



Virtual Private LAN Services Commands

This module describes the commands used to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot Virtual Private LAN Services (VPLS).

For detailed information about virtual private network concepts, configuration tasks, and examples, refer to the *Virtual Private Configuration Guide*.

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action (VPLS)

To configure the bridge behavior when the number of learned MAC addresses reaches the MAC limit configured, use the **action** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

action {**flood**| **no-flood**| **shutdown**}

no action {**flood**| **no-flood**| **shutdown**}

Syntax Description

flood	Configures the action to flood all unknown unicast packets when the MAC limit is reached. If the action is set to flood, all unknown unicast packets, with unknown destinations addresses, are flooded over the bridge.
no-flood	Configures the action to no-flood so all unknown unicast packets are dropped when the MAC limit is reached. If the action is set to no-flood, all unknown unicast packets, with unknown destination addresses, are dropped.
shutdown	Stops forwarding when the MAC limit is reached. If the action is set to shutdown, all packets are dropped.

Command Default

No action is taken when the MAC address limit is reached.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **action** command to specify the type of action to be taken when the action is violated.

The configured action has no impact if the MAC limit has not been reached.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the bridge bar to flood all unknown unicast packets when the number of MAC addresses learned by the bridge reaches 10:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)#l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)#bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)#limit
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)#action flood
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)#maximum 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
limit (VPLS), on page 21	Sets the MAC address limit for action, maximum, and notification and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
maximum (VPLS), on page 25	Configures the specified action when the number of MAC addresses learned on a bridge is reached.
notification (VPLS), on page 33	Specifies the type of notification that is sent when the number of learned MAC addresses exceeds the configured limit.

aging (VPLS)

To enter the MAC aging configuration submode to set the aging parameters such as time and type, use the **aging** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To return to the default value for all parameters that are attached to this configuration submode, use the **no** form of this command.

aging

no aging

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

No defaults are attached to this parameter since it is used as a configuration submode. See defaults that are assigned to the [time \(VPLS\)](#), on page 66 and the [type \(VPLS\)](#), on page 68 parameters.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **aging** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC aging configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enter MAC aging configuration submode and to set the MAC aging time to 120 seconds:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# aging
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-aging)# time 120
```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then assigns network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
time (VPLS), on page 66	Configures the maximum aging time.
type (VPLS), on page 68	Configures the type for MAC address aging.

bridge-domain (VPLS)

To establish a bridge domain and to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode, use the **bridge-domain** command in L2VPN bridge group configuration mode. To return to a single bridge domain, use the **no** form of this command.

bridge-domain *bridge-domain-name*

no bridge-domain *bridge-domain-name*

Syntax Description

bridge-domain-name

Name of the bridge domain.

Note The maximum number of characters that can be specified in the bridge domain name is 27.

Command Default

The default value is a single bridge domain.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group configuration

Command History

Release

Modification

Release 3.7.0

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **bridge-domain** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID

Operations

l2vpn

read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a bridge domain:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

bridge group (VPLS)

To create a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain, use the **bridge group** command in L2VPN configuration mode. To remove all the bridge domains that are created under this bridge group and to remove all network interfaces that are assigned under this bridge group, use the **no** form of this command.

bridge group *bridge-group-name*

no bridge-group *bridge-group-name*

Syntax Description

<i>bridge-group-name</i>	Number of the bridge group to which the interface belongs.
--------------------------	--

Command Default

No bridge group is created.

Command Modes

L2VPN configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **bridge group** command to enter L2VPN bridge group configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows that bridge group 1 is assigned:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

clear l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS)

To clear the MAC addresses and to restart the bridge domains on the router, use the **clear l2vpn bridge-domain** command in EXEC mode.

```
clear l2vpn bridge-domain {all| bd-name name| group group}
```

Syntax Description		
all		Clears and restarts all the bridge domains on the router.
bd-name <i>name</i>		Clears and restarts the specified bridge domain. The <i>name</i> argument specifies the name of the bridge-domain.
group <i>group</i>		Clears and restarts all the bridge domains that are part of the bridge group.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

This is the method that allows a bridge to forward again after it was put in Shutdown state as a result of exceeding the configured MAC limit.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to clear all the MAC addresses and to restart all the bridge domains on the router:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# clear l2vpn bridge-domain all
```

clear l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS)**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 41	Display information for the bridge ports such as attachment circuits and pseudowires for the specific bridge domains.

flooding disable

To configure flooding for traffic at the bridge domain level or at the bridge port level, use the **flooding disable** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To return the bridge to normal flooding behavior when all unknown unicast packets, all broadcast packets, and all multicast packets are flooded over all other bridge domain network interfaces, use the **no** form of this command.

flooding disable

no flooding disable

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

The default behavior is that packets are flooded when their destination MAC address is not found.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **flooding disable** command to override the parent bridge configuration.

By default, bridge ports inherit the flooding behavior of the bridge domain.

When flooding is disabled, all unknown unicast packets, all broadcast packets, and all multicast packets are discarded.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to disable flooding on the bridge domain called bar:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# flooding disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mtu (VPLS), on page 29	Adjusts the maximum packet size or maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the bridge domain.

flooding unknown-unicast disable (VPLS)

To disable flooding of unknown unicast traffic at the bridge domain level or at the bridge port level, use the **flooding unknown-unicast disable** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To return the bridge to normal flooding behavior, use the **no** form of this command.

flooding unknown-unicast disable

no flooding unknown-unicast disable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default The default behavior is that packets are flooded when their destination MAC address is not found.

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **flooding unknown-unicast disable** command to override the parent bridge configuration.

By default, bridge ports inherit the flooding behavior of the bridge domain.

When flooding is disabled, all unknown unicast packets are discarded.

Use this command on Layer 2 interfaces. This command is not applicable on BVI interfaces.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable flooding on the bridge domain called bar:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# flooding unknown-unicast disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mtu (VPLS), on page 29	Adjusts the maximum packet size or maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the bridge domain.

interface (VPLS)

To add an interface to a bridge domain that allows packets to be forwarded and received from other interfaces that are part of the same bridge domain, use the **interface** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To remove an interface from a bridge domain, use the **no** form of this command.

interface *type interface-path-id*

no interface *type interface-path-id*

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain attachment circuit configuration mode. In addition, the **interface** command enters the interface configuration submode to configure parameters specific to the interface.

By default, an interface is not part of a bridge.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the bundle Ethernet interface as an attachment circuit:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1/0/9
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

learning disable (VPLS)

To override the MAC learning configuration of a parent bridge or to set the MAC learning configuration of a bridge, use the **learning disable** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

learning disable

no learning disable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default By default, learning is enabled on all bridge domains and all interfaces on that bridge inherits this behavior.

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When set, the **learning disable** command stops all MAC learning either on the specified interface or the bridge domain.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples In the following example, MAC learning is disabled on all ports in the bridge domain called bar, which is applied to all interfaces in the bridge unless the interface has its own MAC learning enable command.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# learning disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.

limit (VPLS)

To set the MAC address limit for action, maximum, and notification and to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode, use the **limit** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode. To remove all limits that were previously configured under the MAC configuration submodes, use the **no** form of this command.

limit

no limit

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **limit** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode. The **limit** command specifies that one syslog message is sent or a corresponding trap is generated with the MAC limit when the action is violated.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how the MAC limit for the bridge bar is set to 100 with an action of shutdown. After the configuration, the bridge stops all forwarding after 100 MAC addresses are learned. When this happens, a syslog message and an SNMP trap are created.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
```

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# limit
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)# maximum 100
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)# action shutdown
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)# notification both

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
action (VPLS), on page 3	Configures bridge behavior when the number of learned MAC addresses reaches the MAC limit configured.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
maximum (VPLS), on page 25	Configures the specified action when the number of MAC addresses learned on a bridge is reached.
notification (VPLS), on page 33	Specifies the type of notification that is sent when the number of learned MAC addresses exceeds the configured limit.

mac (VPLS)

To enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode, use the **mac** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To disable all configurations added under the MAC configuration submodes, use the **no** form of this command.

mac

no mac

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **mac** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aging (VPLS), on page 5	Enters the MAC aging configuration submode to set the aging parameters such as time and type.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
learning disable (VPLS), on page 19	Overrides the MAC learning configuration of a parent bridge or sets the MAC learning configuration of a bridge.
limit (VPLS), on page 21	Sets the MAC address limit for action, maximum, and notification and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode.
static-address (VPLS), on page 62	Adds static entries to the MAC address for filtering.
withdraw (VPLS), on page 72	Disables MAC address withdrawal for a specified bridge domain

maximum (VPLS)

To configure the specified action when the number of MAC addresses learned on a bridge is reached, use the **maximum** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

maximum *value*

no maximum *value*

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Maximum number of learned MAC addresses. The range is from 5 to 512000.
--------------	--

Command Default

The default maximum value is 4000.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The action can either be flood, no flood, or shutdown. Depending on the configuration, a syslog, an SNMP trap notification, or both are issued.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows when the number of MAC address learned on the bridge reaches 5000 and the bridge stops learning but continues flooding:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# limit
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)# maximum 5000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)# action no-flood
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
action (VPLS), on page 3	Configures bridge behavior when the number of learned MAC addresses reaches the MAC limit configured.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
limit (VPLS), on page 21	Sets the MAC address limit for action, maximum, and notification and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
notification (VPLS), on page 33	Specifies the type of notification that is sent when the number of learned MAC addresses exceeds the configured limit.

mpls static label (VPLS)

To configure the MPLS static labels and the static labels for the access pseudowire configuration, use the **mpls static label** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI pseudowire configuration mode. To assign the dynamic MPLS labels to either the virtual forwarding interface (VFI) pseudowire or the access pseudowire, use the **no** form of this command.

mpls static label local *value value* **remote** *value*

no mpls static label local *value value* **remote** *value*

Syntax Description

local <i>value</i>	Configures the local pseudowire label. Note Use the show mpls label range command to obtain the range for the local labels.
remote <i>value</i>	Configures the remote pseudowire label. Note The range of values for the remote labels depends on the label allocator of the remote router.

Command Default

By default, the router attempts to assign dynamic labels to the pseudowire.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain Access/VFI pseudowire configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Ensure that both ends of the pseudowire have matching static labels.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the VFI pseudowire 10.1.1.2 with pseudowire ID of 1000 to use MPLS label 800 and remote MPLS label 500:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# vfi model
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi-pw)# mpls static label local 800 remote 500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
neighbor (VPLS), on page 31	Adds an access pseudowire port to a bridge domain or a pseudowire to a bridge virtual forwarding interface (VFI).
pw-class (VFI), on page 37	Configures the pseudowire class template name to use for the pseudowire.
vfi (VPLS), on page 70	Configures virtual forwarding interface (VFI) parameters.

mtu (VPLS)

To adjust the maximum packet size or maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the bridge domain, use the **mtu** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

mtu *bytes*

no mtu

Syntax Description

bytes MTU size, in bytes. The range is from 46 to 65535.

Command Default

The default MTU value is 1500.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Each interface has a default maximum packet size or MTU size. This number generally defaults to the largest size possible for that interface type. On serial interfaces, the MTU size varies, but cannot be set smaller than 64 bytes.

The MTU for the bridge domain includes only the payload of the packet. For example, a configured bridge MTU of 1500 allows tagged packets of 1518 bytes (6 bytes DA, 6 bytes SA, 2 bytes ethertype, or 4 bytes qtag).

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example specifies an MTU of 1000 bytes:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mtu 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
flooding disable, on page 13	Configures flooding for traffic at the bridge domain level or at the bridge port level.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

neighbor (VPLS)

To add an access pseudowire port to a bridge domain or a pseudowire to a bridge virtual forwarding interface (VFI), use the **neighbor** command in the appropriate L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration submode. To remove the pseudowire either from the bridge or from the VFI, use the **no** form of this command.

neighbor *A.B.C.D* **pw-id** *value*

no neighbor *A.B.C.D* **pw-id** *value*

Syntax Description

<i>A.B.C.D</i>	IP address of the cross-connect peer.
pw-id <i>value</i>	Configures the pseudowire ID and ID value. Range is 1 to 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration
L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **neighbor** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI pseudowire configuration mode. Alternatively, use the **neighbor** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain access pseudowire configuration mode.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an access pseudowire directly under a bridge domain in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode:

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

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-pw)#
```

The following example shows how to configure the parameters for any pseudowire in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI configuration mode:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# vfi v1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi-pw)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mpls static label (VPLS), on page 27	Configures the MPLS static labels and the static labels for the access pseudowire configuration.
pw-class (VFI), on page 37	Configures the pseudowire class template name to use for the pseudowire.
static-mac-address (VPLS), on page 64	Configures the static MAC address to associate a remote MAC address with a pseudowire or any other bridge interface.
vfi (VPLS), on page 70	Configures virtual forwarding interface (VFI) parameters.

notification (VPLS)

To specify the type of notification that is sent when the number of learned MAC addresses exceeds the configured limit, use the **notification** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration mode. To use the notification as only a syslog entry, use the **no** form of this command.

notification {both| none| trap}

no notification {both| none| trap}

Syntax Description

both	Sends syslog and trap notifications when the action is violated.
none	Specifies no notification.
trap	Sends trap notifications when the action is violated.

Command Default

By default, only a syslog message is sent when the number of learned MAC addresses reaches the maximum configured.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC limit configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

A syslog message and an SNMP trap is generated. Alternatively, an SNMP trap is generated. Finally, no notification is generated.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how both a syslog message and an SNMP trap are generated with the bridge bar and learns more MAC addresses than the configured limit:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# limit
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-limit)# notification both
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
action (VPLS), on page 3	Configures bridge behavior when the number of learned MAC addresses reaches the MAC limit configured.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
maximum (VPLS), on page 25	Configures the specified action when the number of MAC addresses learned on a bridge is reached.

port-down flush disable (VPLS)

To disable MAC flush when the bridge port is nonfunctional, use the **port-down flush disable** command in the L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to enable the MAC flush when the bridge port is nonfunctional.

port-down flush disable

no port-down flush disable

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.9.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

The **port-down flush disable** command disables the MAC flush when the bridge port is nonfunctional.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable MAC flush when the bridge port is nonfunctional:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# port-down flush disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
action (VPLS), on page 3	Configures bridge behavior when the number of learned MAC addresses reaches the MAC limit configured.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
maximum (VPLS), on page 25	Configures the specified action when the number of MAC addresses learned on a bridge is reached.
notification (VPLS), on page 33	Specifies the type of notification that is sent when the number of learned MAC addresses exceeds the configured limit.

pw-class (VFI)

To configure the pseudowire class template name to use for the pseudowire, use the **pw-class** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI pseudowire configuration mode. To delete the pseudowire class, use the **no** form of this command.

pw-class *class-name*

no pw-class *class-name*

Syntax Description	<i>class-name</i>	Pseudowire class name.
---------------------------	-------------------	------------------------

Command Default	None
------------------------	------

Command Modes	L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI pseudowire configuration
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
-------------------------	---

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to attach the pseudowire class to the pseudowire:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# vfi v1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi-pw)# pw-class canada
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mpls static label (VPLS), on page 27	Configures the MPLS static labels and the static labels for the access pseudowire configuration.
neighbor (VPLS), on page 31	Adds an access pseudowire port to a bridge domain or a pseudowire to a bridge virtual forwarding interface (VFI).
vfi (VPLS), on page 70	Configures virtual forwarding interface (VFI) parameters.

pw-status (L2VPN)

To enable status signaling on a pseudowire, use the **pw-status** command in L2VPN configuration submode. To disable the pseudowire status signaling, use the **no** form of this command.

pw-status

no pw-status

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default None

Command Modes L2VPN configuration submode

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 4.1.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Cisco IOS XR software provides two methods for signaling pseudowires (PW) status:

- Using Label Withdraw Message
The provider edge routers (PEs) send Label Mapping Message to their peers as soon as the pseudowire is configured and administratively enabled. The pseudowire label should not be withdrawn unless the pseudowire is administratively disabled or deleted.
- Using PW status TLV
The PEs use LDP pseudowire status TLV to indicate pseudowire status to their peers. The LDP pseudowire status TLV contains additional information compared to the Label Withdraw Message.



Note Unless pseudowire status TLV is explicitly enabled under L2VPN configuration, the default signaling method is Label Withdrawal.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to enable pseudowire status signaling on configured pseudowires:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure  
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn  
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# pw-status  
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

show l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS)

To display information for the bridge ports such as attachment circuits and pseudowires for the specific bridge domains, use the **show l2vpn bridge-domain** command in EXEC mode.

show l2vpn bridge-domain [**bd-name** *bridge-domain-name* | **brief** | **detail** | **group** *bridge-domain-group-name* | **interface** *type interface-path-id*] **neighbor** **IP-address** [**pw-id** *value* | **summary**]

Syntax Description

bd-name <i>bridge-domain-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the bridges by the bridge ID. The <i>bridge-domain-name</i> argument is used to name a bridge domain.
brief	(Optional) Displays brief information about the bridges.
detail	(Optional) Displays the output for the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) to indicate whether or not the MAC withdrawal feature is enabled and the number of MAC withdrawal messages that are sent or received from the pseudowire.
group <i>bridge-domain-group-name</i>	(Optional) Displays filter information on the bridge-domain group name. The <i>bridge-domain-group-name</i> argument is used to name the bridge domain group.
interface <i>type</i>	(Optional) Displays the filter information for the interface on the bridge domain. Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
neighbor <i>IP-address</i>	(Optional) Displays only the bridge domain that contains the pseudowires to match the filter for the neighbor. The <i>IP-address</i> argument is used to configure IP address of the neighbor.
pw-id <i>value</i>	(Optional) Displays the filter for the pseudowire ID. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
summary	(Optional) Displays the summary information for the bridge domain.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use commands of this module, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using any command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **interface** keyword to display only the bridge domain that contains the specified interface as an attachment circuit. In the sample output, only the attachment circuit matches the filter that is displayed. No pseudowires are displayed.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read

Examples

This is the sample output for **show l2vpn bridge-domain** command with VxLAN parameters configured:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain bd-name bg1_bd1 detail
Legend: pp = Partially Programmed.
Bridge group: bg1, bridge-domain: bg1_bd1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
  Coupled state: disabled
  MAC learning: enabled
  MAC withdraw: enabled
    MAC withdraw for Access PW: enabled
    MAC withdraw sent on: bridge port up
    MAC withdraw relaying (access to access): disabled
  Flooding:
    Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
    Unknown unicast: enabled
  MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
  MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
  MAC limit reached: no
  MAC port down flush: enabled
  MAC Secure: disabled, Logging: disabled
  Split Horizon Group: none
  Dynamic ARP Inspection: disabled, Logging: disabled
  IP Source Guard: disabled, Logging: disabled
  DHCPv4 snooping: disabled
  IGMP Snooping: enabled
  IGMP Snooping profile: none
  MLD Snooping profile: none
  Storm Control: disabled
  Bridge MTU: 1500
  MIB cvplsConfigIndex: 1
  Filter MAC addresses:
  P2MP PW: disabled
  Create time: 30/03/2015 22:25:38 (00:26:08 ago)
  No status change since creation
  ACs: 2 (2 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 0 (0 up), PBBs: 0 (0 up)
  List of ACs:
    AC: BV11, state is up
      Type Routed-Interface
      MTU 1514; XC ID 0x80000001; interworking none
      BVI MAC address:
```

```

    1000.4444.0001
AC: GigabitEthernet0/8/0/0.1, state is up
  Type VLAN; Num Ranges: 1
  Outer Tag: 1
  VLAN ranges: [1001, 1001]
  MTU 1508; XC ID 0x508000a; interworking none
  MAC learning: enabled
  Flooding:
    Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
    Unknown unicast: enabled
  MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
  MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
  MAC limit reached: no
  MAC port down flush: enabled
  MAC Secure: disabled, Logging: disabled
  Split Horizon Group: none
  Dynamic ARP Inspection: disabled, Logging: disabled
  IP Source Guard: disabled, Logging: disabled
  DHCPv4 snooping: disabled
  IGMP Snooping: enabled
  IGMP Snooping profile: none
  MLD Snooping profile: none
  Storm Control: bridge-domain policer
  Static MAC addresses:

  Storm control drop counters:
    packets: broadcast 0, multicast 0, unknown unicast 0
    bytes: broadcast 0, multicast 0, unknown unicast 0
  Dynamic ARP inspection drop counters:
    packets: 0, bytes: 0
  IP source guard drop counters:
    packets: 0, bytes: 0
List of VNIs:
  VNI 1, state is up
  XC ID 0x80000014
  Encap type VXLAN
  Overlay nve100, Source 1.1.1.1, Multicast Group 225.1.1.1, UDP Port 4789
  Anycast VTEP 100.1.1.1, Anycast Multicast Group 224.10.10.1
  MAC learning: enabled
  Flooding:
    Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
    Unknown unicast: enabled
  MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
  MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
  MAC limit reached: no
  MAC port down flush: enabled
  MAC Secure: disabled, Logging: disabled
  Split Horizon Group: none
  Dynamic ARP Inspection: disabled, Logging: disabled
  IP Source Guard: disabled, Logging: disabled
  DHCPv4 snooping: disabled
  IGMP Snooping: enabled
  IGMP Snooping profile: none
  MLD Snooping profile: none
  Storm Control: bridge-domain policer

List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI bg1_bdl_vfi (up)
  VFI Statistics:
    drops: illegal VLAN 0, illegal length 0

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

The following sample output shows information for the bridge ports such as attachment circuits and pseudowires for the specific bridge domains:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain

Bridge group: g1, bridge-domain: bdl, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
  Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog

```

show l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS)

```

Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 1 (1 up)
List of ACs:
  Gi0/1/0/0, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 2, MSTi: 0 (unprotected)
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI 1
    Neighbor 10.1.1.1 pw-id 1, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1: show l2vpn bridge-domain Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bridge group	Name of bridge domain group is displayed.
bridge-domain	Name of bridge domain is displayed.
id	ID assigned to this bridge domain is displayed.
state	Current state of the bridge domain is displayed.

The following example shows sample output for a bridge named bd1:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain bd-name bd1

Bridge group: g1, bridge-domain: bd1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 1 (1 up)
List of ACs:
  Gi0/1/0/0, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 2, MSTi: 0 (unprotected)
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI 1
    Neighbor 10.1.1.1 pw-id 1, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0

```

The following sample output shows brief information about the bridges:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain brief

Bridge Group/Bridge-Domain Name  ID      State      Num ACs/up  Num PWs/up
-----
g1/bd1                          0       up         1/1         1/1

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2: show l2vpn bridge-domain brief Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bridge Group/Bridge-Domain Name	Bridge domain group name followed by the bridge domain name are displayed.
ID	ID assigned to this bridge domain is displayed.
State	Current state of the bridge domain is displayed.

Field	Description
Num ACs/up	Total number of attachment circuits that are up in this bridge domain is displayed.
Num PWs/up	Total number of pseudowires that are up in this bridge domain is displayed. The count includes both VFI pseudowires and access pseudowires.

The following sample output shows detailed information:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain detail
```

```
Bridge group: g1, bridge-domain: bd1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
MAC learning: enabled
MAC withdraw: disabled
Flooding:
  Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
  Unknown unicast: enabled
MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
MAC limit reached: yes
Security: disabled
DHCPv4 snooping: disabled
MTU: 1500
Filter MAC addresses:
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 1 (1 up)
List of ACs:
  AC: GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0, state is up
  Type Ethernet
  MTU 1500; XC ID 0x2000001; interworking none; MSTi 0 (unprotected)
  MAC learning: enabled
  Flooding:
    Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
    Unknown unicast: enabled
  MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
  MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
  MAC limit reached: yes
  Security: disabled
  DHCPv4 snooping: disabled
  Static MAC addresses:
    0000.0000.0000
    0001.0002.0003
  Statistics:
    packet totals: receive 3919680,send 9328
    byte totals: receive 305735040,send 15022146
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI 1
  PW: neighbor 1.1.1.1, PW ID 1, state is up ( established )
  PW class mpls, XC ID 0xff000001
  Encapsulation MPLS, protocol LDP
  PW type Ethernet, control word disabled, interworking none
  PW backup disable delay 0 sec
  Sequencing not set
      MPLS          Local          Remote
  -----
  Label            16003          16003
  Group ID         0x0            0x0
  Interface        1              1
  MTU              1500          1500
  Control word     disabled       disabled
  PW type          Ethernet       Ethernet
  VCCV CV type     0x2            0x2
                  (LSP ping verification)
                  (LSP ping verification)
  VCCV CC type     0x2            0x2
```

show l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS)

```

                (router alert label)                (router alert label)
-----
Create time: 12/03/2008 14:03:00 (17:17:30 ago)
Last time status changed: 13/03/2008 05:57:58 (01:22:31 ago)
MAC withdraw message: send 0 receive 0
Static MAC addresses:
Statistics:
  packet totals: receive 3918814, send 3918024
  byte totals: receive 305667492, send 321277968
VFI Statistics:
  drops: illegal VLAN 0, illegal length 0

```

The following sample output shows that when a bridge operates in VPWS mode, the irrelevant information for MAC learning is suppressed:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain detail

Bridge group: foo_group, bridge-domain: foo_bd, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0
  VPWS Mode
  MTU: 1500
  ACs: 1 (0 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 2 (2 up)
  List of ACs:
    AC: GigabitEthernet0/5/1/4, state is admin down
      Type Ethernet      MTU 1500; XC ID 1; interworking none
      Static MAC addresses:
      Statistics:
        packet totals: receive 0, send 0
        byte totals: receive 0, send 0
  List of VFIs:
    VFI foo vfi
      PW: neighbor 1.1.1.1, PW ID 1, state is up ( established )
      PW class not set
      Encapsulation MPLS, protocol LDP
      PW type Ethernet, control word enabled, interworking none
      Sequencing not set
      MPLS
      -----
      Label          16001                                16001
      Group ID      unassigned                                unknown
      Interface     siva/vfi                                siva/vfi
      MTU           1500                                1500
      Control word  enabled                                enabled
      PW type       Ethernet                                Ethernet
      VCCV CV type  0x2                                0x2
                   (LSP ping verification)          (LSP ping verification)
      VCCV CC type  0x3                                0x3
                   (control word)                    (control word)
                   (router alert label)              (router alert label)
      -----
      Create time: 25/06/2007 05:29:42 (2w0d ago)
      Last time status changed: 27/06/2007 06:50:35 (1w5d ago)
      Static MAC addresses:
      PW: neighbor 1.1.1.1, PW ID 2, state is up ( established )
      PW class not set
      Encapsulation MPLS, protocol LDP
      PW type Ethernet, control word enabled, interworking none
      Sequencing not set
      MPLS
      -----
      Label          16002                                16002
      Group ID      unassigned                                unknown
      Interface     siva/vfi                                siva/vfi
      MTU           1500                                1500
      Control word  enabled                                enabled
      PW type       Ethernet                                Ethernet
      VCCV CV type  0x2                                0x2
                   (LSP ping verification)          (LSP ping verification)
      VCCV CC type  0x3                                0x3
                   (control word)                    (control word)
                   (router alert label)              (router alert label)
      -----
      Create time: 25/06/2007 05:29:42 (2w0d ago)

```

```

Last time status changed: 27/06/2007 06:50:35 (1w5d ago)
Static MAC addresses:
Statistics:
drops: illegal VLAN 0, illegal length 0

```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3: show l2vpn bridge-domain detail Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bridge group	Name of bridge domain group is displayed.
bridge-domain	Name of bridge domain is displayed.
ID	ID assigned to this bridge domain is displayed.
state	Current state of the bridge domain is displayed.
MSTi	ID for the Multiple Spanning Tree.

The following sample output shows filter information about the bridge-domain group named g1:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain group g1

Bridge group: g1, bridge-domain: bd1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 1 (1 up)
List of ACs:
  Gi0/1/0/0, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 2, MSTi: 0 (unprotected)
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI 1
    Neighbor 1.1.1.1 pw-id 1, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0

```

The following sample output shows display the filter information for the interface on the bridge domain:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain interface gigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0

Bridge group: g1, bridge-domain: bd1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 1 (1 up)
List of ACs:
  Gi0/1/0/0, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 2, MSTi: 0 (unprotected)

```

The following sample output shows that the bridge domain contains the pseudowires to match the filter for the neighbor:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain neighbor 1.1.1.1

Bridge group: g1, bridge-domain: bd1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 1 (1 up)
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI 1
    Neighbor 1.1.1.1 pw-id 1, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0

```

The following sample output shows the summary information for the bridge domain:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain summary

```

show l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS)

Number of groups: 1, bridge-domains: 1, Up: 1, Shutdown: 0
 Number of ACs: 1 Up: 1, Down: 0
 Number of PWs: 1 Up: 1, Down: 0

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4: show l2vpn bridge-domain summary Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Number of groups	Number of configured bridge domain groups is displayed.
bridge-domains	Number of configured bridge domains is displayed.
Shutdown	Number of bridge domains that are in Shutdown state is displayed.
Number of ACs	Number of attachment circuits that are in Up state and Down state are displayed.
Number of PWs	Number of pseudowires that are in Up state and Down state are displayed. This includes the VFI pseudowire and the access pseudowire.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 11	Clears the MAC addresses and restarts the bridge domains on the router.

show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain (VPLS)

To display information on the bridge that is used by the forwarding layer, use the **show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain** command in EXEC mode.

```
show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain [ bridge-domain-name ] {detail| hardware {egress| ingress}}
location node-id
```

Syntax Description

<i>bridge-domain-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a bridge domain.
detail	Displays all the detailed information on the attachment circuits and pseudowires.
hardware	Displays the hardware location entry.
egress	Reads information from the egress PSE.
ingress	Reads information from the ingress PSE.
location <i>node-id</i>	Displays the bridge-domain information for the specified location. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

For each bridge, you can display summary information about the number of bridge ports, number of MAC addresses, configured VXLANs and so forth.

The **detail** keyword displays detailed information on the attachment circuits and pseudowires, and is meant for field investigation by a specialized Cisco engineer.

**Note**

All bridge ports in the bridge domain on that line card are displayed. Therefore, if the bridge domain contains non-local bridge ports, those are displayed as well.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read

Examples

The following sample output shows bridge-domain information for location 0/1/CPU0:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain location 0/1/CPU0
Bridge-Domain Name          ID      Ports addr  Flooding Learning State
-----
g1:bd1

Bridge-domain name: g1:bd1, id: 0, state: up
MAC learning: enabled
Flooding:
  Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
  Unknown unicast: enabled
MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
MAC limit reached: yes
Security: disabled
DHCPv4 snooping: profile not known on this node
Bridge MTU: 1500 bytes
Number of bridge ports: 2
Number of MAC addresses: 65536
Multi-spanning tree instance: 0

GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0, state: oper up
Number of MAC: 32770
Sent(Packets/Bytes): 0/21838568
Received(Packets/Bytes): 5704781/444972918

Nbor 1.1.1.1 pw-id 1
Number of MAC: 32766
Sent(Packets/Bytes): 0/0
Received(Packets/Bytes): 5703987/444910986
0          2          65536 Enabled Enabled UP
```

The following sample output shows detailed information for hardware location 0/1/CPU0 from the egress pse:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router

Bridge-domain name: g1:bd1, id: 0, state: up
MAC learning: enabled
Flooding:
  Broadcast & Multicast: enabled
  Unknown unicast: enabled
MAC aging time: 300 s, Type: inactivity
MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
MAC limit reached: yes
Security: disabled
DHCPv4 snooping: profile not known on this node
Bridge MTU: 1500 bytes
Number of bridge ports: 2
Number of MAC addresses: 65536
Multi-spanning tree instance: 0
```

```

===== GSR HW Information =====
-----
SHG-TX rewrite details
-----
HW Rewrite 0 Detail :
-----
Rewrite HW Address : 0x00060000
packets 0 bytes 0
Raw data:
[ 0x04018180 04018190 040181a0 040181b0 ]
[ 0x04018170 00000000 80360000 000bfff4 ]
[ 0x00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]
-----
SHG-TX encap details
-----
outer_etype:          0
outer_vlan_id:        0
gather_profile:       0
inner_vlan_id:        0
so_l2_len_adjust:     0
-----
SHG-TX mgid details
-----
Base MGIDs for default mgid
base_mgid[0]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[1]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[2]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[3]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[4]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[5]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[6]:         0x0003ffff
base_mgid[7]:         0x0003ffff
MGID Entries for default mgid
oi[0]:                0
oq[0]:                16384
xc_id[0]:              1
mgid_idx[0]:          0x00000000
next_mgid[0]:         0x00000000
-----
VMR 0 Details
-----
vmrid: 0x5f002010
Value: 0xc0 0x00 0x1f 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff
Mask : 0x00 0x00 0x1f 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0xe0
Result 0x32003000
=====

GigabitEthernet0/1/0/0, state: oper up
Number of MAC: 32770
Sent (Packets/Bytes): 749/22989834
Received (Packets/Bytes): 5732104/447104112

===== GSR HW Information =====
-----
BP-TX-AC rewrite details
-----
BP is local

-----
BP L2 Uidb Details
-----
l2fwd_enabled:        true
plim_enabled:         true
l2fwd_type:           4
l2_ac_type:           0
xconn_id:             0

```

show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain (VPLS)

```

bridge_id:                0
shg_id:                   0
unicast flooding enabled:  0
multicast flooding enabled: 0
broadcast flooding enabled: 0
mac learning enabled:     0
Is AC Port mode?:        0
-----
HW Rewrite 0 Detail :
-----
Rewrite HW Address : 0x59eff314
packets 0 bytes 0
HFA Bits 0x0 gp 0 mtu 1580 (REW)
OI 0x3fffc OutputQ 0 Output-port 0x36 local_outputq 0x0
Raw data:
[ 0x00000000 0036062c 0003fffc 00000000 ]
[ 0x00000000 00000000 0d103600 00000010 ]
[ 0x00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 ]
-----
BP OI/OQ Details
-----
oi[0]:          0x00000000      oq[0]          16384
oi[1]:          0x00000000      oq[1]          65535
oi[2]:          0x00000000      oq[2]          65535
oi[3]:          0x00000000      oq[3]          65535
oi[4]:          0x00000000      oq[4]          65535
oi[5]:          0x00000000      oq[5]          65535
oi[6]:          0x00000000      oq[6]          65535
oi[7]:          0x00000000      oq[7]          65535
-----
Sram table entry details
-----
sram_data: 0xa000400c
=====

Nbor 1.1.1.1 pw-id 1
Number of MAC: 32766
Sent(Packets/Bytes): 0/0
Received(Packets/Bytes): 5731250/447037500
===== GSR HW Information =====

-----
BP-TX-AC rewrite details
-----
BP OI/OQ Details
-----
oi[0]:          0x00000000      oq[0]          65535
oi[1]:          0x00000000      oq[1]          65535
oi[2]:          0x00000000      oq[2]          65535
oi[3]:          0x00000000      oq[3]          65535
oi[4]:          0x00000000      oq[4]          65535
oi[5]:          0x00000000      oq[5]          65535
oi[6]:          0x00000000      oq[6]          65535
oi[7]:          0x00000000      oq[7]          65535
-----
BP Encap Info
-----
mac_length:      0
mac_string:
egress_slot:    2
num_tags:       1
tags:           {16001, }
if_handle:      0x03000500
=====

```

The following sample output shows the bridge-domain information for the specified location:

```

RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain g1:bd1 location 0/1/CPU0

Bridge-Domain Name          ID      Ports addr  Flooding Learning State

```

```
-----
g1:bd1                                0      2      65536  Enabled  Enabled  UP
-----
```

This table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5: show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bridge-Domain Name	Name of bridge domain is displayed.
Bridge ID	ID assigned to this bridge domain is displayed.
Ports	Number of ports that are part of this bridge domain is displayed.
MAC Addr	Number of MAC addresses that are learned on this bridge domain is displayed.
Flooding	Flooding of packets are displayed if they are enabled on this bridge domain.
Learning	Learning of MAC addresses are displayed if they are enabled on this bridge domain.
State	Current state of the bridge domain is displayed.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear l2vpn bridge-domain (VPLS) , on page 11	Clears the MAC addresses and restarts the bridge domains on the router.

show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address (VPLS)

To display the summary information for the MAC address, use the **show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address** command in EXEC mode.

```
show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain [ bridge-domain-name ] mac-address {MAC-address| detail|
hardware {egress| ingress}| interface type interface-path-id| neighbor address pw-id pw-id} location
node-id
```

Syntax Description

<i>bridge-domain-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a bridge domain.
<i>MAC-address</i>	MAC address.
detail	Displays detailed information for the MAC address.
hardware	Reads information from the hardware.
egress	Reads information from the egress PSE.
ingress	Reads information from the ingress PSE.
interface	Displays the match for the attachment circuit subinterface.
<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
<i>interface-path-id</i>	Physical interface or virtual interface. Note Use the show interfaces command to see a list of all interfaces currently configured on the router. For more information about the syntax for the router, use the question mark (?) online help function.
neighbor address	Displays the match for the neighbor IP address.
pw-id pw-id	Displays the match for the pseudowire ID.
location node-id	Displays the bridge-domain information for the MAC address of the specified location. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.
Release 3.7.2	This command was introduced.
Release 3.8.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read

Examples

The following sample output shows the specified location of the bridge-domain name g1:bd1 for the MAC address:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain g1:bd1 location 0/1/CPU0
Bridge-Domain Name      Bridge ID   Ports  MAC addr  Flooding Learning State
-----
g1:bd1                  0         2     65536   Enabled  Enabled  UP
```

The following sample output shows the list of MAC addresses that are learned on a specified bridge and summary information for the addresses:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address location 0/1/CPU0
Mac Address   Type      Learned from/Filtered on  LC learned Age
-----
0000.0000.0000 static   Gi0/1/0/0                N/A           N/A
0000.0001.0101 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0102 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0103 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0104 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0105 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0106 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0107 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0108 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0109 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.010a dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.010b dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.010c dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.010d dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.010e dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.010f dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0110 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0111 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
0000.0001.0112 dynamic  Gi0/1/0/0                0/1/CPU0     0d 0h 2m 22s
....
```

show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address (VPLS)

The following sample output shows the MAC address on a specified interface on a specified bridge:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain g1:bd1 mac-address 1.2.3 location 0/1/CPU0
```

Mac Address	Type	Learned from/Filtered on	LC learned	Age
0001.0002.0003	static	Gi0/1/0/0	N/A	N/A

The following sample output shows the hardware information from the egress pse:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain g1:bd1 mac-address hardware egress location 0/1/CPU0
```

Mac Address	Type	Learned from/Filtered on	LC learned	Age
0000.0000.0000	static	Gi0/1/0/0	N/A	N/A
0000.0001.0101	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0102	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0103	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0104	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0105	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0106	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0107	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0108	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0109	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.010a	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.010b	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.010c	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.010d	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.010e	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.010f	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0110	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0111	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0112	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0113	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
0000.0001.0114	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 24s
...				

The following sample output shows the MAC addresses that are learned on a specified pseudowire on a specified bridge:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address neighbor 1.1.1.1 pw-id 1 location 0/1/CPU0
```

Mac Address	Type	Learned from/Filtered on	LC learned	Age
0000.0003.0101	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0102	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0103	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0104	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0105	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0106	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0107	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0108	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0109	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.010a	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.010b	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.010c	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.010d	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.010e	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.010f	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0110	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0111	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0112	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0113	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0114	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
0000.0003.0115	dynamic	1.1.1.1, 1	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 0m 30s
...				

The following sample output shows the detailed information for MAC addresses that are learned on a specified interface and on specified bridge of a specified interface card. The sample output lists all the MAC addresses, the learned location, and the current age.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain g1:bd1 mac-address interface
gigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0 location 0/1/CPU0
```

Mac Address	Type	Learned from/Filtered on	LC learned	Age
0000.0000.0000	static	Gi0/1/0/0	N/A	N/A
0000.0001.0101	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0102	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0103	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0104	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0105	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0106	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0107	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0108	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0109	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.010a	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.010b	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.010c	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.010d	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.010e	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.010f	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0110	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0111	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0112	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0113	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s
0000.0001.0114	dynamic	Gi0/1/0/0	0/1/CPU0	0d 0h 2m 14s

Related Commands

Command	Description
show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain (VPLS) , on page 49	Displays information on the bridge that is used by the forwarding layer.

shutdown (Bridge Domain)

To shut down a bridge domain to bring the bridge and all attachment circuits and pseudowires under it to admin down state, use the **shutdown** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To re-enable the bridge domain, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default By default, the bridge is not shutdown.

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

When a bridge domain is disabled, all VFIs associated with the bridge domain are disabled. You can still attach or detach members to or from the bridge domain as well as the VFIs associated with the bridge domain.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable the bridge domain named bar:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.

shutdown (VFI)

To disable virtual forwarding interface (VFI), use the **shutdown** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI configuration mode. To re-enable VFI, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default By default, the VFI is not shutdown.

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to disable VFI:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# vfi v1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)# shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.

Command	Description
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mpls static label (VPLS), on page 27	Configures the MPLS static labels and the static labels for the access pseudowire configuration.
neighbor (VPLS), on page 31	Adds an access pseudowire port to a bridge domain or a pseudowire to a bridge virtual forwarding interface (VFI).

static-address (VPLS)

To add static entries to the MAC address for filtering, use the **static-address** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode. To remove entries profiled by the combination of a specified entry information, use the **no** form of this command.

static-address *MAC-address* **drop**

no static-address *MAC-address* **drop**

Syntax Description

<i>MAC-address</i>	Static MAC address that is used to filter on the bridge domain.
drop	Drops all traffic that is going to the configured MAC address.

Command Default

No static MAC address is configured.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to add static MAC entries in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode. This entry causes all packets with destination MAC address 1.1.1 to be dropped.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# static-address 1.1.1 drop
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.

static-mac-address (VPLS)

To configure the static MAC address to associate a remote MAC address with a pseudowire or any other bridge interface, use the **static-mac-address** command in the appropriate L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration submode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

static-mac-address *MAC-address*

no static-mac-address *MAC-address*

Syntax Description	<i>MAC-address</i>	Static address to add to the MAC address.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

Command Default	None
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Command Modes	L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI pseudowire configuration L2VPN bridge group bridge domain attachment circuit configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
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Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to associate a remote MAC address with a pseudowire:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# vfi model
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi-pw)# static-mac-address 1.1.1
```

The following example shows how to associate a GigabitEthernet interface from a bridge domain to static MAC address 1.1.1:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0/0
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# static-mac-address 1.1.1
```

The following example shows how to associate an access pseudowire to static MAC address 2.2.2:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 2000
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-pw)# static-mac-address 2.2.2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mpls static label (VPLS), on page 27	Configures the MPLS static labels and the static labels for the access pseudowire configuration.
neighbor (VPLS), on page 31	Adds an access pseudowire port to a bridge domain or a pseudowire to a bridge virtual forwarding interface (VFI).
vfi (VPLS), on page 70	Configures virtual forwarding interface (VFI) parameters.

time (VPLS)

To configure the maximum aging time, use the **time** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC aging configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

time *seconds*

no time *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	MAC address table entry maximum age. The range is from 300 to 30000 seconds. Aging time is counted from the last time that the switch saw the MAC address. The default value is 300 seconds.
----------------	--

Command Default

seconds: 300

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC aging configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

If no packets are received from the MAC address for the duration of the maximum aging time, the dynamic MAC entry previously learned is removed from the forwarding table.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to increase the maximum aging time to 600 seconds. After 600 seconds of inactivity from a MAC address, the MAC address is removed from the forwarding table.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# aging
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-aging)# time 600
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aging (VPLS), on page 5	Enters the MAC aging configuration submode to set the aging parameters such as time and type.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
type (VPLS), on page 68	Configures the type for MAC address aging.

type (VPLS)

To configure the type for MAC address aging, use the **type** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC aging configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

type {absolute| inactivity}

no type {absolute| inactivity}

Syntax Description

absolute	Configures the absolute aging type.
inactivity	Configures the inactivity aging type.

Command Default

By default, the inactivity type is configured.

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC aging configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

In general, the type is set to inactivity. With an inactivity type configuration, a MAC address is removed from the forwarding table after the MAC address is inactive for the configured aging time.

With an absolute type configuration, a MAC address is always removed from the forwarding table after the aging time has elapsed once it is initially learned.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the MAC address aging type to absolute for every member of the bridge domain named bar:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# aging
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac-aging)# type absolute
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aging (VPLS), on page 5	Enters the MAC aging configuration submode to set the aging parameters such as time and type.
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.
time (VPLS), on page 66	Configures the maximum aging time.

vfi (VPLS)

To configure virtual forwarding interface (VFI) parameters and to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI configuration mode, use the **vfi** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode. To remove all configurations that are made under the specified VFI, use the **no** form of this command.

vfi *vfi-name*

no vfi *vfi-name*

Syntax Description

<i>vfi-name</i>	Name of the specified virtual forwarding interface.
-----------------	---

Command Default

None

Command Modes

L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Use the **vfi** command to enter L2VPN bridge group bridge domain VFI configuration mode.

You cannot configure a pseudowire directly under a bridge domain. Therefore, a pseudowire must be configured under a VFI, which is configured under a bridge domain.

Task ID

Task ID	Operations
l2vpn	read, write

Examples

The following example shows how to create a VFI:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# vfi vl
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mpls static label (VPLS), on page 27	Configures the MPLS static labels and the static labels for the access pseudowire configuration.
neighbor (VPLS), on page 31	Adds an access pseudowire port to a bridge domain or a pseudowire to a bridge virtual forwarding interface (VFI).

withdraw (VPLS)

To enable MAC address withdrawal for a specified bridge domain, use the **withdraw** command in L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command

withdraw { **disable** }

no withdraw { **disable** }

Syntax Description	disable	Disables MAC address withdrawal.
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Command Default By default, MAC address withdrawal is enabled.

Command Modes L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	Release 3.7.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command, you must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes appropriate task IDs. If the user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Task ID	Task ID	Operations
	l2vpn	read, write

Examples The following example shows how to enable disable MAC withdrawal:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# withdraw disable
```

The following example shows how to disable sending MAC withdrawal messages to access pseudowires:

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bar
```

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# mac  
RP/0/0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-mac)# withdraw access-pw disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bridge-domain (VPLS), on page 7	Establishes a bridge domain, and enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain configuration mode.
bridge group (VPLS), on page 9	Creates a bridge group so that it can contain bridge domains and then to assign network interfaces to the bridge domain.
l2vpn	Enters L2VPN configuration mode.
mac (VPLS), on page 23	Enters L2VPN bridge group bridge domain MAC configuration mode.

