cell-packing 20 mcpt-timer 1
xconnect 192.168.37.2 100 encapsulation mpls

!
interface Gig 0/1/0
no shut
ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.0.0
mpls ip

!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart

router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf
```

PE 2 Configuration

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface ATM 0/1/1
no shut

!
interface ATM 0/1/1
atm mcpt-timers 150 1000 4095

interface ATM 0/1/1.10 point
pvc 20/101 l2transport
encapsulation aal0
cell-packing 20 mcpt-timer 1
xconnect 192.168.37.3 100 encapsulation mpls

!
interface Gig 1/1
no shut
ip address 40.1.1.2 255.255.0.0
mpls ip

!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart

router ospf 1
```

```

network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf

```

VP Mode for Cell Packing Configuration

CE 1 Configuration

```

interface Gig 0/1/0
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface Gig 0/1/0
ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface ATM4/2/4

!
interface ATM 0/1/4.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap
!
ip route 30.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.2

```

CE 2 Configuration

```

!
interface Gig 1/1
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface Gig 1/1
ip address 30.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface ATM6/2/1
no shut

!
interface ATM 1/0/1.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap

!
ip route 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.1

```

PE 1 Configuration

```

interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.3 255.255.255.255

!
interface ATM 0/0/0
no shut

!
interface ATM 0/0/0
atm mcpt-timers 150 1000 4095

```

```
interface ATM 0/0/0.50 multipoint
atm pvp 20 l2transport
cell-packing 10 mcpt-timer 1
xconnect 192.168.37.2 100 encapsulation mpls
```

```
!
interface Gig 0/1/0
no shut
ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.0.0
mpls ip
```

```
!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart
```

```
router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf
```

PE 2 Configuration

```
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.2 255.255.255.255
```

```
!
interface ATM 0/1/1
no shut
```

```
!
interface ATM 0/1/1
atm mcpt-timers 150 1000 4095
```

```
interface ATM 0/1/1.50 multipoint
atm pvp 20 l2transport
cell-packing 10 mcpt-timer 1
xconnect 192.168.37.3 100 encapsulation mpls
```

```
!
interface Gig 1/1
no shut
ip address 40.1.1.2 255.255.0.0
mpls ip
```

```
!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart
```

```
router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf
```

VC Mode for Cell Relay Configuration

CE 1 Configuration

```
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/1/0
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface gigabitethernet 0/1/0
ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface ATM 1/0/4
!
interface ATM 1/0/4.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap
!
ip route 30.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.2
!
```

CE 2 Configuration

```
interface gigabitethernet 1/0
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface gigabitethernet 1/0
ip address 30.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface ATM6/2/1
!
interface ATM 1/0/1.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap
!
ip route 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.1
```

PE 1 Configuration

```
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface ATM0/0/0
!

interface ATM 0/0/0.10 point
pvc 20/101 l2transport
encapsulation aal0
xconnect 192.168.37.2 100 encapsulation mpls
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/1/0
ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.0.0
mpls ip

!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
```



```

mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart

router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf

```

PE 2 Configuration

```

!
interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface ATM 0/1/1
!
interface ATM 0/1/1.10 point
pvc 20/101 l2transport
encapsulation aal0
xconnect 192.168.37.3 100 encapsulation mpls

!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0
ip address 40.1.1.2 255.255.0.0
mpls ip
!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart

router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf

```

VP Mode for Cell Relay Configuration

CE 1 Configuration

```

!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface gigabitethernet 1/1/0
ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface ATM 1/0/4
!
interface ATM 1/0/4.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap
!
ip route 30.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.2

```

CE 2 Configuration

```

!
```

```

interface gigabitethernet 1/0
no negotiation auto
load-interval 30

interface gigabitethernet 1/0
ip address 30.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface ATM 1/0/1
!
interface ATM 1/0/1.10 point
ip address 50.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
pvc 20/101
encapsulation aal5snap
!
ip route 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 50.1.1.1

```

PE 1 Configuration

```

interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.3 255.255.255.255
!
!
interface ATM 0/0/0

interface ATM 0/0/0.50 multipoint
atm pvp 20 l2transport
xconnect 192.168.37.2 100 encapsulation mpls
!
interface gigabitethernet 0/1/0
ip address 40.1.1.1 255.255.0.0
mpls ip

!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
mpls ldp graceful-restart

router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf

```

PE 2 Configuration

```

interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.37.2 255.255.255.255
!
!
interface ATM 1/0/1

interface ATM 1/0/1.50 multipoint
atm pvp 20 l2transport
xconnect 192.168.37.3 100 encapsulation mpls
!
interface gigabitethernet 1/1
ip address 40.1.1.2 255.255.0.0
mpls ip

!
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force

```

```

mpls ldp graceful-restart

router ospf 1
network 40.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
nsf

```

Configuring ATM AAL5 over MPLS Pseudowire on a Sonet Controller

This section describes how to configure the ATM adaptation layer 5 (AAL5) over Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) pseudowire on a Sonet controller.

To configure ATM AAL5 over MPLS on a SONET controller, use the following commands beginning privileged EXEC mode:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **controller sonet** *slot/subslot/port*
3. **framing sdh**
4. Router(config-controller)# **aug mapping au-4**
5. **au-4** *au-4-number* **tug-3** *tug-3-number*
6. **tug-2** *tug-2-number* **e1** *e1-line-number* **atm**
7. **exit**
8. **interface atm** *slot/subslot/port.sts-1/vtg/t1.subpoint* **point-to-point**
9. **pvc** *vpi/vci* **l2transport**
10. **encapsulation aal5**
11. **xconnect** *remote-pe-loopback ip vcid* **encapsulation mpls**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode from the terminal.
Step 2	controller sonet <i>slot/subslot/port</i> Example: Device(config)# controller sonet <i>0/1/0</i>	Enters controller configuration mode to configure the SONET controller.
Step 3	framing sdh	Specifies the framing type as Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH).
Step 4	Router(config-controller)# aug mapping au-4	Configures the AUG to be derived from AU-4.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	au-4 <i>au-4-number</i> tug-3 <i>tug-3-number</i> Example: Device(config-controller)# au-4 1 tug-3 1	Specifies the Administrative Unit type 4 (AU-4) and Tributary Unit group type 3 (TUG-3) numbers.
Step 6	tug-2 <i>tug-2-number</i> e1 <i>e1-line-number</i> atm Example: Device(config-ctrlr-tug3)# tug-2 1 e1 1 atm	Creates an ATM group for the AU-4
Step 7	exit	Exits to global configuration mode.
Step 8	interface atm <i>slot/subslot/port.sts-1/vtg/t1.subpoint</i> . point-to-point Example: Device(config)# interface atm 0/0/0.1/1/1/1.2 point-to-point	Enters subinterface configuration mode pertaining to the specified subinterface and specifies a point-to-point subinterface.
Step 9	pvc <i>vpi/vci</i> l2transport Example: Device(config-subif)# pvc 10/100 l2transport	Creates an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and enters Layer 2 transport ATM virtual circuit configuration submode.
Step 10	encapsulation aal5	Specifies ATM AAL5 encapsulation for the PVC.
Step 11	xconnect <i>remote-pe-loopback ip vcid</i> encapsulation mpls Example: Device(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# xconnect 203.0.113.5 501 encapsulation mpls	Binds the attachment circuit to a pseudowire VC.

Configuring ATM AAL5 over MPLS Pseudowire on T1 Controller

This section describes how to configure the ATM adaptation layer 5 (AAL5) over Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) pseudowire on a T1 controller.

To configure ATM AAL5 over MPLS on a T1 controller, use the following commands beginning privileged EXEC mode:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router# **configure terminal**
2. Router(config)# **controller t1** *slot/subslot/port*
3. Router(config-controller)# **atm**
4. Router(config)# **interface atm** *slot/subslot/port* **point-to-point**
5. Router(config-subif)# **pvc** *vpi/vci* **l2transport**
6. Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **encapsulation aal5**
7. Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **xconnect** *peer-router-id vcid* **encapsulation mpls**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode from the terminal.
Step 2	Router(config)# controller t1 slot/subslot/port Example: Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0	Enters the controller configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config-controller)# atm	Configures the T1 interface for ATM.
Step 4	Router(config)# interface atm slot/subslot/port point-to-point Example: Router(config)# interface atm 0/1/0.10 point-to-point	Configures a subinterface and point-to-point as the interface type.
Step 5	Router(config-subif)# pvc vpi/vci l2transport Example: Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100 l2transport	Creates an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and enters Layer 2 transport ATM virtual circuit configuration submode.
Step 6	Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# encapsulation aal5	Specifies ATM AAL5 encapsulation for the PVC.
Step 7	Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# xconnect peer-router-id vcid encapsulation mpls Example: Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# xconnect 203.0.113.5 501 encapsulation mpls	Binds the attachment circuit to a pseudowire VC.

Configuring Service Classes on a PVC

This section describes how to configure different classes of service on a PVC.

To configure the configure different classes of service on a PVC, use the following commands beginning privileged EXEC mode:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router# **configure terminal**
2. Router(config)# **controller t1 slot/subslot/port**
3. Router(config-controller)# **atm**
4. Router(config)# **interface atm slot/subslot/port point-to-point**
5. Router(config-subif)# **pvc vpi/vci l2transport**
6. Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# **{cbr | ubr | ubr+ | vbr-nrt | vbr-rt}**

- Constant Bit Rate (CBR)—The CBR service class is designed for ATM virtual circuits (VCs) that need a static amount of bandwidth that is continuously available for the duration of the active connection.
- Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR)—This is a service class where the network management makes no Quality of Service (QoS) commitment. It models the best-effort service that the Internet normally provides and is suitable for applications tolerant to delay and does not require real-time responses.
- Unspecified Bit Rate Plus—UBR+ supports a zero committed information rate (CIR) with infinite burst capabilities up to an entire T1. It allows any available network bandwidth to be continuously usable by any data application.
- Variable Bit Rate Non-Real Time VBR-nrt service class is used in order to transmit non-real-time applications that are bursty in nature.
- Variable Bit Rate Real Time—VBR-rt service class is used in order to transmit real-time data that is sensitive to time delays.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode from the terminal.
Step 2	Router(config)# controller t1 slot/subslot/port Example: Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0	Enters the controller configuration mode.
Step 3	Router(config-controller)# atm	Configures the T1 interface for ATM.
Step 4	Router(config)# interface atm slot/subslot/port point-to-point Example: Router(config)# interface atm 0/1/0.10 point-to-point	Configures a subinterface and point-to-point as the interface type.
Step 5	Router(config-subif)# pvc vpi/vci l2transport Example: Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100 l2transport	Creates an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and enters Layer 2 transport ATM virtual circuit configuration submode.
Step 6	Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc)# { cbr ubr ubr+ vbr-nrt vbr-rt } <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant Bit Rate (CBR)—The CBR service class is designed for ATM virtual circuits (VCs) that need a static amount of bandwidth that is continuously available for the duration of the active connection. • Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR)—This is a service class where the network management makes no Quality of Service (QoS) commitment. It models the best-effort service that the Internet normally provides and is suitable for applications tolerant to delay and does not require real-time responses. 	Configures a service class on a PVC. These are the available options:

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified Bit Rate Plus—UBR+ supports a zero committed information rate (CIR) with infinite burst capabilities up to an entire T1. It allows any available network bandwidth to be continuously usable by any data application. • Variable Bit Rate Non-Real Time VBR-nrt service class is used in order to transmit non-real-time applications that are bursty in nature. • Variable Bit Rate Real Time—VBR-rt service class is used in order to transmit real-time data that is sensitive to time delays. <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(cfg-if-atm-l2trans-pvc) # cbr</pre>	

Configuring ATM AAL5 L3 Termination on a SONET Controller

This section describes how to configure the ATM AAL5 layer 3 termination on a SONET controller. This allows the use of multiple protocols over the same VC.

To configure the ATM AAL5 layer 3 termination on a SONET controller, use the following commands beginning privileged EXEC mode:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router# **configure terminal**
2. Router(config)# **controller sonet slot/subslot/port**
3. Router(config-controller)# **framing sdh**
4. Router(config-controller)# **aug mapping au-4**
5. Router(config-controller)# **au-4 au-4-number tug-3 tug-3-number**
6. Router(config-ctrlr-tug3)# **tug-2 tug-2-number e1 e1-line-number atm**
7. **exit**
8. Do one of the following:
 - Router(config)# **interface atm interface-path-id point-to-point**
 - Router(config)# **interface atm port.port-adapter.subinterface-numberinterface-path-id.subinterface point-to-point**
9. Router(config-subif)# **ip address ip-address subnet-mask**
10. Router(config-subif)# **pvc vpi/vci**
11. Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# **encapsulation aal5snap**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode from the terminal.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	Router(config)# controller sonet <i>slot/subslot/port</i> Example: Router (config) # controller sonet 0/1/0	Enters controller configuration mode to configure the SONET controller.
Step 3	Router(config-controller)# framing sdh	Specifies the framing type as Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH).
Step 4	Router(config-controller)# aug mapping au-4	Configures the AUG to be derived from AU-4.
Step 5	Router(config-controller)# au-4 <i>au-4-number</i> tug-3 <i>tug-3-number</i> Example: Router (config-controller) # au-4 1 tug-3 1	Specifies the Administrative Unit type 4 (AU-4) and Tributary Unit group type 3 (TUG-3) numbers.
Step 6	Router(config-ctrlr-tug3)# tug-2 <i>tug-2-number</i> e1 <i>e1-line-number</i> atm Example: Router (config-ctrlr-tug3) # tug-2 1 e1 1 atm	Creates an ATM group for the AU-4
Step 7	exit	Exits to global configuration mode.
Step 8	Do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Router(config)# interface atm <i>interface-path-id</i> point-to-point • Router(config)# interface atm <i>port,port-adapter:subinterface-numberinterface-path-id.subinterface</i> point-to-point Example: Router (config) # interface atm 0/0/0.1/1/1/1 point-to-point Router (config) # interface atm 0/0/0.1/1/1/1.2 point-to-point	Specifies the ATM interface using the appropriate format of the interface atm command. You can configure a port or a subport.
Step 9	Router(config-subif)# ip address <i>ip-address subnet-mask</i> Example: Router (config-subif) # ip address 203.0.113.2 255.255.255.0	Configures an IP address to the ATM interface.
Step 10	Router(config-subif)# pvc <i>vpi/vci</i> Example: pvc 10/100	Creates an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC).
Step 11	Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap	Specifies ATM AAL5 encapsulation for the PVC.

Configuring ATM AAL5 Layer 3 Termination on a T1 Controller

This section describes how to configure the ATM AAL5 layer 3 termination on a T1 controller. This feature enables the Cisco ASR 903 router to process the ATM packets so that the ATM packets can terminate at the router.

To configure the ATM AAL5 layer 3 termination on a T1 controller, use the following commands beginning privileged EXEC mode:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router# **configure terminal**
2. Router(config)# **controller t1 slot/subslot/port**
3. Router(config-controller)# **atm**
4. **exit**
5. Do one of the following:
 - Router(config)# **interface atm slot/subslot/port.subinterface point-to-point**
 - Router(config)# **interface atm slot/subslot/port**
6. Router(config-subif)# **ip address ip-address subnet-mask**
7. Router(config-subif)# **pvc vpi/vci**
8. Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# **encapsulation aal5snap**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode from the terminal.
Step 2	Router(config)# controller t1 slot/subslot/port Example: Router(config)# controller t1 0/1/0	Enters the controller configuration mode and configures the t1 controller.
Step 3	Router(config-controller)# atm	Configures the T1 interface for ATM.
Step 4	exit	Exits to global configuration mode.
Step 5	Do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Router(config)# interface atm slot/subslot/port.subinterface point-to-point • Router(config)# interface atm slot/subslot/port Example: Router(config)# interface atm 0/1/0.10 point-to-point Router(config)# interface atm 0/1/1 point-to-point	Specifies the ATM interface using the appropriate format of the interface atm command. You can configure a port or a subport.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	Router(config-subif)# ip address <i>ip-address subnet-mask</i> Example: ip address 203.0.113.1 255.255.255.0	Configures an IP address to the ATM interface.
Step 7	Router(config-subif)# pvc <i>vpi/vci</i> Example: Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/100	Creates an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC).
Step 8	Router(cfg-if-atm-vc)# encapsulation aal5snap	Specifies ATM AAL5 encapsulation for the PVC.

Example QoS Exp Marking on ATM Layer 2 Interfaces

This section provides examples for configuring QoS Exp Marking on ATM Layer 2 Interfaces.

Example Configuring QoS Exp Marking on PVC Pseudowire

The following example shows how to configure QoS Exp Marking on PVC Pseudowire.

```
Policy-map mark_exp_5
class class-default
set mpls exp imposition 5
interface atm 0/1/1 point-to-point
pvc 10/100 l2transport
xconnect 10.0.0.1 200 encapsulation mpls
service-policy input mark_exp_5
pvc 20/111 l2transport
xconnect 10.0.0.1 200 encapsulation mpls
service-policy input mark_exp_5
```

Example Configuring QoS Exp Marking on PVP Pseudowire

The following example shows how to configure QoS Exp Marking on PVP Pseudowire.

```
Policy-map mark_exp_5
class class-default
set mpls exp imposition 5
interface ATM0/1/2
atm pvp 10 l2 transport
xonnect 10.0.0.1 400 encapsulation mpls
service-policy input mark_exp_5
```

Example Configuring QoS Exp Marking on N:1 Pseudowire

The following example shows how to configure QoS Exp Marking on N:1 Pseudowire.

```
Policy-map mark_exp_5
class class-default
set mpls exp imposition 5
interface atm 0/3/2.1 multipoint
xconnect 11.1.1.1 400 encapsulation mpls
service-policy input mark_exp_5
pvc 10/122
pvc 120/122
```

PE Configuration Example Configuring Cell Packing

The following example shows how to configure Cell Packing.

```
interface ATM0/4/11
no ip address
atm mcpt-timers 51150 51150 51150
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
end
interface ATM0/4/11.1 multipoint
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
cell-packing 28 mcpt-timer 1
xconnect 11.11.11.11 30 encapsulation mpls
pvc 20/10 l2transport
!
pvc 21/11 l2transport
!
pvc 22/12 l2transport
!
pvc 23/13 l2transport
!
pvc 24/14 l2transport
!
pvc 25/15 l2transport
!
pvc 26/16 l2transport
!
pvc 27/17 l2transport
```

