How to Configure Network Management Features on Cisco ASR 901

Configuring SNMP Support
Configuring Remote Network Management
Enabling Cisco Networking Services (CNS) and Zero-Touch Deployment
  Zero-Touch Deployment
  Image Download
Configuring a DHCP Server
Configuring a TFTP Server
  Creating a Bootstrap Configuration
  Enabling a TFTP Server on the Edge Router
Configuring the Cisco Configuration Engine

Configuration Examples
  Example: Configuring SNMP Support
  Example: Configuring Remote Network Management
  Example: Configuring a DHCP Server
  Example: Zero-touch Deployment
Alarm Port Monitoring
  External Alarm Port Monitoring
Enabling Alarms
  Enabling Syslogs
  Enabling SNMP Traps
  Verifying Alarm Configuration
Where to Go Next
Additional References

Feature Information for Monitoring and Managing the Cisco ASR 901 Router

CHAPTER 5

Using the Command-Line Interface
  Understanding Command Modes
  Understanding the Help System
  Understanding Abbreviated Commands
  Understanding no and default Forms of Commands
  Understanding CLI Error Messages
  Using Command History
    Changing the Command History Buffer Size
Recalling Commands 53
Disabling the Command History Feature 53
Using Editing Features 54
   Enabling and Disabling Editing Features 54
   Editing Commands through Keystrokes 54
   Editing Command Lines that Wrap 56
Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands 56
Accessing the CLI 57
   Accessing the CLI through a Console Connection or through Telnet 57
Saving Configuration Changes 57

CHAPTER 6
Software Upgrade 59
   Selecting a Cisco IOS Image 59
   Upgrading the Cisco IOS image 59
   Auto Upgrading the MCU 63
   Manually Upgrading the ROMMON 63
   Auto Upgrade of ROMMON 64

CHAPTER 7
Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces 65
   Configuring the Interface 65
   Setting the Speed and Duplex Mode 66
   Enabling the Interface 67
   Modifying MTU Size on the Interface 68
      Verifying the MTU Size 69
   MAC Flap Control 69
      Configuring MAC Flap Control 70
   Configuring a Combo Port 71
      Verifying the Media Type 72

CHAPTER 8
Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections 75
   Finding Feature Information 75
   Supported EVC Features 76
   Understanding EVC Features 76
      Ethernet Virtual Connections 76
CHAPTER 9  Configuring EtherChannels  115

Understanding How EtherChannels Work  115
   EtherChannel Feature Overview  115
Understanding How EtherChannels Are Configured  115
   EtherChannel Configuration Overview  116
Understanding Manual EtherChannel Configuration  116
   Understanding IEEE 802.3ad LACP EtherChannel Configuration  116
Understanding Port-Channel Interfaces  117
Understanding Load Balancing  118
EtherChannel Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions  118

Configuring Etherchannels  119
   Configuring Channel Groups  119
Configuring the LACP System Priority and System ID  120
   Configuring the LACP Transmit Rate  121
Verifying the LACP Transmit Rate  122
   Configuring EtherChannel Load Balancing  122
Modifying MTU Size on Port-Channel  123
   Verifying the MTU Size on Port-Channel  123
EVC On Port-Channel  124
   Restrictions for EVC EtherChannel  124
Configuring EVC on Port-Channel  124
   Verifying the Configuration  125
   Troubleshooting Scenarios for EVC on a Port-Channel  126

CHAPTER 10  Configuring Ethernet OAM  127

Understanding Ethernet CFM  128
   IP SLA Support for CFM  128
Configuring Ethernet CFM  128
   Default Ethernet CFM Configuration  128
   Ethernet CFM Configuration Restrictions and Guidelines  129
Configuring the CFM Domain  129
   Configuring Multi-UNI CFM MEPs in the Same VPN  133
   Configuration Examples for Multi-UNI CFM MEPs  136
Verification 137
Configuring Ethernet CFM Crosscheck 138
Configuring Static Remote MEP 139
Configuring a Port MEP 140
CFM with Hardware Offloading for G.8032 142
  Restrictions 143
  Configuring CFM with Hardware Offloading for G.8032 143
  Verifying the CFM Configuration with Hardware Offloading for G.8032 144
  Configuration Examples for CFM with Hardware Offloading for G.8032 145
Configuring SNMP Traps 146
Configuring IP SLA CFM Operation 147
Manually Configuring an IP SLA CFM Probe or Jitter Operation 147
  Configuring an IP SLA Operation with Endpoint Discovery 150
Configuring CFM over EFP with Cross Connect 152
  Configuring CFM over EFP Interface with Cross Connect 152
    Examples 154
  Configuring CFM over EFP Interface with Cross Connect—Port Channel-Based Cross Connect Tunnel 154
    Examples 154
    Verification 155
Configuring CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation 156
Verifying CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation 158
  Example: Configuring CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation 158
Configuring Y.1731 Fault Management 158
  Default Y.1731 Configuration 159
  Configuring ETH-AIS 159
  Configuring ETH-LCK 161
Managing and Displaying Ethernet CFM Information 163
Understanding the Ethernet OAM Protocol 165
  OAM Features 166
    Discovery 166
    Link Monitoring 167
    Remote Failure Indication 167
    Remote Loopback 167
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 11</th>
<th>ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring</th>
<th>197</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finding Feature Information</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prerequisites for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information About ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 19 Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection 283

Understanding BFD 283
Configuring BFD 283
  BFD Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions 283
Configuring BFD for OSPF 284
  Configuring BFD for OSPF on One of More Interfaces 284
  Configuring BFD for OSPF on All Interfaces 285
Configuring BFD for BGP 285
Configuring BFD for IS-IS 286
  Configuring BFD for IS-IS on a Single Interface 286
  Configuring BFD for IS-IS for All Interfaces 287
Configuring BFD for Static Routes 288

Configuration Examples for BFD 289
  BFD with OSPF on All Interfaces 289
  BFD with OSPF on Individual Interfaces 289
  BFD with BGP 290
  BFD with IS-IS on All Interfaces 290
  BFD with IS-IS on Individual Interfaces 290
  BFD with Static Routes 291

CHAPTER 20 Configuring T1/E1 Controllers 293

Configuring the Card Type 293
Configuring E1 Controllers 294
Support for Unframed E1 296
Configuring Support for Unframed E1 Controller 297
Configuring T1 Controllers 297
Verifying Support for Unframed E1 Controller 299
Troubleshooting Controllers 300
  Troubleshooting E1 Controllers 300
  Troubleshooting T1 Controllers 301

CHAPTER 21 Configuring Pseudowire 303

Understanding Pseudowires 303
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure-Agnostic TDM over Packet</th>
<th>303</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structure-Aware TDM Circuit Emulation Service over Packet-Switched Network</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation of Service Using Ethernet over MPLS</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Pseudowire</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Pseudowire Classes</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring CEM Classes</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring a Backup Peer</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Structure-Agnostic TDM over Packet</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring a SAToP Pseudowire with UDP Encapsulation</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Circuit Emulation Service over Packet-Switched Network</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring a CESoPSN Pseudowire with UDP Encapsulation</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS for CESoPSN over UDP and SAToP over UDP</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Transportation of Service Using Ethernet over MPLS</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring L2VPN Pseudowire Redundancy</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Pseudowire Redundancy</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudowire Redundancy with Uni-directional Active-Active</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Pseudowire Redundancy Active-Active at Interface</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verifying the Pseudowire Redundancy Active-Active Configuration</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVC Mode</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVP Mode</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in Port Mode</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verifying Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDM Local Switching</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring TDM Local Switching on a T1/E1 Mode</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verifying Local Switching</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Example for Local Switching</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Examples of Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVC Mode</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVP Mode</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in Port Mode  332

Configuration Examples for Pseudowire  332
  Example: TDM over MPLS Configuration-Example  332
  Example: CESoPSN with UDP  336
  Example: Ethernet over MPLS  336

CHAPTER 22

Configuring Clocking  339
Configuring Clocking  339
Restrictions  339
Configuring Network Clock for Cisco ASR 901 Router  340
  Configuring Network Clock in Global Configuration Mode  340
  Configuring Network Clock in Interface Configuration Mode  343
Understanding SSM and ESMC  343
  Synchronization Status Message  344
  Ethernet Synchronization Messaging Channel  344
  Clock Selection Algorithm  344
  ESMC behavior for Port Channels  345
  ESMC behavior for STP Blocked Ports  345
Configuring ESMC in Global Configuration Mode  345
Configuring ESMC in Interface Configuration Mode  346
  Verifying ESMC Configuration  347
Managing Synchronization  348
  Synchronization Example  348
Configuring Synchronous Ethernet for Copper Ports  349
  Verifying the Synchronous Ethernet configuration  349
Troubleshooting Tips  352
  Troubleshooting ESMC Configuration  354
Configuring PTP for the Cisco ASR 901 Router  354
Restrictions  355
Precision Time Protocol  356
IEEEV2 Best Master Clock Algorithm Overview  356
  Information About Best Master Clock Algorithm  356
Setting System Time to Current Time  358
Configuring PTP Ordinary Clock  358
CHAPTER 23

G.8275.1 Telecom Profile 405
Why G.8275.1? 405
More About G.8275.1 405
PTP Domain 406
PTP Messages and Transport 406
PTP Modes 406
PTP Clocks 407
PTP Ports 408
Alternate BMCA 408
Benefits 408
Prerequisites for Using the G.8275.1 Profile 409
Restrictions for Using the G.8275.1 Profile 409
Configuring the G.8275.1 Profile 409
Configuring Physical Frequency Source 409
Creating a Master-Only Ordinary Clock 409
Creating an Ordinary Slave 409
Creating Dynamic Ports 410
Verifying the Local Priority of the PTP Clock 410
Verifying the Port Parameters 410
Verifying the Foreign Master Information 411
G.8275.1 Deployment Scenario 411
Additional References 412

CHAPTER 24

Cisco IOS IP SLA 413
Configuring IPSLA Path Discovery 413
Example for IPSLA Path Discovery 415
Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol 417
Configuring TWAMP 418
Configuring the TWAMP Server 418
CHAPTER 25  

**Configuring QoS**  421  

Finding Feature Information  421  
Understanding QoS  422  
Modular QoS CLI  423  
Input and Output Policies  424  
   Input Policy Maps  425  
   Output Policy Maps  425  
Access Control Lists  425  
   Restrictions  426  
Classification  426  
   Class Maps  427  
   The match Command  428  
   Classification Based on Layer 2 CoS  428  
   Classification Based on IP Precedence  428  
   Classification Based on IP DSCP  428  
   Classification Comparisons  429  
   Classification Based on QoS Groups  430  
   Classification Based on VLAN IDs  431  
   Classification Based on ACL  432  
Table Maps  433  
Policing  433  
   Individual Policing  434  
   Unconditional Priority Policing  436  
   Egress Policing  437  
Marking  437  
Congestion Management and Scheduling  438  
   Traffic Shaping  439  
   Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing  440
Configuring Shaping 470
  Configuring Class-Based Traffic Shaping in a Primary-Level (Parent) Policy Map 470
  Configuring the Secondary-Level (Child) Policy Map 471
Configuring Ethernet Trusted Mode 471
Creating IP Extended ACLs 471
Using Class Maps to Define a Traffic Class 473
Creating a Named Access List 475
  What to do Next 476
TCAM with ACL 476
Verifying Named Access List 478
Configuration Example for Named Access List 478
Access Control Lists for IPv6 Traffic Filtering 484
  Creating and Configuring an IPv6 ACL for Traffic Filtering 484
  Applying the IPv6 ACL to an Interface 486
QoS Treatment for Performance-Monitoring Protocols 487
  Cisco IP-SLAs 487
  QoS Treatment for IP-SLA Probes 487
    Marking 487
    Queuing 487
  QoS Marking for CPU-Generated Traffic 487
  QoS Queuing for CPU-Generated Traffic 488
Extending QoS for MLPPP 489
  Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits 489
  Configuring Class-map for Matching IP DSCP Value 490
  Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits or IP DSCP Value 491
Configuring a Policy-map 491
  Attaching the Policy-map to MLPPP Interface 494
  Re-marking IP DSCP Values of CPU Generated Traffic 495
  Re-marking MPLS EXP Values of CPU Generated Traffic 496
  Configuring a Policy-map to Match on CS5 and EXP4 497
  Attaching the Policy-map to Match on CS5 and EXP4 to MLPPP Interface 499
Configuration Examples for Extending QoS for MPLS over MLPPP 499
  Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits 499
  Configuring Class-map for Matching IP DSCP Value 499
### Configuration Example for LLDP

- Example: Enabling LLDP Globally 564
- Example: Configuring Hold Time 564
- Example: Configuring Delay Time 564
- Example: Configuring Intervals 564

**Where to go Next** 565

**Additional References** 565

**Feature Information for LLDP** 566

---

#### CHAPTER 30

**Configuring Multihop Bidirectional Forwarding Detection** 567

- Finding Feature Information 567
- Restrictions for Multihop BFD 567
- Information About Multihop BFD 568
- Overview of Multihop BFD 568
- How to Configure Multihop BFD 568
  - Configuring Multihop BFD Template 568
  - Configuring a Multihop BFD Map 569
- Configuration Examples for Multihop BFD 570
  - Example: Configuring Multihop BFD 570

**Where to Go Next** 571

**Additional References** 571

**Feature Information for Multihop BFD** 572

---

#### CHAPTER 31

**Bit Error Rate Testing** 573

- Finding Feature Information 573
- Prerequisites for BERT 573
- Restrictions 574
- Feature Overview 574
- How to Configure BERT 574
  - Performing BERT on a T1/E1 Line 575
  - Terminating BERT on a T1/E1 Controller 575
  - Verifying BERT on a T1/E1 Controller 576
- Configuration Examples 576
- Additional References 576
CHAPTER 32 Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration

Feature Information for Bit Error Rate Testing 577

Prerequisites for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration 579

Feature Overview 580

Benefits 581

How to Configure Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration 581

Configuring Connectivity Fault Management 581

Configuring EEP Applet Using CLIs 584

Configuring Event Handler 586

Verifying Microwave Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration Configuration 587

Configuration Examples for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration 587

Example: Configuring CFM 588

Example: Configuring EEP Applet 588

Example: Configuring Event Handler 591

Additional References 591

Feature Information for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration 592

CHAPTER 33 IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 593

Prerequisites for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 594

Restrictions for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 594

Information About IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 594

Benefits 594

Overview of IPv6 595

IPv6 Address Formats 595

IPv6 Addressing and Discovery 596

Static Configuration 596

Stateless Autoconfiguration 597

ICMPv6 597

IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection 597

IPv6 Neighbor Discovery 598

IPv4 and IPv6 Dual-Stack on an Interface 598
Routing Protocols 598
  IS-IS Enhancements for IPv6 598
  OSPFv3 for IPv6 598
  Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6 599
  Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6 599
  QoS for IPv6 599

How to Configure IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 600
  Configuring IPv6 Addressing and Enabling IPv6 Routing 600
  Configuring a Static IPv6 Route 601
  Enabling Stateless Auto-Configuration 602
  Implementing IPv6 on VLAN Interfaces 603
  Implementing IPv6 Addressing on Loopback Interfaces 604
  Configuring ICMPv6 Rate Limiting 605
  Configuring IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection 605
  Configuring IPv6 Neighbor Discovery 606
  Configuring IPv6 and IPv4 Dual-Stack on the Same VLAN 607
  Configuring OSPFv3 for IPv6 608
  Configuring IS-IS for IPv6 609
  Configuring Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6 610
  Configuring BFD for IPv6 611
    Specifying a Static BFDv6 Neighbor 611
    Associating an IPv6 Static Route with a BFDv6 Neighbor 612
  Configuring BFDv6 and OSPFv3 613
  Configuring BFDv6 for BGP 614
  Implementing QoS for IPv6 615

Verifying the Configuration of IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 615
  Verifying IPv6 Addressing Routing 615
  Verifying a Static IPv6 Route 616
  Verifying a Stateless Auto-Configuration 617
  Verifying IPv6 Implementation on VLAN Interfaces 617
  Verifying IPv6 Implementation on Loopback Interfaces 618
  Verifying ICMPv6 Configuration 618
  Verifying IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection Configuration 620
  Verifying IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Configuration 620
Verifying IPv6 and IPv4 Dual-Stack Configuration 621
Verifying OSPFv3 for IPv6 Configuration 622
Verifying IS-IS for IPv6 Configuration 623
Verifying Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6 Configuration 623
Verifying BFD for IPv6 Configuration 625
Verifying BFDv6 and OSPFv3 Configuration 625
Verifying BFDv6 for BGP Configuration 625

Configuration Examples for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 626
Example: IPv6 Addressing on VLAN Interfaces 626
Example: IPv6 Addressing on Loopback Interfaces 627
Example: Customizing ICMPv6 627
Example: Configuring IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection 627
Example: Configuring IPv6 Neighborhood Discovery 627
Example: Enabling IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration 628
Example: Configuring the IPv4 and IPv6 Dual-Stack 628
Example: Configuring IPv6 Static Routing 628
Example: Configuring BFD and Static Routing for IPv6 628
Example: Configuring OSPFv3 for IPv6 629
Example: Configuring BFD and OSPFv3 for IPv6 629
Example: Configuring IS-IS for IPv6 630
Example: Configuring Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6 630
Example: Configuring BFD and Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6 631

Troubleshooting Tips 632
Where to Go Next 633
Additional References 633

Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router 634

CHAPTER 34
Labeled BGP Support 639
Finding Feature Information 639
Prerequisites for Labeled BGP Support 639
Restrictions for Labeled BGP Support 639
Overview of Labeled BGP Support 640
How to Configure Labeled BGP Support 640
Configuration Example for Labeled Support 641
Restrictions for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling 686
Layer 2 Control Protocol Forwarding 686
Layer 2 Control Protocol Tunneling 686
How to Configure Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling 687
  Configuring Layer 2 Peering 687
  Configuring Layer 2 Forwarding 689
  Configuring Layer 2 Tunneling 691
  Verifying Layer 2 Peering 692
  Verifying Layer 2 Forwarding 693
  Verifying Layer 2 Tunneling 693
Configuration Examples 693
  Example: Configuring Layer 2 Peering 694
  Example: Configuring Layer 2 Forwarding 694
  Example: Configuring Layer 2 Tunneling 695
Additional References 697
Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling 698

CHAPTER 38
Configuring Inverse Multiplexing over ATM 701
  Finding Feature Information 701
  Prerequisites 701
  Restrictions 701
  Information About Inverse Multiplexing over ATM 702
  How to Configure IMA 702
    Configuring ATM IMA on T1/E1 Interface 702
    Configuring ATM IMA over MPLS 703
      Configuring the T1/E1 Controller 704
      Configuring an ATM IMA Interface 704
      Configuring ATM over MPLS Pseudowire Interface 705
    Verifying IMA Configurations 709
  How to Configure ATM Class of Service 709
    Configuring Constant Bit Rate 709
    Configuring Unspecified Bit Rate 710
    Configuring Unspecified Bit Rate Plus 711
    Configuring Variable Bit Rate for Real/Non-Real Time Traffic 712
Configuration Examples 713
  Example: Creating an IMA Interface 713
  Example: Configuring a Port Mode Pseudowire 713
  Example: Configuring an N-to-1 VCC Cell Mode 713
  Example: Configuring an N-to-1 VPC Cell Mode 714
  Example: Configuring CBR 714
  Example: Configuring UBR 714
  Example: Configuring UBR Plus 714
  Example: Configuring VBR for Real Time Traffic 714
  Example: Configuring VBR for Non-Real Time Traffic 715
Configuring Marking MPLS Experimental Bits 715
  Creating a Policy-map for PVP/PVC/ATM IMA Interface 715
  Applying the Policy-map 716
    Applying a Policy map on PVC and PVP 716
    Applying a Policy map on ATM IMA Interface 717
  Creating a Table-map 718
  Creating a Policy-map for SVI Interface 719
    Applying a Service Policy on SVI Interface 720
Additional References 721
  Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM 722

CHAPTER 39 IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE 723
  Finding Feature Information 723
  Prerequisites 723
  Restrictions 724
  Feature Overview 724
    Benefits of 6PE and 6VPE 724
    IPv6 on Provider Edge Routers 725
    IPv6 on VPN Provider Edge Routers 725
    Components of MPLS-based 6VPE Network 726
  Supported Features 726
  Scalability Numbers 726
  How to Configure IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE 727
    Configuring 6PE 727
Configuring 6VPE 729
  Setting up IPv6 Connectivity from PE to CE Routers 729
  Setting up MP-BGP Peering to the Neighboring PE 731
  Setting up MPLS/IPv4 Connectivity with LDP 732
  Creating IPv6 VRFs on PE Routers 733
  Verifying IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE Configuration 734
Configuration Examples 737
  Example: Configuring 6PE 738
  Example: Configuring 6VPE 738
Additional References 739
  Feature Information for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE 740

CHAPTER 40
Storm Control 741
  Finding Feature Information 741
  Prerequisites for Storm Control 741
  Restrictions for Storm Control 741
  Information About Storm Control 742
  Configuring Storm Control 742
  Verifying Storm Control 744
  Configuring Error Disable Recovery 744
  Monitoring Error Disable Recovery 745
  Configuration Example for Storm Control 746
  Troubleshooting Tips for Storm Control 746
  Additional References 746
  Feature Information for Storm Control 747

CHAPTER 41
Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute 749
  Finding Feature Information 749
  Prerequisites for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute 749
  Restrictions for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute 750
  Feature Overview 751
    Benefits of Remote LFA-FRR 751
    Avoiding Traffic Drops 752
    Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR 752
Conditions for Switchover 752
How to Configure Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute 753
Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for IS-IS 753
Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for OSPF 756
Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for Ethernet and TDM Pseudowires 758
  Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a Global Interface 758
  Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet Interface 759
  Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI Interface 761
Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on IS-IS 762
Configuring LFA-FRR for EoMPLS 765
Configuring LFA-FRR for ATM/IMA 767
Configuring LFA-FRR for CESoPSN 769
Configuring LFA-FRR for SAToP 771
Verification Examples for Remote LFA-FRR 773
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration 773
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration for EoMPLS on a GigabitEthernet Interface 775
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration for EoMPLS on an EVC Interface 776
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on IS-IS 778
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on ATM/IMA 778
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on CESoPSN 779
  Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on SAToP 779
Configuration Examples for Remote LFA-FRR 780
  Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for IS-IS 780
  Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for OSPF 780
  Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR Globally 781
  Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet Interface 781
  Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI Interface 781
  Example: Configuring EoMPLS Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR 781
  Example: Configuring LFA-FRR on ATM/IMA 782
  Example: Configuring LFA-FRR on CESoPSN 782
  Example: Configuring LFA-FRR on SAToP 782
Additional References 783
  Feature Information for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute 784
IPv4 Multicast 805
Finding Feature Information 805
Prerequisites for IPv4 Multicast 805
Restrictions for IPv4 Multicast 806
Information About IPv4 Multicast 806
Supported Protocols 807
PIM SSM for IPv4 807
Source Specific Multicast 807
Protocol Independent Multicast 807
IGMP 808
IGMPv1 808
IGMPv2 808
IGMPv3 808
IGMP Snooping 808
IGMP Snooping Support 809
PIM SSM Mapping 810
Static SSM Mapping 810
Reverse Path Forwarding 810
IP Multicast VRF Lite 811
PIM BFD 811
Configuring IPv4 Multicast 811
Enabling IPv4 Multicast Routing 811
Configuring PIM SSM 812
Configuring PIM SSM Mapping 813
Configuring Multicast Receivers in VRF Interface 814
Configuring IGMP Snooping 815
Enabling IGMP Snooping Globally 815
Enabling IGMP Snooping on a VLAN 816
Configuring an IGMP Snooping Query 816
Disabling IGMP Snooping 818
Configuring IPv4 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite 819
Enabling a VRF Under the VLAN Interface 820
Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv4 Interface 821
### Contents

**Verifying IPv4 Multicast Routing** 822  
Verifying PIM SSM 822  
Verifying PIM SSM Mapping 823  
Verifying Static Mroute 824  
Verifying IGMP Snooping 825  
Verifying IP Multicast Routing for VRF Lite 827  
Verifying PIM BFD Support 829  
**Configuration Examples for IPv4 Multicast** 830  
Example: IPv4 Multicast Routing 830  
Example: Configuring PIM SSM 831  
Example: Configuring PIM SSM Mapping 831  
Example: Configuring Rendezvous Point 832  
Example: Configuring Multicast Receivers in the VRF Interface 832  
Example: Configuring IGMP Snooping 832  
Example: Configuring IPv4 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite 832  
Example: Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv4 Interface 833  
**Troubleshooting Tips** 834  
**Additional References** 835  
**Feature Information for IPv4 Multicast** 836  

---

**CHAPTER 45**

IPv6 Multicast 839  
Prerequisites for IPv6 Multicast 839  
Restrictions for IPv6 Multicast 839  
Information About IPv6 Multicast 840  
IPv6 Multicast Groups 840  
IPv6 Multicast Routing Implementation 840  
Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol for IPv6 841  
MLD Snooping 842  
MLD Snooping Support 842  
Protocol Independent Multicast 843  
PIM Source Specific Multicast 843  
Source Specific Multicast Mapping for IPv6 843  
PIM-Sparse Mode 844  
Rendezvous Point 844
IPv6 Multicast VRF Lite 844
PIM BFD 844
Configuring IPv6 Multicast 845
   Enabling IPv6 Multicast Routing 845
Disabling IPv6 Multicast Forwarding 846
Disabling MLD Device-Side Processing 846
Configuring MLD Protocol on an Interface 847
Configuring MLD Snooping 848
   Enabling MLD Snooping Globally 849
   Enabling MLD Snooping on a VLAN 849
   Configuring a Static Multicast Group 850
   Configuring a Multicast Router Port 851
   Enabling MLD Immediate Leave 851
   Configuring an MLD Snooping Query 852
Disabling MLD Listener Message Suppression 853
Configuring a Rendezvous Point 854
Configuring PIM SSM Options 854
Disabling PIM SSM Multicast on an Interface 855
Configuring IPv6 SSM Mapping 855
Configuring IPv6 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite 856
Enabling VRF Under a VLAN Interface 857
Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv6 Interface 858
Verifying IPv6 Multicast 859
Verifying MLD Snooping 868
Verifying IPv6 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite 871
Verifying PIM BFD Support 876
Configuration Examples for IPv6 Multicast 877
   Example: Enabling IPv6 Multicast Routing 877
   Example: Configuring IPv6 SSM Mapping 877
   Example: Configuring IPv6 MLD Snooping 877
   Example: Configuring Rendezvous Point 878
   Example: Configuring IPv6 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite 878
   Example: Configuring BFD PIM on an IPv6 Interface 879
Troubleshooting Tips 880
CHAPTER 46

Configuring Switched Port Analyzer  881
Finding Feature Information  881
SPAN Limitations and Configuration Guidelines  881
Understanding SPAN  882
  Overview  882
  SPAN Session  883
  Source Interface  883
  Destination Interface  883
  Traffic Types  883
  SPAN Traffic  883
Configuring SPAN  884
  Creating a SPAN Session  884
  Removing Sources or Destination from a SPAN Session  885
  Configuration Examples for SPAN  885
  Verifying Local SPAN  885
Additional References  886
Feature Information for Switched Port Analyzer  887

CHAPTER 47

IP Security  889
Prerequisites for IP Security  889
Restrictions for IP Security  889
Information About IP Security  890
  IKE Security Protocol  890
  Advanced Encryption Standard  890
  Triple DES Encryption  890
  Encrypted Preshared Key  891
  IKE Modes  891
  Supported Components  891
Configuring IP Security  892
  Creating a Preshared Key  892
  Creating an ISAKMP Policy  893
  Creating an ISAKMP Profile  894
  Defining an IPsec Transform Set  895
How to Configure BCP Support on MLPPP 913
  Configuring Multiple EFPs Bridged Through the Same Link 913
    Configuring an EFP 913
    Adding an EFP to a Multilink 914
  Enabling Routing on an MLPPP Interface Running BCP 914
  Configuring Multiple Encapsulated VLANs Bridged Through Different Multilinks 916
    Adding an Encapsulated VLAN to Multilinks 916
  Configuring QoS for BCP Support on MLPPP 917
    Defining a QoS Policy 917
    Applying a QoS Policy on an MLPPP Interface 919
  Verifying BCP Support on MLPPP 920

Configuration Examples for BCP Support on MLPPP 921
  Example: Multilink with a Single EFP 921
  Example: Multilink with Multiple EFPs 921
  Example: Multilink with QoS 922
  Example: Multilink with Routing on an MLPPP Interface Running BCP 923
  Example: Multilink Between Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers and Cisco C7600 Series Routers 924
  Example: Multilink with Maximum 10 Links 925

Additional References 929
  Related Documents 929
  Standards 930
  MIBs 930
  RFCs 930
  Technical Assistance 930

CHAPTER 49

ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching 931
  Finding Feature Information 931
  Prerequisites for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching 931
  Restrictions for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching 932
  Information About Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching 932
    G.8032 Overview 932
    ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Functionality 933
    Single-Ring Topology 934
    Multiple-Rings Topology 935
Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses with Overload 960
Configuring Static PAT 962
Verifying Configuration of NAT for IP Address Conservation 963
Configuration Examples for NAT for IP Address Conservation 963
Example: Configuring Inside Source Address 963
Example: Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses Without Overload 964
Example: Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses with Overload 964
Example: Configuring Static PAT 964
Additional References 965
Related Documents 965
Standards 965
RFCs 965
Technical Assistance 965
Feature Information for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation 965

CHAPTER 51

Auto-IP 967
Auto-IP 967

CHAPTER 52

IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 969
Finding Feature Information 969
Prerequisites for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 969
Restrictions for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 970
Information About IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 970
OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 970
How to Configure IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 971
Configuring IPsec on OSPFv3 971
Defining Authentication on an Interface 971
Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area 972
Configuration Examples for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 973
Example: Defining Authentication on an Interface 973
Example: Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area 973
Additional References for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 974
Feature Information for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec 975
CHAPTER 53  Policy-Based Routing

Restrictions on the Policy-Based Routing 978
How to Configure Policy-Based Routing 978
  Configuring ACLs 978
  Configuring Route-Map 979
  Configuring the IP Policy association (on SVI) 980
  Verifying the PBR Configuration 981
  Configuration Example for the Policy-Based Routing 981
Additional References 983
Feature Information for Policy-Based Routing 983

CHAPTER 54  Generic Routing Encapsulation

IPv6 over IPv4 GRE Tunnels 985
GRE Tunnel Keepalive 986
QoS Tunnel Marking for GRE Tunnels 986
Restrictions 986
Configuring a GRE Tunnel 987
Configuring a GRE Tunnel for IPv6 988
Configuring VRF Lite over GRE Tunnel 990
  Configuring VRF-lite in Global Configuration Mode 990
  Configuring VRF-lite for IPv6 991
  Configuring VRF Lite in SVI Configuration Mode 991
    Configuring VRF Lite over GRE Tunnel 992
    Adding Static Route to the Tunnel 992
Configuring GRE QoS Table Map Support 993
  Configuring Service-Policy 993
  Configuring a Table-Map 994
  Configuring a Policy-Map 995
  Associating Service Policy to the GRE Tunnel 996
  Verifying the GRE Configuration 996
Configuration Examples for GRE 999
  Configuration Example for IPv4 GRE 999
  Configuration Example for IPv6 GRE 1001
Additional References 1004
Feature Information for Generic Routing Encapsulation 1004

CHAPTER 55

Call Home 1007
Benefits of Using Call Home 1008
Obtaining Smart Call Home Services 1008
Anonymous Reporting 1009
How to Configure Call Home 1009
Prerequisites for Call Home 1009
Configuring Smart Call Home (Single Command) 1010
Enabling and Disabling Call Home 1010
Configuring Contact Information 1011
Configuring Destination Profiles 1012
Creating a New Destination Profile 1013
Copying a Destination Profile 1014
Setting Profiles to Anonymous Mode 1014
Subscribing to Alert Groups 1015
Periodic Notification 1017
Message Severity Threshold 1018
Configuring Snapshot Command List 1018
Configuring General email Options 1019
Specifying Rate Limit for Sending Call Home Messages 1020
Specifying HTTP Proxy Server 1021
Enabling AAA Authorization to Run IOS Commands for Call Home Messages 1021
Configuring Syslog Throttle 1022
Configuring Call Home Data Privacy 1023
Sending Call Home Communications Manually 1023
Sending a Call Home Test Message Manually 1023
Sending Call Home Alert Group Messages Manually 1024
Submitting Call Home Analysis and Report Requests 1025
Manually Sending Command Output Message for One Command or a Command List 1026
Configuring Diagnostic Signatures 1027
How to Configure Diagnostic Signatures 1030
Configuring the Call Home Service for Diagnostic Signatures 1030
Cisco ASR 901 Mobile Wireless Router is a cell-site access platform specifically designed to aggregate and transport mixed-generation radio access network (RAN) traffic. The router is used at the cell site edge as a part of a 2G, 3G, or 4G radio access network (RAN). The Cisco ASR 901 is available in the following models:

- Cisco ASR 901-TDM version (A901-12C-FT-D, A901-4C-FT-D, A901-6CZ-FT-D, A901-6CZ-FT-A)
- Cisco ASR 901-Ethernet version (A901-12C-F-D, A901-4C-F-D, A901-6CZ-F-D, A901-6CZ-F-A)

The Cisco ASR 901 router helps enable a variety of RAN solutions by extending IP connectivity to devices using Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Node Bs using HSPA or LTE, Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) using Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), CDMA-2000, EVDO, or WiMAX, and other cell-site equipment.

The Cisco ASR 901 router transparently and efficiently transports cell-site voice, data, and signaling traffic over IP using traditional T1/E1 circuits, including leased line, microwave, and satellite. It also supports alternative backhaul networks, including Carrier Ethernet and Ethernet in the First Mile (EFM).

The Cisco ASR 901 router also supports standards-based Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Internet protocols over the RAN transport network, including those standardized at the Third-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) for IP RAN transport.

Custom designed for the cell site, the Cisco ASR 901 features a small form factor, extended operating temperature, and cell-site DC input voltages.

The Cisco ASR 901 TDM version provides 12 Gigabit Ethernet ports, 16 T1/E1 ports and one Management port. Whereas, the Cisco ASR 901 Ethernet version does not contain the 16 T1/E1 ports. It has only 12 Gigabit Ethernet ports and one management port.

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports Ethernet Virtual Circuits (EVC) only. Metro-Ethernet Forum (MEF) defines an Ethernet Virtual Connection as an association between two or more user network interfaces identifying a point-to-point or multipoint-to-multipoint path within the service provider network. An EVC is a conceptual service pipe within the service provider network.

For more information on EVCs, see Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections, on page 75.

- Introduction, on page 2
- Features, on page 2
Introduction

A RAN is typically composed of thousands of BTSs or Node Bs, hundreds of base station controllers or radio network controllers (BSCs or RNCs), and several mobile switching centers (MSCs). The BTS or Node Bs and BSC or RNC are often separated by large geographic distances, with the BTSs or Node Bs located in cell sites uniformly distributed throughout a region, and the BSCs, RNCs, and MSCs located at suitably chosen Central Offices (CO) or mobile telephone switching offices (MTSO).

The traffic generated by a BTS or Node B is transported to the corresponding BSC or RNC across a network, referred to as the backhaul network, which is often a hub-and-spoke topology with hundreds of BTS or Node Bs connected to a BSC or RNC by point-to-point time division multiplexing (TDM) trunks. These TDM trunks may be leased-line T1/E1s or their logical equivalents, such as microwave links or satellite channels.

The Cisco ASR 901 has two different types of interfaces by default: network node interfaces (NNIs) to connect to the service provider network and user network interfaces (UNIs) to connect to customer networks. Some features are supported only on one of these port types. You can also configure enhanced network interfaces (ENIs). An ENI is typically a user-network facing interface and has the same default configuration and functionality as UNIs, but can be configured to support protocol control packets for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP), EtherChannel Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

Features

This section contains the following topics:

Performance Features

- Autosensing of port speed and autonegotiation of duplex mode on all ports for optimizing bandwidth.
- Automatic-medium-dependent interface crossover (auto-MDIX) capability on 100 and 100/1000 Mbps interfaces and on 100/1000 BASE-T/TX small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module interfaces that enables the interface to automatically detect the required cable connection type (straight-through or crossover) and to configure the connection appropriately.
- EtherChannel for enhanced fault tolerance and for providing up to 8 Gbps (Gigabit EtherChannel) or 800 Mbps (Fast EtherChannel) full duplex of bandwidth between switches, routers, and servers.
- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for automatic creation of EtherChannel links (supported only on NNIs or ENIs).
- Forwarding of Layer 2 and Layer 3 packets at Gigabit line rate.

Management Options

- CLI—You can access the CLI either by connecting your management station directly to the router console port or by using Telnet from a remote management station. For more information about the CLI, see Using the Command-Line Interface, on page 49
- Cisco Configuration Engine—The Cisco Configuration Engine is a network management device that works with embedded Cisco IOS CNS Agents in the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router
software. You can automate initial configurations and configuration updates by generating router-specific configuration changes, sending them to the router, executing the configuration change, and logging the results.

- SNMP—SNMP management applications such as CiscoWorks2000 LAN Management Suite (LMS) and HP OpenView. You can manage from an SNMP-compatible management station that is running platforms such as HP OpenView or SunNet Manager.


For the list of MIBs that Cisco ASR 901 router supports, see the Release Notes for Cisco ASR 901 router.

Manageability Features

- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) for identifying a router through its IP address and its corresponding MAC address.

- Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) Versions 1 and 2 for network topology discovery and mapping between the router and other Cisco devices on the network (supported on NNIs by default, can be enabled on ENIs, not supported on UNIs).

- Network Time Protocol (NTP) for providing a consistent time stamp to all routers from an external source.

- Cisco IOS File System (IFS) for providing a single interface to all file systems that the router uses.

- In-band management access for up to five simultaneous Telnet connections for multiple CLI-based sessions over the network. Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S1, in-band management access for up to 98 simultaneous Telnet connections for multiple CLI-based sessions over the network.

- In-band management access for up to five simultaneous, encrypted Secure Shell (SSH) connections for multiple CLI-based sessions over the network.

- In-band management access through SNMP Versions 1 and 2c get and set requests.

- Out-of-band management access through the router console port to a directly attached terminal or to a remote terminal through a serial connection or a modem.

- User-defined command macros for creating custom router configurations for simplified deployment across multiple routers.

- Support for metro Ethernet operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM), Ethernet Line Management Interface (E-LMI) on customer-edge and provider-edge devices, and IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet OAM discovery, link monitoring, remote fault detection, and remote loopback, and IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet OAM discovery, link monitoring, remote fault detection, and remote loopback (requires the metro IP access or metro access image).

- Configuration replacement and rollback to replace the running configuration on a router with any saved Cisco IOS configuration file.

- CPU utilization threshold logs.
Security Features

• Password-protected access (read-only and read-write access) to management interfaces for protection against unauthorized configuration changes.

• Configuration file security so that only authenticated and authorized users have access to the configuration file, preventing users from accessing the configuration file by using the password recovery process.

• Multilevel security for a choice of security level, notification, and resulting actions.

• Automatic control-plane protection to protect the CPU from accidental or malicious overload due to Layer 2 control traffic on UNIs or ENIs.

• TACACS+, a proprietary feature for managing network security through a TACACS server.

• RADIUS for verifying the identity of, granting access to, and tracking the actions of remote users through authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) services.

• Extended IP access control lists for defining security policies in the inbound direction on physical ports.

• Extended IP access control lists for defining security policies in the inbound and outbound direction on SVIs.

Quality of Service and Class of Service Features

• Configurable control-plane queue assignment to assign control plane traffic for CPU-generated traffic to a specific egress queue.

• Cisco modular quality of service (QoS) command-line (MQC) implementation

• Classification based on IP precedence, Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), and IEEE 802.1p class of service (CoS) packet fields, or assigning a QoS label for output classification

• Policing
  • One-rate policing based on average rate and burst rate for a policer
  • Two-color policing that allows different actions for packets that conform to or exceed the rate
  • Aggregate policing for policers shared by multiple traffic classes

• Table maps for mapping CoS, and IP precedence values

• Queuing and Scheduling
  • Class-based traffic shaping to specify a maximum permitted average rate for a traffic class
  • Port shaping to specify the maximum permitted average rate for a port
  • Class-based weighted queuing (CBWFQ) to control bandwidth to a traffic class
  • Low-latency priority queuing to allow preferential treatment to certain traffic

• Per-port, per-VLAN QoS to control traffic carried on a user-specified VLAN for a given interface.
Layer 3 Features

- IP routing protocols for load balancing and for constructing scalable, routed backbones:
  - OSPF
  - BGP Version 4
  - IS-IS dynamic routing
    - BFD protocol Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) Protocol to detect forwarding-path failures for OSPF, IS-IS, and BGP routing protocols
- IP routing between VLANs (inter-VLAN routing) for full Layer 3 routing between two or more VLANs, allowing each VLAN to maintain its own autonomous data-link domain
- Static IP routing for manually building a routing table of network path information
- Equal-cost routing for load balancing and redundancy
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) and ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP) for using router advertisement and router solicitation messages to discover the addresses of routers on directly attached subnets

Layer 3 VPN Services

These features are available only when the router is running the Advance Metro IP services.

- Multiple VPN routing/forwarding (multi-VRF) instances in customer edge devices (multi-VRF CE) to allow service providers to support multiple virtual private networks (VPNs) and overlap IP addresses between VPNs.
- MPLS VPN is supported.

Monitoring Features

- Router LEDs that provide port- and router-level status
- Syslog facility for logging system messages about authentication or authorization errors, resource issues, and time-out events
- Enhanced object tracking for HSRP clients (requires metro IP access image)
- IP Service Level Agreements (IP SLAs) support to measure network performance by using active traffic monitoring (requires metro IP access or metro access image)
- IP SLAs EOT to use the output from IP SLAs tracking operations triggered by an action such as latency, jitter, or packet loss for a standby router failover takeover (requires metro IP access or metro access image)
- EOT and IP SLAs EOT static route support to identify when a preconfigured static route or a DHCP route goes down (requires metro IP access or metro access image)
- Embedded event manager (EEM) for device and system management to monitor key system events and then act on them though a policy (requires metro IP access or metro access image)
CHAPTER 2

Licensing

This feature module describes the licensing aspects of the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 7
- Feature Overview, on page 7
- Licenses Supported on Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 8
- License Types, on page 10
- Port or Interface Behavior, on page 12
- Generating the License, on page 18
- Installing the License, on page 19
- Changing the License, on page 19
- Verifying the License, on page 20
- Where to Go Next, on page 20
- Additional References, on page 20
- Feature Information for Licensing, on page 21

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for Licensing, on page 21.

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

Feature Overview

The Cisco ASR 901 router license is similar to any other software license in Cisco. It is tied to the Unique Device Identifier (UDI) —where the license is integrated to the PID (Product Identifier) and SN (Serial Number). A license generated for one router cannot be shared or installed in any other router.

Complete these steps to obtain the license file:
1. Purchase the required Product Authorization Key (PAK).
2. Get the UDI from the device.
3. Enter the UDI and PAK in the Cisco’s licensing portal.

You will receive a license file through email.

1. Install the licenses on the device. For more information on how to install the license, see Installing the License, on page 19.

In addition to using the router CLI, you can install the license using the Cisco License Manager (CLM) or the Callhome interface.

## Licenses Supported on Cisco ASR 901 Router

The following licenses are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.No.</th>
<th>Chassis PID</th>
<th>License PID</th>
<th>License Description</th>
<th>License Type (Image or Feature)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1      | A901-12C-FT-D  
A901-12C-F-D  
A901-4C-FT-D  
A901-4C-F-D  
A901-6CZ-FT-A  
A901-6CZ-FT-D  
A901-6CZ-F-A  
A901-6CZ-F-D  
A901-6CZ-FS-A  
A901-6CZ-FS-D | SL-A901-A | AdvancedMetroIPAccess | Image |
| 2      | A901-12C-F-D  
A901-12C-FT-D  
A901-4C-FT-D  
A901-4C-F-D  
A901-6CZ-FT-A  
A901-6CZ-FT-D  
A901-6CZ-F-A  
A901-6CZ-F-D  
A901-6CZ-FS-A  
A901-6CZ-FS-D | SL-A901-B | IPBase | Image (by default gets enabled) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Chassis PID</th>
<th>License PID</th>
<th>License Description</th>
<th>License Type (Image or Feature)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A901-4C-FT-D, A901-4C-F-D</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4S = 1, L-FLS-A901-4S = 1</td>
<td>Gige4SfpUpgrade</td>
<td>Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A901-4C-FT-D, A901-4C-F-D</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4T = 1, L-FLS-A901-4T = 1</td>
<td>Gige4CuUpgrade</td>
<td>Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A901-12C-FT-D, A901-12C-F-D, A901-4C-FT-D, A901-4C-F-D, A901-6CZ-FT-A, A901-6CZ-FT-D, A901-6CZ-F-A, A901-6CZ-F-D, A901-6CZ-FS-A, A901-6CZ-FS-D</td>
<td>SL-A901-T</td>
<td>1588BC</td>
<td>Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A901-6CZ-FS-A, A901-6CZ-FS-D</td>
<td>SL-A901-I = 1, L-SL-A901-I = 1</td>
<td>IPsec, NAT</td>
<td>Feature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cisco ASR 901 software uses the license description to resolve errors related to license availability. You need to map the proper license PID as per the table above and purchase the licenses. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports permanent licenses only.

You can configure NAT and IPsec features on the router (A901-6CZ-FS-A and A901-6CZ-FS-D) without a valid license. The router issues a warning message and allows you to configure the feature. A warning message regarding the unlicensed feature is flashed every hour. However, this will not have any impact on the functionality.

You should install only a supported license for the proper chassis PID. You will get a “Not Supported” message while trying to install a wrong license. However, license installation process will go through and a confirmation message is displayed. When you run the `show license` command to display the details of this license, the output shows license state as “NOT IN USE”, and you cannot make it “IN USE”.

The following is a sample confirmation message that is displayed on the router when you try to install a wrong license.

```
Install FLS-A901-4S license on A901-6CZ-F-A (10g) boards,
Router# license install flash:CAT1625U0EP_201307231358341640.lic
Installing licenses from "flash:CAT1625U0EP_201307231358341640.lic"
Installing...Feature:Gige4SfpUpgrade...Successful:Not Supported
1/1 licenses were successfully installed
0/1 licenses were existing licenses
0/1 licenses were failed to install
```

**License Types**

Cisco ASR 901 router supports the following types of licenses:

- Image Level License
- Feature Based License

**Image Level License**

An Image level license corresponds to the level of the IOS image that comes up based on the licenses present on the router. This license is enforced while booting and it uses a universal image. It activates all the subsystems corresponding to the license that you purchased. Image based licenses (SL-A901-A and SL-A901-B) need rebooting of the router.

**Features Supported**

In Cisco ASR 901, IPBase (SL-A901-B) and AdvancedMetroIPA (SL-A901-A) are permanent; once installed they do not expire. Trial or temporary licenses are not supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router.
Feature Based License

Feature based licenses are licenses used to activate individual features once the image level licenses are used. Once the image level license is used and the appropriate subsystems are activated. Individual feature licenses are used to activate individual features. These include:

- Port based licenses
  This license applies to the Ethernet ports of the Cisco ASR 901 series routers. Copper and SFP are applicable only to A901-4C-XX-X PIDs, Flexi and 10G licenses are applicable to A901-6CZ-XX-X PID.

  - Copper license
  - SFP license
  - Flexi license
  - 10G license

  - 1588BC license
  - IPsec/NAT-PAT license

Note: Copper (FLS-A901-4T), SFP (SL-A901-B), and 1588BC (SL-A901-T) licenses are feature-based licenses. Once they are installed, the licenses become active and there is no need to reboot the router.

Port Based/Mode License

The following table lists the port number, type, and the required license for those ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Port Type</th>
<th>Chassis PID</th>
<th>License PIDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>A901-4C-FT-D</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A901-4C-F-D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Number</td>
<td>Port Type</td>
<td>Chassis PID</td>
<td>License PIDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>Combo</td>
<td></td>
<td>No license is required. These ports are enabled by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Small Form-Factor Pluggable(SFP)</td>
<td>A901-4C-FT-D A901-4C-F-D</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-3 and 8-11</td>
<td>Copper and SFP</td>
<td>A901-6CZ-FT-A A901-6CZ-FT-D A901-6CZ-F-A A901-6CZ-F-D</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TenGig0/1, TenGig0/2</td>
<td>SFP+</td>
<td>A901-6CZ-FT-A A901-6CZ-FT-D A901-6CZ-F-A A901-6CZ-F-D</td>
<td>FLS-A901-2Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, ports 4 to 7 are enabled on the router. When you purchase the copper or SFP port license, the corresponding ports are only enabled. Copper and SFP port licenses can co-exist.

### 1588BC License

1588BC (SL-A901-T) license is a feature based license. This license does not need rebooting of the router for activation. The following table lists the features supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License PID</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL-A901-T</td>
<td>Clocking—1588V2 PTP boundary clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port or Interface Behavior

The following sections describe the port or interface behavior of the licenses:

#### Port Based License

When a port based license is not present, ports 4 to 7 are enabled. Ports 0 to 3, and ports 8 to 11 are disabled. This is the expected behavior. Interfaces that are disabled are in the administrative down state.

**Example: When Port Based License is not Installed**

The following error message appears when the port based license is not installed and you use the `no shutdown` command on the interface:

```
Router# show ip interface brief
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK? Method Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example: When Port Based License is Installed

The following example shows how to install the port based license:

Router# license install flash:FHAK13101A1_20110811190230024_fl-s-a901-4t.lic

Installing licenses from "flash:FHAK13101A1_20110811190230024_fl-s-a901-4t.lic"
Installing...Feature:Fls-a901-4t...Successful:Supported
1/1 licenses were successfully installed
0/1 licenses were existing licenses
0/1 licenses were failed to install

Router#* Oct 5 17:23:14.487: %LICENSE-6-INSTALL: Feature Fls-a901-4t 1.0 was installed in this device. UDI=MWR-3941-TEST:FHAK13101A1; StoreIndex=2:Primary License Storage

Router(config)# interface gig 0/0

When the port based license is installed for copper or SFP ports, the corresponding ports are enabled. Following is a sample output from the show ip interface command:

Router# show ip interface brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK? Method Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset administratively down</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GigabitEthernet0/2 unassigned YES unset administratively down down

Note

Combo ports are either copper or SFP ports depending on the configuration specified in the media-type command.

10gigUpgrade License

When you do not have the 10gigUpgrade license, the 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports are enabled in 1 Gigabit Ethernet mode. Install the 10gigUpgrade license to enable new 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports in 10Gigabit Ethernet mode. To enable 1 Gigabit Ethernet mode, 1 Gigabit Ethernet SFPs have to be used on both the ends. There is no speed command to control the speed and this depends on the type of the SFP. The 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports does not support 100M speed. You can connect 10 Gigabit Ethernet SFP+ to 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports only.

Example: When 10gigUpgrade License is not Installed

The following error message appears when the 10gigUpgrade license is not installed and you use the show interface command:

Router# show interface Ten0/1

TenGigabitEthernet0/1 is down, line protocol is down (notconnect)
Hardware is TenGigabit Ethernet, address is 2c54.2dd6.c10e (bia 2c54.2dd6.c10e)
MTU 9216 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Unknown, Unknown, media type is H10GB-CU3M
output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
LICENSE not available or 1G SFP ( Interface in 1G mode )
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input never, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts (0 multicasts)
0 runs, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 unknown protocol drops
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 pause output
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

Example: When 10gigUpgrade License is Installed

The following example shows how to install the 10gigUpgrade license:
Router# **license install flash:10G-ac.lic**

Installing licenses from "flash:10G-ac.lic"
Installing...Feature:10gigUpgrade...Successful:Supported
1/1 licenses were successfully installed
0/1 licenses were existing licenses
0/1 licenses were failed to install

Following is a sample output from the **show license** command:

Router# **show license**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Period left</th>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>License State</th>
<th>License Count</th>
<th>License Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AdvancedMetroIPAccess</td>
<td>Life time</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Active, In Use</td>
<td>Non-Counted</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IPBase</td>
<td>Life time</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Active, In Use</td>
<td>Non-Counted</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gige4portflexi</td>
<td>Life time</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Active, In Use</td>
<td>Non-Counted</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10gigUpgrade</td>
<td>Life time</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Active, In Use</td>
<td>Non-Counted</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flexi License**

When a flexi license is not present, ports 4 to 7 are enabled. Ports 0 to 3, and ports 8 to 11 are disabled. This is the expected behavior. Interfaces that are disabled are in the administrative down state.

FLS-A901-4 flexi license is a combination of copper and SFP ports. This license is not tied to any port types. If you purchase a single FL-A901-4 license and install it, four ports are enabled and if you have two licenses, all the eight ports are enabled. You can purchase and install two flexi licenses in a router.

Flexi license is also called Count-based license, with a maximum count of two. In a normal license, if the license is already installed and when you try to install the same license again, the installation fails and router displays **Duplicate License** error message. With flexi license (as it is count based), you can install the same license twice. Anything above this will throw an error.

---

**Note**

Flexi license is supported only on the Cisco ASR 901 10G Router.

---

**Example: When Flexi License is not Installed**

The following error message appears when the flexi license is not installed and you use the **show ip interface** command on the interface:

```
Router# **show ip interface brief**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK? Method Status Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset administratively down down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset administratively down down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/2</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>YES unset administratively down down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Example: When Flexi License is Installed

Following is a sample output from the `show license` command:

```
Router# show license
Index 1 Feature: AdvancedMetroIPAccess
  Period left: Life time
  License Type: Permanent
  License State: Active, In Use
  License Count: Non-Counted
  License Priority: Medium
Index 2 Feature: IPBase
Index 3 Feature: GigabitFlexi Version: 1.0
  License Type: Permanent
  License State: Active, Not In Use
  License Count: 2/0/0 (Active/In-use/Violation)
  License Priority: Medium
  Store Index: 1
  Store Name: Primary License Storage
```

1588BC License

When the SL-A901-T 1588BC license is not installed, the PTP boundary clock cannot be configured. For more information on configuring the PTP boundary clock, see PTP Boundary Clock, on page 366.

Example: When 1588BC License is not Installed

The following error message appears on configuring the PTP boundary clock, when the 1588BC license is not installed:

```
Though an error message appears on configuring the PTP boundary clock, the running-config file accepts the PTP boundary clock configuration. This configuration can be saved. However, the PTP boundary clock is not configured in the hardware, and is inactive.
```

```
Router(config)# ptp clock boundary domain 0
%ERROR: Boundary Clock needs a separate license. Please install license and reconfigure PTP.
Router(config-tpc-clk)#
```
Example: When 1588BC License is Installed

The following example shows how to install the 1588BC license:

```
Router# license install flash:CAT1632U029_20121005013805577.lic
Installing licenses from "flash:CAT1632U029_20121005013805577.lic"
Installing...Feature:1588BC...Successful:Supported
1/1 licenses were successfully installed
0/1 licenses were existing licenses
0/1 licenses were failed to install
```

Following is a sample output from the `show license` command:

```
Router# show license
Index 1 Feature: AdvancedMetroIPAccess
Index 2 Feature: IPBase
Index 3 Feature: Gige4portflexi
Index 4 Feature: 10gigUgrade
Index 5 Feature: 1588BC
  Period left: Life time
  License Type: Permanent
  License State: Active, In Use
  License Count: Non-Counted
  License Priority: Medium
```

Removing the License

If PTP boundary clock is configured, then the following error message appears when removing the 1588BC license:

```
Note
Removing license is mainly used for development purpose.
```

```
Router# yes
Feature: 1588BC
  License Type: Permanent
  License State: Active, In Use
  License Addition: Exclusive
  License Count: Non-Counted
  Comment:
  Store Index: 2
  Store Name: Primary License Storage
Are you sure you want to clear? [yes/[no]?): &;
Handling Event, Unknown event type: 3
% Error: Could not delete in-use license
```
Complete the following steps to remove the license.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Use the `yes` command to remove the PTP boundary clock configuration.  
Router(config-tp-clk)# yes

**Step 2**  
Use the `license clear` command to remove the 1588BC license.  
Router# yes  
Feature: 1588BC  
License Type: Permanent  
License State: Active, Not in Use  
License Addition: Exclusive  
License Count: Non-Counted  
Comment:  
Store Index: 3  
Store Name: Primary License Storage  
Are you sure you want to clear? (yes/no): &;

---

**Generating the License**

Complete the following steps to generate the license:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**  
Use the `show license udi` command on the router

**Step 2**  
Save the output.  
The output contains the UDI with the Product Identifier (PID) and Serial Number (SN).

**Step 3**  
Go to the SWIFT tool at https://tools.cisco.com/SWIFT/Licensing/PrivateRegistrationServlet.

**Step 4**  
Enter the PAK and UDI.

**Step 5**  
Click **Submit**.  
You will receive the license file through email.
## Installing the License

Complete the following steps to install the license:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>license install ?</td>
<td>(Optional) License can be installed either by placing the license file in the tftp boot directory or by copying the license to the flash: directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# license install ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>copy tftp: flash:</td>
<td>Copies the license file to the flash: directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# copy tftp: flash:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>show flash:</td>
<td>Displays the contents of the flash: directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# show flash:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>license install &amp;;</td>
<td>Installs the license from the flash: directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|           | Example:          | Router# license install  
FHK10LLL021_20110530015634482.lic |
| **Step 6** | reload            | Reboots the system to activate the new license. |
|           | Example:          | Router# reload |

### Note

The license is activated after installation. Rebooting the router is required only for AdvancedMetroIPAccess.

## Changing the License

The **license boot level** command is used only to select the required image-based licensing. For the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, only one image-based license (AdvancedMetroIPAccess) is available. Installing this license and reloading the router takes care of this license. If the license install does not work properly, use the **license boot level** command for AdvancedMetroIPAccess in the global configuration mode, to change the license and reboot the system to activate the new license.
If you do not install a license, the router starts with the lowest level license by default.

Note

After installing the AdvancedMetroIPAccess license and reloading the router, the AdvancedMetroIPAccess license will be activated by default.

Verifying the License

To verify the new license, use the `show license` command.

```
Router# show license
Index 1 Feature: AdvancedMetroIPAccess
  Period left: Lifetime
  License Type: Permanent
  License State: Active, In Use
  License Priority: High
  License Count: 1/1/0  (Active/In-use/Violation)

Index 2 Feature:.....
  Period left: 0 minute 0 second
```

Where to Go Next

For additional information on Licensing, see the documentation listed in the Additional References section.

Additional References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Software Licensing Concepts</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Software Activation Conceptual Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Software Configuration Guide</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feature Information for Licensing**

The following table lists the release history for this feature and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to [http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn](http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn). An account on Cisco.com is not required.

---

**Note**

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Licensing    | 15.2(2)SNH1 | The following sections provide information about this feature:  
• Licenses Supported on Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 8  
• License Types, on page 10  
• Port or Interface Behavior, on page 12  
• Generating the License, on page 18  
• Installing the License, on page 19  
• Changing the License, on page 19  
• Return Materials Authorization License Process |
| 1588BC Licensing | 15.2(2)SNI | The following sections provide information about this feature:  
• Licenses Supported on Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 8  
• License Types, on page 10  
• Port or Interface Behavior, on page 12 |
| Licensing    | 15.4(2)S | New PIDs were added to the document. |
First-Time Configuration

This chapter describes the actions to take before turning on your router for the first time.

- Setup Mode, on page 23
- Verifying the Cisco IOS Software Version, on page 27
- Configuring the Hostname and Password, on page 27

Setup Mode

The `setup` mode guides you through creating a basic router configuration. If you prefer to configure the router manually or to configure a module or interface that is not included in `setup` mode, go to Using the Command-Line Interface, on page 49 to familiarize yourself with the CLI.

Before Starting Your Router

Complete the following steps before you power on your router and begin using the `setup` mode:

**Procedure**

1. **Step 1**
   Set up the hardware and connect the console and network cables as described in the “Connecting Cables” section of the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Hardware Installation Guide.

2. **Step 2**
   Configure your PC terminal emulation program for 9600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, and 1 stop bit.

Using Setup Mode

The `setup` command facility appears in your PC terminal emulation program window. To create a basic configuration for your router, perform the following:

**Note**
If you made a mistake while using the setup command facility, exit the facility and run it again. Press Ctrl-C, and type setup at the enable mode prompt ( 1900# ).
Configuring Global Parameters

Complete the following steps to configure global parameters.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**

Power on the router. Messages appear in the terminal emulation program window.

**Caution** *Do not press any keys on the keyboard until the messages stop.* Any keys that you press during this time are interpreted as the first command entered after the messages stop, which might cause the router to power off and start over. Wait a few minutes. The messages stop automatically.

The messages look similar to the following:

**Example:**

System Bootstrap, Version 15.1(2r)SNG, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 2011 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Tue 25-Oct-11 12:09 by tinhuang
P2020 platform with 524288 Kbytes of main memory
program load complete, entry point: 0x2000000, size: 0x1d29954
Self decompressing the image :

[OK]

Restricted Rights Legend
Use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c) of the Commercial Computer Software - Restricted Rights clause at FAR sec. 52.227-19 and subparagraph (c) (1) (ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS sec. 252.227-7013.
cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, California 95134-1706
Cisco IOS Software, 901 Software (ASR901-UNIVERSALK9-M), Version 15.1(2)SNG, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2011 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Tue 25-Oct-11 13:13 by prod_rel_team
This product contains cryptographic features and is subject to United States and local country laws governing import, export, transfer and use. Delivery of Cisco cryptographic products does not imply third-party authority to import, export, distribute or use encryption. Importers, exporters, distributors and users are responsible for compliance with U.S. and local country laws. By using this product you agree to comply with applicable laws and regulations. If you are unable to comply with U.S. and local laws, return this product immediately. A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at: http://www.cisco.com/wl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html
If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to export@cisco.com.
Cisco ASR901-E (P2020) processor (revision 1.0) with 393216K/131072K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID CAT1529U01P
P2020 CPU at 792MHz, E500v2 core, 512KB L2 Cache
1 FastEthernet interface
12 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
1 terminal line
256K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
98304K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:

Note    The messages vary, depending on the Cisco IOS software image and interface modules in your router. This section is for reference only, and output might not match the messages on your console.

Step 2    To begin the initial configuration dialog, enter yes when the following message appears:

Example:

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes
Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]: yes
Configuring global parameters:

Step 3    Enter a hostname for the router (this example uses 901-1).

Example:

Configuring global parameters:
 Enter host name [Router]: 901-1

Step 4    Enter an enable secret password. This password is encrypted (more secure) and cannot be seen when viewing the configuration.

Example:

The enable secret is a password used to protect access to privileged EXEC and configuration modes. This password, after entered, becomes encrypted in the configuration.

Enter enable secret: ciscoenable

Note    When you enter the enable secret password, the password is visible as you type it. Once you enter the password, it becomes encrypted in the configuration.

Step 5    Enter an enable password that is different from the enable secret password. This password is not encrypted (less secure) and can be seen when viewing the configuration.

Example:

The enable password is used when you do not specify an enable secret password, with some older software versions, and some boot images.

Enter enable password: ciscoenable

Step 6    To prevent unauthenticated access to the router through ports other than the console port, enter the virtual terminal password.

Example:

The virtual terminal password is used to protect access to the router over a network interface.

Enter virtual terminal password: ciscoterminal

Step 7    Respond to the following prompts as appropriate for your network:

Example:

Configure System Management? [yes/no]: no
Configure SNMP Network Management? [yes]: yes
Community string [public]: public

Step 8 The summary of interfaces appears. This list varies, depending on the network modules installed in your router.
Step 9 Specify the interface to be used to connect to the network management system.
Step 10 Configure the specified interface as prompted.

Completing the Configuration

When you have provided all of the information prompted for by the setup command facility, the configuration appears. Messages similar to the following appear:

The following configuration command script was created:
!
hostname 901-1
enable secret 5 S1$5fH0$Z6Pr5EgTr5iNJ2nBg3i6y1 enable password ciscoenable line vty 0 98
password ciscoenable
no ip routing
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
shutdown
!
end

Complete the following steps to configure the router:

Procedure

Step 1 The setup command facility displays the following prompt.

Example:

[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.
[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.
[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.
Enter your selection [2]: 2
Building configuration...
[OK]
Use the enabled mode 'configure' command to modify this configuration.
Press RETURN to get started!

If you answer:

• 0—The configuration information that you entered is not saved, and you return to the router enable prompt. To return to the system configuration dialog, enter setup.
• 1—The configuration is not saved, and you return to the EXEC prompt.

The 901-1> prompt appears indicating that you are at the CLI and you completed a basic router configuration.

Note The basic configuration is not a complete configuration.

Step 2 When the messages stop displaying in your window, press Return to view the command line prompt.
Verifying the Cisco IOS Software Version

To verify the version of Cisco IOS software, use the show version command. The show version command displays the configuration of the system hardware, the software version, the names and sources of the configuration files, and the boot images.

Configuring the Hostname and Password

First configure the hostname and set an encrypted password. Configuring a hostname allows you to distinguish multiple Cisco routers from each other. Setting an encrypted password allows you to prevent unauthorized configuration changes.

In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

Complete the following steps to configure a hostname and to set an encrypted password:

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter enable mode.

*Example:*

```plaintext
Router> enable
```

The Password prompt appears. Enter your password.

*Example:*

```plaintext
Password: password
```

When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

**Step 2** Enter global configuration mode.

*Example:*

```plaintext
Router# configure terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

When the prompt changes to Router(config), you have entered global configuration mode.

**Step 3** Change the name of the router to a meaningful name. Substitute your hostname for Router.

*Example:*

```plaintext
Router(config)# hostname Router
```
Step 4 Enter an enable secret password. This password provides access to privileged EXEC mode. When you type enable at the EXEC prompt (Router>), you must enter the enable secret password to access configuration mode. Enter your secret password.

**Example:**

Router(config)# enable secret secret password

Step 5 Exit back to global configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router(config)# exit

---

Verifying the Hostname and Password

Complete the following steps to verify that you have correctly configured the hostname and password:

**Procedure**

Step 1 Enter the `show config` command:

**Example:**

Router# show config
Using 1888 out of 126968 bytes
!
version XX.X
.
.
.
!
hostname Router
!
enable secret 5 $1$60L4$X2JYOwoDc0.kqa1IoO/w8/
.
.
.

Step 2 Check the hostname and encrypted password, which appear near the top of the command output.

Step 3 Exits the global configuration mode and attempt to re-enter it using the new enable password:

**Example:**

Router# exit
.
.Router con0 is now available
Press RETURN
to get started.
Router> enable
Password: password
Router#
Managing and Monitoring Network Management Features

This feature module describes how to monitor, manage and deploy a variety of network management features, including Cisco Active Network Abstraction (ANA), Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and Cisco Networking Services (CNS). The CNS software agent on the Cisco ASR 901 can communicate with a Cisco Configuration Engine to allow the Cisco ASR 901 to be deployed in the field without having to pre-stage it for configuration or image upgrade. The Zero-touch deployment capability enables the Cisco ASR 901 router to auto configure itself, download an updated image, connect to the network, and start the operation as soon as it is cabled and powered up.


• Finding Feature Information, on page 29
• Network Management Features for the Cisco ASR 901, on page 30
• How to Configure Network Management Features on Cisco ASR 901, on page 30
• Configuration Examples, on page 40
• Alarm Port Monitoring, on page 41
• Where to Go Next, on page 46
• Additional References, on page 46
• Feature Information for Monitoring and Managing the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 47

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.
Network Management Features for the Cisco ASR 901

The following sections describe the network management features available on the Cisco ASR 901.

Cisco Active Network Abstraction (ANA)

Cisco ANA is a powerful, next-generation network resource management solution designed with a fully distributed OSS mediation platform that abstracts the network, its topology and its capabilities from the physical elements. Its virtual nature provides customers with a strong and reliable platform for service activation, service assurance and network management. For more information about ANA, see http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6776/tsd_products_support_series_home.html.

SNMP MIB Support

To view the current MIBs that the Cisco ASR 901 supports, see http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs.

Cisco Networking Services (CNS)

Cisco Networking Services (CNS) is a collection of services that can provide remote configuration of Cisco IOS networking devices, remote execution of CLI commands, and image downloads by communicating with a Cisco Configuration Engine application running on a server. CNS enables the zero-touch deployment for the Cisco ASR 901 router by automatically downloading its configuration and upgrading its image if needed.

Note

The Cisco ASR 901 only supports CNS over motherboard Ethernet interfaces.

For more information about CNS configuration, see Enabling Cisco Networking Services (CNS) and Zero-Touch Deployment, on page 36.

How to Configure Network Management Features on Cisco ASR 901

This section contains the following procedures:

Configuring SNMP Support

Use the following to configure SNMP support for

• Setting up the community access
• Establishing a message queue for each trap host
• Enabling the router to send SNMP trap messages
• Enabling SNMP trap messages for alarms
• Enabling trap messages for a specific environment.
In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

Complete the following steps to configure SNMP:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example:  
  Router> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** snmp-server community string [view view-name] [ro | rw | number] | Sets up the community access string to permit access to SNMP. The no form of this command removes the specified community string.  
  Example:  
  Router(config)# snmp-server community xxxxxx RO  
  - **string**—Community string is the password to access the SNMP protocol.  
  - **view view-name**—(Optional) Previously defined view. The view defines the objects available to the community.  
  - **ro**—(Optional) Specifies read-only access. Authorized management stations are able only to retrieve MIB objects.  
  - **rw**—(Optional) Specifies read-write access. Authorized management stations are able to both retrieve and modify MIB objects.  
  - **number**—(Optional) Specifies an access list of IP addresses allowed to use the community string to gain access to the SNMP agent. Values range from 1 to 99. |
| **Step 4** snmp-server queue-length length | Establishes the message queue length for each trap host.  
  Example:  
  Router(config)# snmp-server queue-length 100  
  - **length**—Specifies the number of trap events that can be held before the queue must be emptied. |
### Configuring SNMP Support

#### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th><strong>snmp-server enable traps</strong> [notification-type] [notification-option]</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Example:**

Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps
snmp linkdown linkup coldstart warmstart

- **notification-type**—`snmp [authentication]`—Enables RFC 1157 SNMP notifications. Note that use of the **authentication** keyword produces the same effect as not using the **authentication** keyword. Both the **snmp-server enable traps snmp** and **snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication** forms of this command globally enable (or, if using the no form, disable) the following SNMP traps:
  - authentication failure
  - linkup
  - linkdown
  - coldstart
  - warmstart

- **notification-option**—(Optional) `atm pvc [interval seconds] [fail-interval seconds]`—The optional interval seconds keyword/argument combination specifies the minimum period between successive traps, in the range from 1 to 3600. Generation of PVC traps is dampened by the notification interval to prevent trap storms. No traps are sent until the interval lapses. The default interval is 30.

The optional fail-interval seconds keyword/argument combination specifies the minimum period for storing the failed time stamp, in the range from 0 to 3600. The default fail-interval is 0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th><strong>snmp-server enable traps envmon</strong></th>
<th>Enables SNMP trap messages for a specific environment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Example:**

Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps
envmon

- **envmon** [voltage | shutdown | supply | fan | temperature]—When the envmon keyword is used, you can enable a specific environmental notification type, or accept all notification types from the environmental monitor system. If no option is specified, all environmental notifications are enabled. The option can be one or more of the following keywords:
### Command or Action

```bash
snmp-server host host-address [traps | informs] [version {1 | 2c | 3 [auth | noauth | priv]}] [community-string] [udp-port port] [notification-type]
```

### Purpose

Specifies the recipient of an SNMP trap messages. To remove the specified host, use the `no` form of this command.

- **host-address** — Name or Internet address of the host (the target recipient).
- **traps** — Sends SNMP trap messages to this host. This is the default.
- **informs** — (Optional) Sends SNMP informs to this host.
- **version** — (Optional) Version of the SNMP used to send the traps. Version 3 is the most secure model because allows packet encryption with the `priv` keyword. If you use the `version` keyword, one of the following must be specified:
  - **1** — SNMP version 1. This option is not available with `informs`.
  - **2c** — SNMP version 2C.
  - **3** — SNMP version 3. The following three optional keywords can follow the `version 3` keyword:
    - **auth** — (Optional). Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) packet authentication.
    - **noauth** — (Default). The no authentication-no privileges security level is the default if the `auth | noauth | priv` keyword choice is not specified.
    - **priv** — (Optional). Enables Data Encryption Standard (DES) packet encryption.
  - **community-string** — Password-like community string sent with the notification operation. Though you can set this string using the `snmp-server host` command by itself, we recommend you define this string using the `snmp-server community` command before using the `snmp-server host` command.
  - **port** — UDP port of the host. The default value is 162.
  - **notification-type** — (Optional) Type of notification to be sent to the host. If no type is specified, all notifications are sent.

### Step 7

Example:

```bash
Router(config)# snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 traps
```

Example:

```bash
Router(config)# snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 version 2c
```

Example:

```bash
Router(config)# snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 version 2c community-string priv
```

Example:

```bash
Router(config)# snmp-server host 10.20.30.40 version 2c community-string auth
```
Purpose

Command or Action | Purpose
---|---

The notification type can be one or more of the following keywords:

- **aaa_server** — Enables SNMP AAA Server traps.
- **config** — Enables SNMP config traps.
- **config-copy** — Enables SNMP config-copy traps.
- **cpu** — Allows CPU-related traps.
- **ds1** — Enables SNMP DS1 traps.
- **eigrp** — Enables SNMP EIGRP traps.
- **entity** — Enables SNMP entity traps.
- **envmon** — Enables SNMP environmental monitor traps.
- **flash** — Enables SNMP FLASH notifications.
- **frame-relay** — Enables SNMP frame-relay traps.
- **hsrp** — Enables SNMP HSRP traps.
- **ipmulticast** — Enables SNMP ipmulticast traps.
- **ipsla** — Enables SNMP IP SLA traps.
- **l2tun** — Enables SNMP L2 tunnel protocol traps.
- **mpls** — Enables SNMP MPLS traps.
- **msdp** — Enables SNMP MSDP traps.
- **mvpn** — Enables Multicast Virtual Private Networks traps.
- **ospf** — Enables OSPF traps.
- **pw** — Enables SNMP PW traps.
- **rsvp** — Enables RSVP flow change traps.
- **snmp** — Enables SNMP traps.
- **syslog** — Enables SNMP syslog traps.
- **tty** — Enables TCP connection traps.
- **vrrp** — Enables SNMP vrrp traps.

**Step 8**

```
end
```

Example:

```
Router(config)# end
```

Exits global configuration mode.

---

**Configuring Remote Network Management**

Complete the following steps to configure remote network management on the Cisco ASR 901 router:
## Configuring Remote Network Management

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| enable | **Example:** Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
- Enter your password if prompted. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip host host-name ip-address</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# ip host om-work 10.0.0.1</td>
<td>Assigns a host name to each of the network management workstations, where hostname is the name assigned to the Operations and Maintenance (OAM) workstation and ip_address is the address of the network management workstation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface loopback number</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# interface loopback 5005</td>
<td>Creates a loopback interface for OAM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-address ip-address subnet-mask</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# ip-address 10.10.12.10 23</td>
<td>Configures the interval at which packets are sent to refresh the MAC cache when HSRP is running.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# end</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| snmp-server host hostname [traps | informs] [version {1 | 2c | 3 [auth | noauth | priv]}] community-string [udp-port port] [notification-type] | **Example:** Router(config)# snmp-server host snmp1 version 3 auth | Specifies the recipient of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operation.  
The hostname is the name assigned to the Cisco Info Center workstation with the ip host command in Step 3. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snmp-servercommunity public ro</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the public SNMP community name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Enabling Cisco Networking Services (CNS) and Zero-Touch Deployment

To enable CNS and Zero-Touch deployment, you need the following servers:

- A DHCP server (standalone or enabled on the carrier edge router)
- A TFTP server (standalone or enabled on the carrier edge router)
- A server running the Cisco Configuration Engine (formerly known as the CNS-CE server)

**Note**

The Cisco ASR 901 only supports CNS over motherboard Ethernet interfaces.

This section contains the following procedures:

### Zero-Touch Deployment

Zero-touch deployment feature gives the router the ability to retrieve its configuration file from the remote server during initial router deployment with no end-user intervention.
The following steps provide an overview of events that take place during Cisco ASR 901 zero-touch deployment.

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Connect the Cisco ASR 901 without any configurations to an upstream router.

**Step 2**
The Cisco ASR 901 auto-senses the management VLAN of the upstream router for IP connectivity by listening to the traffic it receives on the connected interface.

**Step 3**
The Cisco ASR 901 sends DHCP discover messages using the discovered VLAN tag. If the upstream router is not using a management VLAN, untagged DHCP discover messages are sent.

**Step 4**
The DHCP server responds with a DHCP offer.

**Step 5**
The Cisco ASR 901 sends a DHCP request message to the DHCP server. The DHCP server then sends the DHCP ACK message.

*Note* Step 6 and 7 are used only when Option 43 is not configured.

**Step 6**
The Cisco ASR 901 requests `network-config` file via TFTP.

**Step 7**
The TFTP server sends the Cisco ASR 901 a `network-config` file.

**Step 8**
The Cisco ASR 901 sends an HTTP request to the CNS-CE server.

**Step 9**
The CNS-CE server sends a configuration template to the Cisco ASR 901.

**Step 10**
Publish success event.

**Image Download**

The following events take place when a CNS-enabled Cisco ASR 901 downloads a new image:

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
The CNS-CE server requests inventory (disk/flash info) from the ASR 901-DC.

**Step 2**
The ASR 901-DC sends an inventory.

**Step 3**
The CNS-CE server sends an image location.

**Step 4**
The ASR 901-DC sends a TFTP image request.

**Step 5**
The ASR 901-DC downloads an image from the TFTP server.
### Configuring a DHCP Server

The Cisco ASR 901 requires a DHCP server for zero-touch deployment. Complete the following steps to configure a Cisco router as a DHCP server.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><code>ip dhcp excluded-address</code></td>
<td>Specifies to exclude IP address of the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>dhcp-server-ip-address</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# ip dhcp excluded-address 30.30.1.6</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><code>ip dhcp excluded-address ip-address</code></td>
<td>Assigns IP addresses with an exception of 30.30.1.6, which is the IP address of the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>subnet-mask</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# ip dhcp excluded-address 30.30.1.20 30.30.1.255</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><code>ip dhcp pool pool-name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the DHCP pool name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# ip dhcp pabudhcp2</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><code>network ip-address subnet-mask</code></td>
<td>Specifies the IP address and subnet mask of the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# network 160.100.100.0 255.255.255.252</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7    | **default-router** *ip-address*  
Example:  
Router# default-router 30.30.1.6 | Specifies the IP address of the default router. |
| 8    | Do one of the following:  
• **option 43 ascii** string  
• **option 150 ip** `<TFTP-server-ip-address>`  
Example:  
Router# option 43 ascii 3A1D;A3;B161.100.100.2 | Specifies Option 43 and a string value that has the CNS details, serial number of the hardware, and the code for CE IP address or Option 150 and the IP address of the TFTP server.  
For more information on Option 43, see [Constructing a DHCP Option 43 Message](#).  
Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers supports only few letter code options mentioned in this link. |
| 9    | **end**  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# end | Exits configuration mode. |

### Configuring a TFTP Server

You need to set up a TFTP server to provide a bootstrap configuration to the Cisco ASR 901 routers when they boot using option 150.

### Creating a Bootstrap Configuration

Create or download a file with the initial bootstrap configuration on the TFTP server. An example of the configuration file is shown below:

```plaintext
hostname test-router
!
cns trusted-server all-agents 30.30.1.20
cns event 30.30.1.20 11011 keepalive 60 3
cns config initial 30.30.1.20 80
cns config partial 30.30.1.20 80
cns id hostname
cns id hostname event
cns id hostname image
!
end
```

### Enabling a TFTP Server on the Edge Router

The Cisco ASR 901 requires a TFTP server for zero-touch deployment while using option 150. The TFTP server is typically implemented on the carrier edge router. You can use the following global configuration commands to enable a TFTP server on the edge router that can send the initial configuration to the Cisco ASR 901 router.

```
tftp-server sup-bootflash:network-config
```
After the Cisco ASR 901 boots with this configuration, it can connect to the CNS-CE server.

### Configuring the Cisco Configuration Engine

The Cisco Configuration Engine (formerly known as the Cisco CNS Configuration Engine) allows you to remotely manage configurations and IOS software images on Cisco devices including the Cisco ASR 901. When the Cisco ASR 901 downloads the bootstrap configuration and connects to the Cisco Configuration Engine server, you can use the server to download a full configuration to the router. You can also use the CNS-CE server to complete any of the following tasks:

- Manage configuration templates—The CNS-CE server can store and manage configuration templates.
- Download a new image—You can use the CNS-CE server to load a new IOS image on a Cisco ASR 901 router.
- Loading a new config—You can use the CNS-CE server to load a new configuration file on a Cisco ASR 901 router.
- Enable identification—You can use a unique CNS agent ID to verify the identity of a host device prior to communication with the CNS-CE server.
- Enable authentication—You can configure the CNS-CE server to require a unique password from the Cisco ASR 901 router as part of any communication handshake.
- Enable encryption—You can enable Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption for the HTTP sessions between the CNS agent devices (Cisco ASR 901 routers) and the CNS-CE server.


### Configuration Examples

This section provides the following configuration examples:

#### Example: Configuring SNMP Support

```plaintext
! snmp-server community xxxxx RO
snmp-server queue-length 100
snmp-server enable traps snmp linkdown linkup coldstart warmstart
snmp-server enable traps envmonsnmp-server host 10.20.30.40 version 2c
```

#### Example: Configuring Remote Network Management

```plaintext
cns trusted-server all-agents 30.30.1.20
cns event 30.30.1.20 11011 keepalive 60 3
cns config initial 30.30.1.20 80
cns config partial 30.30.1.20 80
cns id hostname
cns id hostname event
cns id hostname image
cns exec 80
```
Example: Configuring a DHCP Server

```plaintext
logging buffered 20000
!
end

Example: Configuring a DHCP Server

ip dhcp excluded-address 30.30.1.6
ip dhcp excluded-address 30.30.1.20 30.30.1.255
!
ip dhcp pool asrdhcp
network 30.30.1.0 255.255.255.0
default-router 30.30.1.6
Option 43 ascii 3A1D;A3;B161.100.100.2
!
end
```

Example: Zero-touch Deployment

The following configuration example sets the Cisco ASR 901 to boot using configurations stored on a CNS–CE server with the IP address 30.30.1.20.

This section provides partial configurations intended to demonstrate a specific feature.

```plaintext
hostname 901
!
cns trusted-server all-agents 30.30.1.20
cns event 30.30.1.20 11011 keepalive 60 3
cns config initial 30.30.1.20 80
cns config partial 30.30.1.20 80
cns id hostname
cns id hostname event
cns id hostname image
!
end
```

Alarm Port Monitoring

External Alarm Port Monitoring

The Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers supports an external alarm port (RJ45 connector) that serves four external dry-contact alarm inputs. You can connect up to four alarm inputs from external devices, such as a door, a temperature gauge, or a fire alarm, to the alarm input port on the front panel of the router. You can use the IOS command to set the alarm severity to minor, major, or critical. An alarm generates a system message.

The alarm setting is open or closed.

- Open means that the normal condition has current flowing through the contact (referred to as normally closed contact). The alarm is generated when the current stops.
• Closed means that no current flows through the contact (referred to as normally open contact). The alarm is generated when the current flows.

The alarm status is polled every second to check if there are any changes in the alarm state (based on the user configuration).

---

**Note**

External alarm port monitoring is disabled by default. CISCO-ENTITY-ALARM-MIB (Oid: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.138: ceAlarmAsserted trap OID -- 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.138.2.0.1 and ceAlarmCleared trap OID -- 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.138.2.0.2) is used for Alarms.

---

## Enabling Alarms

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> alarm-contact contact-number description description-string</td>
<td>Configures a description for the alarm contact number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# alarm-contact 1 description doorsensor</td>
<td>• The contact-number can be from 1 to 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> To disable this configuration, use the no form of the command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> alarm-contact { contact-number</td>
<td>all { severity { critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# alarm-contact 2 severity major</td>
<td>• Enter a contact number (1 to 4) or specify that you are configuring all alarms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> To disable this configuration, use the no form of the command.</td>
<td>• For severity, enter critical, major, or minor. If you do not configure a severity, the default is minor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>alarm-contact { contact-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configure the trigger for an alarm contact number or for all contact numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For trigger, enter open or closed. If you do not configure a trigger, the alarm is triggered when the circuit is closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> To disable this configuration, use the no form of the command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Enabling Syslogs

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>logging alarm severity</td>
<td>Enables the system to send alarm messages to logging devices and to configure the alarm severity threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# logging alarm informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>logging host ip-address</td>
<td>Logs system messages and debug output to a remote host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# logging host syslogServerIp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ip route dest-ip-address subnet-mask default-gateway</td>
<td>Configure the static routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# ip route 7.0.0.221 255.255.255.255 7.47.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling SNMPP Traps

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Step 1: enable

**Example:**

```
Router> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.
- Enter your password if prompted.

#### Step 2: configure terminal

**Example:**

```
Router# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 3: snmp-server manager

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# snmp-server manager
```

Starts the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) manager process.

#### Step 4: snmp-server community string rw

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# snmp-server community public rw
```

Configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP.

#### Step 5: snmp-server enable traps alarms notification-option

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps alarms informational
```

Enables the traps related to alarms.
- Severity - 1 is a critical event that affects the service condition.
- Severity - 2 is a major event that requires immediate attention.
- Severity - 3 is a minor event to indicate warning conditions.
- Severity - 4 is meant for informational notifications.

#### Step 6: snmp-server host host-name ip-address version 2c public udp-port port notification-type

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# snmp-server host server ip version 2c public udp-port port num
```

Specifies the recipient of a SNMP notification operation.

#### Step 7: ip route dest-ip-address subnet-mask default-gateway

Configure the static routes.
Verifying Alarm Configuration

To verify the alarm configuration, use the `show` commands as shown in the examples below:

Router# `show environment alarm-contact`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALARM CONTACT 1</th>
<th>Status: not asserted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>test_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity:</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger:</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALARM CONTACT 2</th>
<th>Status: not asserted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>door sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity:</td>
<td>major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger:</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALARM CONTACT 3</th>
<th>Status: not asserted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>flood sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity:</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger:</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALARM CONTACT 4</th>
<th>Status: not asserted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity:</td>
<td>critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger:</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Router# `show running-config | include alarm`

alarm-contact 1 description AC Fail
alarm-contact 1 severity critical
alarm-contact 1 trigger closed
alarm-contact 2 description DC Fail
alarm-contact 2 trigger closed
alarm-contact 3 description Junk 3
alarm-contact 3 severity major
alarm-contact 3 trigger closed
alarm-contact 4 description Test 4
alarm-contact 4 severity critical
alarm-contact 4 trigger closed

Router# `show facility-alarm status`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Description [Index]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC Fail</td>
<td>Jul 22 2014 18:23:45</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td>AC Fail [0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Fail</td>
<td>Jul 22 2014 18:23:45</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
<td>DC Fail [1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Router# show environment all | b Alarms

External Alarms:
ALARM CONTACT 1 is not asserted
ALARM CONTACT 2 is not asserted
ALARM CONTACT 3 is not asserted
ALARM CONTACT 4 is not asserted

Where to Go Next

For additional information on monitoring and managing the Cisco ASR 901 router, see the documentation listed in the Additional References section.

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to LLDP feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html">http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Feature Information for Monitoring and Managing the Cisco ASR 901 Router

Table 2: Feature Information for Monitoring and Managing the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 47 lists the release history for this feature and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to [http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn](http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn). An account on Cisco.com is not required.

---

**Note**

Table 2: Feature Information for Monitoring and Managing the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 47 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Managing the Cisco ASR 901 Router</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNI</td>
<td>The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Network Management Features for the Cisco ASR 901, on page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• How to Configure Network Management Features on Cisco ASR 901, on page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Contact Alarm Port</td>
<td>15.5(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 5

Using the Command-Line Interface

This chapter describes the Cisco IOS command-line interface (CLI) and how to use it to configure the Cisco ASR 901 router.

- Understanding Command Modes, on page 49
- Understanding the Help System, on page 51
- Understanding Abbreviated Commands, on page 51
- Understanding no and default Forms of Commands, on page 52
- Understanding CLI Error Messages, on page 52
- Using Command History, on page 52
- Using Editing Features, on page 54
- Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands, on page 56
- Accessing the CLI, on page 57
- Saving Configuration Changes, on page 57

Understanding Command Modes

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into different modes. The commands depend on which mode you are currently in. Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to obtain a list of commands for each command mode.

When you start a session on the router, you begin in the user mode, often called user EXEC mode. Only a limited subset of the commands are available in user EXEC mode. For example, most of the user EXEC commands are one-time commands, such as show commands, which show the current configuration status, and clear commands, which clear counters or interfaces. The user EXEC commands are not saved when the router reboots.

To gain access to all the commands, enter privileged EXEC mode. You need to enter a password to enter privileged EXEC mode. From this mode, you can enter any privileged EXEC command or enter global configuration mode.

Using the configuration modes (global, interface, and line), you can make changes to the running configuration. When you save the configuration, these commands are stored and used for router reboots. To access the various configuration modes, you must start at global configuration mode. From global configuration mode, you can enter interface configuration mode and line configuration mode.

Table 3: Command Mode Summary, on page 50 describes the main command modes, how to access each one, the prompt you see in that mode, and how to exit the mode. The examples in the table use the hostname Router.
For more detailed information on the command modes, see the command reference guide for this release.

### Table 3: Command Mode Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Mode</th>
<th>Access Method</th>
<th>Router Prompt Displayed</th>
<th>Exit Method</th>
<th>About This Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User EXEC</td>
<td>Log in.</td>
<td>Router&gt;</td>
<td>Use the <strong>logout</strong> command.</td>
<td>Use this mode to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Change terminal settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Perform basic tests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Display system information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privileged EXEC</td>
<td>From user EXEC mode, use the <strong>enable</strong> command.</td>
<td>Router#</td>
<td>To go to user EXEC mode, use the <strong>disable</strong>, <strong>exit</strong>, or <strong>logout</strong> command.</td>
<td>Use this mode to verify commands that you have entered. Use a password to protect access to this mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global configuration</td>
<td>From the privileged EXEC mode, use the <strong>configure terminal</strong> command.</td>
<td>Router (config)#</td>
<td>To go to privileged EXEC mode, use the <strong>exit</strong> or <strong>end</strong> command, or press <strong>Ctrl-Z</strong>.</td>
<td>Use this mode to configure parameters that apply to the entire router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface configuration</td>
<td>From the global configuration mode, use the <strong>interface</strong> command (with a specific interface).</td>
<td>Router (config-if)#</td>
<td>To go to global configuration mode, use the <strong>exit</strong> command.</td>
<td>Use this mode to configure parameters for the Ethernet ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN configuration</td>
<td>While in global configuration mode, enter the <strong>vlan vlan-id</strong> command.</td>
<td>Router(config-vlan)#</td>
<td>To return directly to privileged EXEC mode, press <strong>Ctrl-Z</strong>.</td>
<td>Use this mode to configure VLAN parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line configuration</td>
<td>While in global configuration mode, specify a line by using the <strong>line vty</strong> or <strong>line console</strong> command.</td>
<td>Router(config-line)#</td>
<td>To go to global configuration mode, use the <strong>exit</strong> command.</td>
<td>Use this mode to configure parameters for the terminal line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Understanding the Help System

Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to display a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also obtain a list of associated keywords and arguments for any command, as shown in Table 4: Help Summary, on page 51.

Table 4: Help Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Obtain a brief description of the help system in any command mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbreviated-command-entry?</td>
<td>Obtain a list of commands that begin with a particular character string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# di?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dir disable disconnect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbreviated-command-entry &lt;Tab&gt;</td>
<td>Complete a partial command name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# sh conf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;tab&gt; Router# show configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>List all commands available for a particular command mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command ?</td>
<td>List the associated keywords for a command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; show ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command keyword ?</td>
<td>List the associated arguments for a keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# cdp holdtime ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;10-255&gt; Length of time (in sec) that receiver must keep this packet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Understanding Abbreviated Commands

You need to enter only enough characters for the router to recognize the command as unique.

This example shows how to use the `show configuration` privileged EXEC command in an abbreviated form:
Understanding no and default Forms of Commands

Almost every configuration command also has a no form. In general, use the no form to disable a feature or function, or reverse the action of a command. For example, the no shutdown interface configuration command reverses the shutdown of an interface. Use the command without the keyword no to re-enable a disabled feature or to enable a feature that is disabled by default.

Configuration commands can also have a default form. The default form of a command returns the command setting to its default. Most commands are disabled by default, so the default form is the same as the no form. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the default command enables the command and sets variables to their default values.

Understanding CLI Error Messages

The following table lists some error messages that you might encounter while using the CLI to configure your router.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>How to Get Help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Ambiguous command: &quot;show con&quot;</td>
<td>You did not enter enough characters for your router to recognize the command.</td>
<td>Re-enter the command followed by a question mark (?) with a space between the command and the question mark. The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Incomplete command.</td>
<td>You did not enter all the keywords or values required by this command.</td>
<td>Re-enter the command followed by a question mark (?) with a space between the command and the question mark. The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.</td>
<td>You entered the command incorrectly. The caret (^) marks the point of the error.</td>
<td>Enter a question mark (?) to display all the commands that are available in this command mode. The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using Command History

The software provides a history or record of commands that you entered. The command history feature is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists. You can customize this feature to suit your needs as described in these sections:
Changing the Command History Buffer Size

By default, the router records ten command lines in its history buffer. You can alter this number for a current terminal session or for all sessions on a particular line. These procedures are optional.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, enter this command to change the number of command lines that the router records during the current terminal session:

```
Router# terminal history size number-of-lines
```

The range is from 0 to 256.

Beginning in line configuration mode, enter this command to configure the number of command lines the router records for all sessions on a particular line:

```
Router(config-line)# history size number-of-lines
```

The range is from 0 to 256.

Recalling Commands

To recall commands from the history buffer, perform one of the actions listed in Table 6: Recalling Commands, on page 53. These actions are optional.

Table 6: Recalling Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Press Ctrl-P or the up arrow key.</td>
<td>Recall commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Ctrl-N or the down arrow key.</td>
<td>Return to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the up arrow key. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show history</td>
<td>While in privileged EXEC mode, list the last several commands that you just entered. The number of commands that appear is controlled by the setting of the terminal history global configuration command and the history line configuration command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

Disabling the Command History Feature

The command history feature is automatically enabled. You can disable it for the current terminal session or for the command line. These procedures are optional.

To disable the feature during the current terminal session, use the terminal no history privileged EXEC command.
To disable command history for the line, use the `no history` line configuration command.

### Using Editing Features

This section contains the following the editing features that can help you manipulate the command line.

#### Enabling and Disabling Editing Features

Although the enhanced editing mode is automatically enabled, you can disable it, re-enable it, or configure a specific line to have enhanced editing. These procedures are optional.

To globally disable enhanced editing mode, enter this command in line configuration mode:

```
Router (config-line)# no editing
```

To re-enable the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session, enter this command in privileged EXEC mode:

```
Router# terminal editing
```

To reconfigure a specific line to have enhanced editing mode, enter this command in line configuration mode:

```
Router(config-line)# editing
```

#### Editing Commands through Keystrokes

Table 7: Editing Commands through Keystrokes, on page 54 shows the keystrokes that you need to edit command lines. These keystrokes are optional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capability</th>
<th>Keystroke</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Move around the command line to make changes or corrections.</td>
<td>Press Ctrl-B, or press the left arrow key.</td>
<td>Move the cursor back one character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Ctrl-F, or press the right arrow key.</td>
<td>Move the cursor forward one character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Ctrl-A.</td>
<td>Move the cursor to the beginning of the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Ctrl-E.</td>
<td>Move the cursor to the end of the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Esc B.</td>
<td>Move the cursor back one word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Esc F.</td>
<td>Move the cursor forward one word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Ctrl-T.</td>
<td>Transpose the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Capability | Keystroke | Purpose
--- | --- | ---
Recall commands from the buffer and paste them in the command line. The router provides a buffer with the last ten items that you deleted. | Press Ctrl-Y. | Recall the most recent entry in the buffer. |
 | Press Esc Y. | Recall the next buffer entry. The buffer contains only the last 10 items that you have deleted or cut. If you press Esc Y more than ten times, you cycle to the first buffer entry. |
Delete entries if you make a mistake or change your mind. | Press the **Delete** or **Backspace** key. | Erase the character to the left of the cursor. |
 | Press Ctrl-D. | Delete the character at the cursor. |
 | Press Ctrl-K. | Delete all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line. |
 | Press Ctrl-U or Ctrl-X. | Delete all characters from the cursor to the beginning of the command line. |
 | Press Ctrl-W. | Delete the word to the left of the cursor. |
 | Press Esc D. | Delete from the cursor to the end of the word. |
Capitalize or lower the case or capitalize a set of letters. | Press Esc C. | Capitalize at the cursor. |
 | Press Esc L. | Change the word at the cursor to lowercase. |
 | Press Esc U. | Capitalize letters from the cursor to the end of the word. |
Designate a particular keystroke as an executable command, perhaps as a shortcut. | Press Ctrl-V or Esc Q. | |
Scroll down a line or screen on displays that are longer than the terminal screen can display. | Press the **Return** key. | Scroll down one line. |
**Note** | The More prompt is used for any output that has more lines than can be displayed on the terminal screen, including show command output. You can use the Return and Space bar keystrokes whenever you see the More prompt. |
 | Press the **Space** bar. | Scroll down one screen. |
### Editing Command Lines that Wrap

You can use a wraparound feature for commands that extend beyond a single line on the screen. When the cursor reaches the right margin, the command line shifts ten spaces to the left. You cannot see the first ten characters of the line, but you can scroll back and check the syntax at the beginning of the command. The keystroke actions are optional.

To scroll back to the beginning of the command entry, press **Ctrl-B** or the left arrow key repeatedly. You can also press **Ctrl-A** to immediately move to the beginning of the line.

The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

---

In this example, the `access-list` global configuration command entry extends beyond one line. When the cursor first reaches the end of the line, the line is shifted ten spaces to the left and redisplayed. The dollar sign ($) shows that the line has been scrolled to the left. Each time the cursor reaches the end of the line, the line is again shifted ten spaces to the left.

```plaintext
Router(config)# access-list 101 permit tcp 131.108.2.5 255.255.255.0 131.108.1 $
```

After you complete the entry, press **Ctrl-A** to check the complete syntax before pressing the **Return** key to execute the command. The dollar sign ($) appears at the end of the line to show that the line has been scrolled to the right:

```plaintext
Router(config)# access-list 101 permit tcp 131.108.2.5 255.255.255.0 131.108.1 $
```

The software assumes you have a terminal screen that is 80 columns wide. If you have a width other than that, use the **terminal width** privileged EXEC command to set the width of your terminal.

Use line wrapping with the command history feature to recall and modify previous complex command entries. For information about recalling previous command entries, see the Editing Commands through Keystrokes, on page 54.

---

### Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands

You can search and filter the output for **show** and **more** commands. This is useful when you need to sort through large amounts of output or if you want to exclude output that you do not need to see. Using these commands is optional.
To use this functionality, use `show` or `more` command followed by the `pipe` character (`|`), one of the keywords `begin`, `include`, or `exclude`, and an expression that you want to search for or filter out:

```
command| {begin | include | exclude} regular-expression
```

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you use `exclude output` command, the lines that contain `output` are not displayed, but the lines that contain `Output` appear.

This example shows how to include in the output display only lines where the expression `protocol` appears:

```
Router# show interfaces | include protocol
Vlan1 is up, line protocol is up
Vlan10 is up, line protocol is down
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is down
GigabitEthernet0/2 is up, line protocol is up
```

**Accessing the CLI**

You can access the CLI through a console connection, through Telnet, or by using the browser.

**Accessing the CLI through a Console Connection or through Telnet**

Before accessing the CLI, you must connect a terminal or PC to the router console port and power on the router as described in the hardware installation guide that shipped with your router.

If your router is already configured, you can access the CLI through a local console connection or through a remote Telnet session, but your router must first be configured for this type of access.

You can use one of these methods to establish a connection with the router:

- Connect the router console port to a management station or dial-up modem. For information about connecting to the console port, see the router hardware installation guide.
- Use any Telnet TCP/IP or encrypted Secure Shell (SSH) package from a remote management station. The router must have network connectivity with the Telnet or SSH client, and the router must have an enable secret password configured.

The router supports up to 16 simultaneous Telnet sessions. Changes made by one Telnet user are reflected in all other Telnet sessions.

The router supports up to five simultaneous secure SSH sessions.

After you connect through the console port, through a Telnet session or through an SSH session, the user EXEC prompt appears on the management station.

**Saving Configuration Changes**

To save your configuration changes to NVRAM, so that the changes are not lost during a system reload or power outage, enter the `copy running-config startup-config` command. For example:

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
Router# write memory
Building configuration...
```
It might take a few minutes to save the configuration to NVRAM. After the configuration has been saved, the following message appears:

```
[OK]
Router#
```

For additional information about using the Cisco IOS Release 15.1SNG, see the guides listed at:

Software Upgrade

This chapter explains how to upgrade the Cisco IOS image installed on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

- Selecting a Cisco IOS Image, on page 59
- Upgrading the Cisco IOS image, on page 59
- Auto Upgrading the MCU, on page 63
- Manually Upgrading the ROMMON, on page 63
- Auto Upgrade of ROMMON, on page 64

Selecting a Cisco IOS Image

When you select the Cisco IOS image for upgrade, consider the following:

- Memory requirement—The router should have sufficient disk or flash memory to store the Cisco IOS. The router should also have sufficient memory (DRAM) to run the Cisco IOS. The recommended logging buffer in DRAM ranges from 8 kilobytes to 64 kilobytes. If the router does not have sufficient memory (DRAM), the router will have boot problems when it boots through the new Cisco IOS.

- Interfaces and modules support—You must ensure that the new Cisco IOS supports all the interfaces and modules in the router.

- Software feature support—You must ensure that the new Cisco IOS supports the features used with the old Cisco IOS.

- Security image—ASR 901 does not support loading security images in the non-secure environment or node. Loading the security images affect the functionality.

Upgrading the Cisco IOS image

Complete the following steps to upgrade the Cisco IOS image:

Procedure

Step 1
Download the Cisco IOS software image to the TFTP server.
Download the Cisco IOS software image onto your workstation or PC from the Download Software Area
Step 2

Identify the file system to copy the image.

The file system type ‘flash’ or ‘disk’ is used to store the Cisco IOS image. The `show file system` command lists the file systems available on the router. The file system should have sufficient space to store the Cisco IOS image. You can use the `show file system` or the `dir file_system` command in order to find the free space.

Example:

```
Router# show file system
File Systems:
Size(b) Free(b) Type Flags Prefixes
262144 240157 nvram rw nvram:
   - - opaque rw system:
   - - opaque rw tmpsys:
   - - opaque rw null:
   - - opaque ro tar:
   - - network rw tftp:
   - - opaque wo syslog:
+ 100401148 39104096 flash rw flash:
  67108860 67108860 flash rw ramdisk:
   - - network rw rcp:
   - - network rw ftp:
   - - network rw http:
   - - network rw scp:
   - - opaque ro cns:
```

Step 3

Prepare for the upgrade.

You should consider these items before you upgrade the Cisco IOS:

- Store both the old Cisco IOS and the new Cisco IOS, if the router has sufficient memory. You can boot the router in the ROMMON mode and boot the old Cisco IOS, in case of boot failure with new Cisco IOS. This method saves time if you want to roll back the Cisco IOS.

- Backup the configuration from the router because some of the Cisco IOS releases add default configurations. This newly added configuration may conflict with your current configuration. Compare the configuration of the router after the Cisco IOS upgrade with the configuration backed up before the upgrade. If there are differences in the configuration, you must ensure they do not affect your requirements.

Step 4

Verify that the TFTP server has IP connectivity to the router.

The TFTP server must have a network connection to the router and must be able to ping the IP address of the router targeted for a TFTP software upgrade. In order to achieve this connection, the router interface and the TFTP server must have an IP address in the same range or a default gateway configured. Check the IP address of the TFTP server in order to verify this configuration.

Step 5

Copy the IOS Image from the TFTP server.

Before you copy the image, ensure that you have started the TFTP server software on your PC, and that you have the file name mentioned in the TFTP server root directory. Cisco recommends that you keep a backup of the router and access server configuration before you upgrade. The upgrade does not affect the configuration, which is stored in nonvolatile RAM [NVRAM]. However, this situation might happen if the right steps are not followed properly.

Example:

```
Router# copy tftp: flash:
```
Address or name of remote host []? 10.105.33.135
Source filename []? asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG
Destination filename [asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG]? 
Accessing tftp://10.105.33.135/asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG...
Erase flash: before copying? [confirm]n
Loading asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG from 10.105.33.135 (via FastEthernet0/0):
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
[OK - 30551884 bytes]
Verifying checksum... OK (0xC7E6)
30551884 bytes copied in 199.636 secs (153038 bytes/sec)
Router#

**Step 6**
Verify the Cisco IOS image in the file system.

**Example:**

Router# dir flash:
Directory of flash:
1 -rw- 30551884 <no date> asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG
100401148 bytes total (69849200 bytes free)
Router#

Router# verify flash:asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG

**Example:**

File system hash verification successful.

**Step 7**
Verify the Configuration Register.

Use the `show version` command to check the config-register value. The value is displayed in the last line of the show version output. It should be set to 0x2102.

**Example:**

Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# config-register 0x2102
Router(config)#^Z

**Step 8**
Verify the Boot Variable

The router tries to boot with the first file in the Flash. If the first file is not the Cisco IOS Software image, you need to configure a boot system statement in order to boot the specified image. If there is only one file in Flash and it is the Cisco IOS Software image, this step is not necessary.

**Example:**

Router#show run | inc boot
boot-start-marker
boot system flash asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG.fc1
boot-end-marker
Router#
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no boot system
Router(config)#boot system flash asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG
Router(config)#end
Router#
Router#show run | inc boot
boot-start-marker
boot system flash asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG
Step 9

Save the configuration and reload the router.

**Example:**

```plaintext
Router# write memory
Router# reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
 Jul 24 20:17:07.787: %SYS-5-RELOAD: Reload requested by console. Reload Reason:

Step 10

Verify the Cisco IOS upgrade.

After the reload is complete, the router should run the desired Cisco IOS Software image. Use the `show version` command in order to verify the Cisco IOS software.

**Example:**

```plaintext
Router# show version
Cisco IOS Software, 901 Software (ASR901-UNIVERSALK9-M), Version 15.1(2)SNG, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2011 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Thu 27-Oct-11 15:52 by prod_rel_team
ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 15.1(2r)SNG, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
ASR901 uptime is 4 minutes
System returned to ROM by reload at 13:11:07 UTC Wed Apr 19 2000
System image file is "tftp://10.105.33.135/rajuvenk/asr901-universalk9-mz.151-2.SNG.bin"
Last reload type: Normal Reload
Last reload reason: Reload Command
This product contains cryptographic features and is subject to United States and local country laws governing import, export, transfer and use. Delivery of Cisco cryptographic products does not imply third-party authority to import, export, distribute or use encryption. Importers, exporters, distributors and users are responsible for compliance with U.S. and local country laws. By using this product you agree to comply with applicable laws and regulations. If you are unable to comply with U.S. and local laws, return this product immediately. A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at: http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to export@cisco.com.
License Level: AdvancedMetroIPAccess
License Type: Permanent
Next reload license Level: AdvancedMetroIPAccess
Cisco ASR901-E (P2020) processor (revision 1.0) with 393216K/131072K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID CAT1529U01P
P2020 CPU at 792MHz, E500v2 core, 512KB L2 Cache
1 FastEthernet interface
12 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
1 terminal line
256K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
98304K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)
65536K bytes of processor board RAM Disk (Read/Write)
Configuration register is 0x2102
```
Auto Upgrading the MCU

Upgradable MCU is bundled with the IOS image. You can upgrade the MCU using one of the following ways:

- MCU Auto upgrade can be enabled or disabled by setting the ROMMON variable AUTO_UPGRADE_ROMMON to TRUE or FALSE:
  
  From the ROMMON:
  
  rommon> AUTO_UPGRADE_MCU=TRUE | FALSE
  
  From the IOS:
  
  Router# upgrade mcu preference [enable | disable]

Once the MCU is upgraded, the router is not reloaded. Subsequent reload versions are compared; if the versions are same, then the MCU is not upgraded.

- If the AUTO_UPGRADE_ROMMON variable is set to FALSE, then the MCU can be upgraded as follows:

Router# upgrade mcu file flash:image.hex

Manually Upgrading the ROMMON

Complete the following steps to manually upgrade the router ROMMON:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>Load the IOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Copy the upgradable ROMMON file ASR901_RM2.srec, to the flash memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Upgrade the ROMMON using the following command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# upgrade rom-monitor file flash:ASR901_RM2.srec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The router reloads and comes up with upgradable ROMMON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Check the status of the currently running ROMMON using any one of the following commands:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• From the ROMMON:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• rommon&gt;rommon-pref readonly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• From the IOS:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• router&gt;show rom-monitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: While upgrade is in progress, if something goes wrong like power-off or power cycler removed, or if the erase program is not done properly, you can reset the board. It falls back to the read-only rommon.
What to do next

After the ROMMON upgrade, if you need to fall back to either the read-only ROMMON, or the upgrade ROMMON, use any one of the following commands:

- From the IOS:

    Router# upgrade rom-monitor preference readonly | upgrade

- From the ROMMON:

    rommon> rommon-pref readonly

Auto Upgrade of ROMMON

Upgradable rommon is bundled with the IOS image. You can do an auto upgrade of the ROMMON using one of the following ways:

- Rommon Auto upgrade can be enabled or disabled with by setting the rommon variable AUTO_UPGRADE_ROMMON to TRUE or FALSE using the following commands:

  - From the ROMMON:

    rommon> AUTO_UPGRADE_ROMMON=TRUE | FALSE

  - From the IOS:

    Router# upgrade rom-monitor preference autoupgrade enable | disable

By default, the upgrade variable is set to be TRUE.

Once the ROMMON is upgraded, the IOS falls back to the ROMMON. Subsequent reload versions are compared; if the version is the same, then the ROMMON will not be upgraded.

- If the AUTO_UPGRADE_ROMMON variable is set to FALSE, use the following command in IOS, to upgrade:

    Router# upgrade rom-monitor internal
CHAPTER 7

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

This chapter explains how to configure the Gigabit Ethernet (GE) interface on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

- Configuring the Interface, on page 65
- Setting the Speed and Duplex Mode, on page 66
- Enabling the Interface, on page 67
- Modifying MTU Size on the Interface, on page 68
- MAC Flap Control, on page 69
- Configuring a Combo Port, on page 71

Configuring the Interface

To configure the GE interface, complete the following steps:

In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enters enable mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 interface gigabit ethernet slot/port</td>
<td>Specifies the port adapter type and the location of the interface to be configured. The slot is always 0 and the port is the number of the port.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface gigabit ethernet 0/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 cdp enable</td>
<td>Enables Cisco Discovery Protocol on the router, use the cdp enable command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# cdp enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5 end</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# end</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Setting the Speed and Duplex Mode

The Gigabit Ethernet ports of the Cisco ASR 901 Router can run in full or half-duplex mode—10 Mbps, 100 Mbps or 1000 Mbps (1 Gbps). The Cisco ASR 901 router has an auto-negotiation feature that allows the router to negotiate the speed and duplex mode with the corresponding interface at the other end of the connection.

Auto-negotiation is the default setting for the speed and transmission mode.

When you configure an interface speed and duplex mode, follow these guidelines:

- If both ends of the line support auto-negotiation, use the default auto-negotiation settings.
- When auto-negotiation is turned on, it auto-negotiates both speed and the duplex mode.
- If one interface supports auto-negotiation, and the interface at the other end does not, configure the duplex mode and speed on both interfaces. If you use the auto-negotiation setting on the supported side, the duplex mode setting is set at half-duplex.
- Auto-negotiation must be enabled for 1000M full duplex Gigabit Ethernet devices; otherwise behavior is unpredictable.
- To configure different speeds (10M / 100M), auto-negotiation should be disabled.

Speed and duplex can be configured only on the following interfaces:

- Copper gigabitethernet interfaces (0/0-3)
- Combo gigabitethernet interface (0/4-7), when the media type is configured as RJ-45

**Note**

In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.
From the Cisco IOS Release 15.5(3)S onwards, to make 10 G port work with 10 Gbps speed, you must use 10G SFP+ pluggable and for it to work in 1 Gbps speed, you must use the 1G SFP. This is specific to 10G port only.

To configure speed and duplex operation, complete these steps in the interface configuration mode:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>`duplex [half</td>
<td>full]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# duplex half</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>`speed [1000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# speed 1000</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enabling the Interface**

To enable the interface, complete these steps:

In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>no shutdown no shutdown</code></td>
<td>Specify the port adapter type and the location of the interface to be configured. The type number is always 0 and the type number is the number of the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>no shutdown</code></td>
<td>Enable the gigabit Ethernet interface using the no shutdown command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modifying MTU Size on the Interface

Complete the following steps to modify the MTU size on Gigabit Ethernet interface:

**Note**
To configure mtu under SVI interface, use mtu bytes command since ip mtu bytes command is not supported under SVI interface.

**Note**
Maximum frame size allowed is calculated as the sum of configured MTU value and size of Layer 2 header.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
• Enter your password if prompted.  
Example:  
Router> enable|
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router# configure terminal|
| Step 3 | interface gigabitethernet slot/port | Selects a Gigabit Ethernet interface and enters interface configuration mode.  
• slot/port—Specifies the slot and port number.  
Example:  
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1|
| Step 4 | mtu bytes | Configures the MTU size for Gigabit Ethernet interface.  
• bytes—The range is from 1500 to 9216.  
The default is 9216.  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# mtu 6000 |

**Note**
To set the MTU size to its default value, use the no mtu or default mtu command.

**Note**
Maximum frame size allowed is calculated as the sum of configured MTU value and size of Layer 2 header.
Verifying the MTU Size

To verify the MTU size, use the `show interface gigabitethernet` and `show interface mtu` commands.

Router# `show interface gigabitethernet 0/1`
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
  Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 4055.398d.bd05 (bia 4055.398d.bd05)
  MTU 6000 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input never, output never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 21:01:41
  Input queue: 0/200/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns

Router# `show interface mtu`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MTU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/0</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/1</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/2</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/3</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/4</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/5</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/6</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/7</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/8</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/9</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAC Flap Control

A MAC flap occurs when a switch receives packets from two different interfaces, with the same source MAC address. This happens when wrong configurations such as loops are introduced in networks. MAC flapping can cause CPU hogs and software induced crashes, if preventive action is not taken.

The two main aspects of MAC flap control feature are:

- Identification of MAC Flapping—Identified when MAC movement counter threshold is hit at specified time intervals.
- Preventive Action—Err-Disabling is done in one of the ports that has MAC flapping.

This feature is disabled by default and can be enabled or disabled through the CLI. You can configure the maximum number of MAC movements that are allowed in a specified time interval, beyond which the MAC movement is termed as flapping.
Once the port is err-disabled, it can be administratively brought up using the `shut` and `no shut` commands.

**Restrictions and Limitations**

- If MAC learning is done in tens of thousands, the CPU may slow down. This feature does not address the slow down or CPU hog due to MAC learning.
- When the router is learning tens of thousands of MACs, and there are a couple of genuine MAC movements (not due to a loop), they are not tagged as MAC flapping since these are valid MAC movements.
- Average MAC Movement issue

For example, let us assume that MAC movement counter is configured for a maximum of 5 MAC movements in 10 seconds.

If 2000 MACs have contributed for 4 MAC movements each in 10 seconds, the total number of MAC movements will be 8000. Since the individual MAC threshold is not hit in this case, the router does not take any preventive action. However, this condition may not really occur in practice.

**Configuring MAC Flap Control**

Complete the following steps to configure MAC Flap control:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# <code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>mac-flap-ctrl on per-mac mac-movement time-interval</code></td>
<td>Enables MAC flap control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# <code>mac-flap-ctrl on per-mac 20 10</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `mac-movement`—Maximum number of MAC movements that are allowed in the specified time.
- `time-interval`—Time interval that can elapse before the MAC movements are tagged as flapping.

If values are not specified for the above parameters, the default values are taken by the router. The default values for the counters are five and ten; that is five movements in ten seconds.

The `no` form of the command disables this feature.
Configuring a Combo Port

A combo port is considered as a single interface with dual front ends (an RJ-45 connector and an SFP module connector). The dual front ends of a combo port are non-redundant interfaces; the Cisco ASR 901 Router activates only one connector of the pair. Combo ports can be configured as copper ports or small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module ports.

By default, the Cisco ASR 901 Router selects the RJ-45 connector. However, you can use the media-type command to manually select the media type. When the media type is auto-select, the router gives preference to SFP module if both copper and fiber-optic signals are simultaneously detected.

---

**Note**

- When DOM is enabled on a port (with active SFP link status) and the SFP encounters violations of any kind, an error message is displayed, irrespective of the port being combo or non-combo.
- When the media type is auto-select, the Cisco ASR 901 Router configures both types with auto negotiation of speed and duplex.
- When the media type is auto-select, you cannot use 100M SFPs.
- When the media type is auto-select, you cannot use the speed and duplex commands.
- When the media type is auto-select, the Cisco ASR 901 Router uses the following criteria to select the type:
  - If only one connector is installed, that interface is active and remains active until the media is removed or the router is reloaded.
  - If both media are installed in the combo port, the router gives preference to the SFP module interface.
  - If both media are installed in the combo port, when the SFP module interface is inactive, the RJ-45 connector is selected. When the SFP module interface recovers and becomes active, the RJ-45 connector is disabled and the router gives preference to the SFP module interface.
  - If both media are installed in the combo port, and the router is reloaded or the port is disabled and then re-enabled through the shutdown and the no shutdown interface configuration commands, the router gives preference to the SFP module interface.
  - Copper SFPs are not supported on combo ports in Cisco ASR 901 Router

---

**Copper SFPs auto-negotiation is not mandatory for 1000Base-T devices.**

---

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying the Media Type

To verify the media type, use the `show interface gigabitethernet` command.

Following is a sample output when the media type is RJ-45:

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 0/1
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 4055.398d.bd05 (bia 4055.398d.bd05)
MTU 9216 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec, reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
```

Following is a sample output when fiber-optic is selected as the physical connection:

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 0/7
GigabitEthernet0/7 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 4055.398d.bd0b (bia 4055.398d.bd0b)
MTU 9216 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec, reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is SX
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
```

Following is a sample output when the media type is auto-select and the interface is down:

```
```

Verifying the Media Type

To verify the media type, use the `show interface gigabitethernet` command.

Following is a sample output when the media type is RJ-45:

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 0/1
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 4055.398d.bd05 (bia 4055.398d.bd05)
MTU 9216 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec, reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
```

Following is a sample output when fiber-optic is selected as the physical connection:

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 0/7
GigabitEthernet0/7 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 4055.398d.bd0b (bia 4055.398d.bd0b)
MTU 9216 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec, reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is SX
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
```

Following is a sample output when the media type is auto-select and the interface is down:

```
```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 0/7
GigabitEthernet0/7 is down, line protocol is down (notconnect)
  Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 0000.0000.0000 (bia 0000.0000.0000)
  MTU 9216 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Full Duplex, 1000Mbps, link type is auto, media type is unknown
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported

Verifying the Media Type
Verifying the Media Type
CHAPTER 8

Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections

Metro-Ethernet Forum (MEF) defines Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) as an association between two or more user network interfaces that identifies a point-to-point or multipoint-to-multipoint path within the service provider network. An EVC is a conceptual service pipe within the service provider network. A bridge domain is a local broadcast domain that is VLAN-ID-agnostic. An ethernet flow point (EFP) service instance is a logical interface that connects a bridge domain to a physical port or to an EtherChannel group in a router.

An EVC broadcast domain is determined by a bridge domain and the EFPs connected to it. An incoming frame is matched against EFP matching criteria on the interface, learned on the matching EFP, and forwarded to one or more EFPs in the bridge domain. If there are no matching EFPs, the frame is dropped.

Note
Cisco ASR 901 router does not support switch port configuration.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 75
- Supported EVC Features, on page 76
- Understanding EVC Features, on page 76
- Configuring EFPs, on page 81
- Verifying DHCP Snooping with Option 82 on EVC, on page 89
- Example: Configuring DHCP Snooping with Option 82 on EVC, on page 90
- Configuration Examples of Supported Features, on page 91
- How to Configure EVC Default Encapsulation, on page 94
- Configuring Other Features on EFPs, on page 97
- Monitoring EVC, on page 107
- Configuring Switchport to EVC Mapping, on page 109
- Troubleshooting DHCP Snooping with Option-82 on EVC, on page 111
- Additional References, on page 112
- Feature Information for Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections, on page 113

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections, on page 113.
Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Supported EVC Features

This section contains the following supported EVC features:

- Service instance—create, delete, and modify EFP service instances on Ethernet interfaces.
- Bridge domains—configure EFPs as members of a bridge domain (up to 64 EFPs per bridge domain).
- Rewrite (VLAN translation)
  - Pop symmetric only—the supported rewrite configuration implies egress pushing (adding a tag)
  - **pop 1** removes the outermost tag
  - **pop symmetric** adds a tag on egress for a push operation
    - QinQ with rewrite
    - Ingress rewrite is not supported
- EVC forwarding
- MAC address learning and aging
- EVCs on EtherChannels
- Split horizon
- MSTP (MST on EVC bridge domain)
- QoS aware EVC/EFP per service instance
- Pop 2 configuration supports layer 2 and layer 3 operations.

Understanding EVC Features

This section contains the following topics:

- Ethernet Virtual Connections, on page 76
- Service Instances and EFPs, on page 77
- Encapsulation, on page 77
- Bridge Domains, on page 79
- DHCP Client on Switch Virtual Interface, on page 79
- Configuring Other Features on EFPs, on page 97
- Rewrite Operations, on page 80

Ethernet Virtual Connections

Use the ethernet evc evc-id global configuration command to create an EVC. The evc-id or name is a text string from 1 to 100 bytes. Using this command moves the device into service configuration mode (config-srv) where you configure all parameters that are common to an EVC.

In this mode you can use these commands:

- **default**—Sets a command to its defaults
• exit—Exits EVC configuration mode
• no—Negates a command or sets its defaults
• oam—Specifies the OAM Protocol
• uni—Configures a count UNI under EVC

Service Instances and EFPs

Configuring a service instance on a Layer 2 port or EtherChannel creates an EFP on which you configure EVC features. Each service instance has a unique number per interface, but you can use the same number on different interfaces because service instances on different ports are not related.

If you have defined an EVC by using the `ethernet evc evc-id` global configuration command, you can associate the EVC with the service instance (optional). There is no default behavior for a service instance. You can configure a service instance on an EtherChannel group.

Use the `service instance number ethernet [name]` interface configuration command to create an EFP on a Layer 2 interface or EtherChannel and to enter service instance configuration mode. You should use service instance configuration mode to configure all management and control date plane attributes and parameters that apply to the service instance on a per-interface basis.

• The `service instance number` is the EFP identifier, an integer from 1 to 8000.
• The optional `ethernet name` is the name of a previously configured EVC. You do not need to enter an EVC name, but you must enter `ethernet`. Different EFPs can share the same name when they correspond to the same EVC. EFPs are tied to a global EVC through the common name.

When you enter service instance configuration mode, you can configure these options:

• `default`—Sets a command to its defaults
• `description`—Adds a service instance specific description
• `encapsulation`—Configures Ethernet frame match criteria
• `ethernet`—Configures Ethernet-In-Medium parameters
• `exit`—Exits from service instance configuration mode
• `no`—Negates a command or sets its defaults
• `service-policy`—Attaches a policy-map to an EFP
• `shutdown`—Takes the service instance out of service

Enter the `[no] shutdown` service-instance configuration mode to shut down or bring up a service instance.

Encapsulation

Encapsulation defines the matching criteria that maps a VLAN, a range of VLANs, Ethertype, or a combination of these to a service instance. Configure encapsulation in the service instance configuration mode. You must configure one encapsulation command per EFP (service instance).

Use the `encapsulation` command in service-instance configuration mode to set the encapsulation criteria. Different types of encapsulations are dot1q, dot1ad, and untagged. Valid Ethertype is IPv4.

---

**Note**

Cisco ASR 901 router does not support dot1ad encapsulation on Layer 3 service.

Encapsulation classification options also include:
• outer tag VLAN
• inner tag VLAN

After you enter an encapsulation method, these keyword options are available in service instance configuration mode:

• **bridge-domain**—Configures a bridge domain
• **rewrite**—Configures Ethernet rewrite criteria

### Table 8: Supported Encapsulation Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Defines the matching criteria to be used to map 802.1Q frames ingress on an interface to the appropriate EFP. The options are a single VLAN, a range of VLANs, or lists of VLANs or VLAN ranges. VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter a single VLAN ID for an exact match of the outermost tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter a VLAN range for a ranged outermost match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> VLAN IDs 4093, 4094, and 4095 are reserved for internal usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation dot1q second-dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Double-tagged 802.1Q encapsulation. Matching criteria to be used to map QinQ frames ingress on an interface to the appropriate EFP. The outer tag is unique and the inner tag can be a single VLAN, a range of VLANs or lists of VLANs or VLAN ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter a single VLAN ID in each instance for an exact match of the outermost two tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter a VLAN range for <strong>second-dot1q</strong> for an exact outermost tag and a ranged second tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation dot1ad vlan-id</td>
<td>Defines the matching criteria to be used in order to map single-tagged 802.1ad frames ingress on an interface to the appropriate service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation untagged</td>
<td>Matching criteria to be used to map untagged (native) Ethernet frames entering an interface to the appropriate EFP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only one EFP per port can have untagged encapsulation. However, a port that hosts EFP matching untagged traffic can also host other EFPs that match tagged frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation default</td>
<td>Configures default encapsulation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a packet entering or leaving a port does not match any of the encapsulations on that port, the packet is dropped, resulting in **filtering** on ingress. The encapsulation must match the packet **on the wire** to determine filtering criteria. **On the wire** refers to packets ingressing the router before any rewrites and to packets egressing the router after all rewrites.

### VLAN Counters

Cisco ASR 901 supports counters for Switch Virtual Interface (SVI) Statistics.

**Restrictions**

• Only Bytes counters are supported in SVI Statistics.
Bridge Domains

A service instance must be attached to a bridge domain. Flooding and communication behavior of a bridge domain is similar to that of a VLAN domain. Bridge-domain membership is determined by which service instances have joined it (based on encapsulation criteria), while VLAN domain membership is determined by the VLAN tag in the packet.

Note

You must configure encapsulation before you can configure the bridge domain.

Use the `bridge-domain bridge-id` service-instance command in the configuration mode to bind the EFP to a bridge domain instance. The `bridge-id` is the identifier for the bridge domain instance, a number ranging from 1 to 4094.

DHCP Client on Switch Virtual Interface

The DHCP client retrieves the host information from the DHCP server and configures the SVI interface of the Cisco ASR 901 router. If the DHCP server is unable to provide the requested configuration parameters from its database to the DHCP client, it forwards the request to one or more secondary DHCP servers defined by the network administrator. DHCP helps you to dynamically assign reusable IP addresses to clients.

Hosts are connected to secondary VLANs, and the DHCP server assigns them IP addresses from the block of addresses assigned to the primary VLAN. When new devices are added, the DHCP server assigns them the next available address from a large pool of subnet addresses. In Cisco ASR 901 router, the DHCP client is supported only on SVI interfaces and for IPv4 addresses.

Split-Horizon

The split-horizon feature allows service instances in a bridge domain to join groups. Service instances in the same bridge domain and split-horizon group cannot forward data between each other, but can forward data between other service instances that are in the same bridge domain, but not in the same split-horizon group.

Service instances do not have to be in a split-horizon group. If a service instance does not belong to a group, it can send and receive from all ports within the bridge domain. A service instance cannot join more than one split-horizon group.

Use the `bridge-domain bridge-id split-horizon group group_id` service-instance command in the configuration mode to configure a split-horizon group. The `group_id` is a number from 0 to 31. All members of the bridge-domain configured with the same `group_id` are part of the same split-horizon group. EFPs that are not configured with an explicit `group_id` do not belong to any group.

You can configure no more than 12 service instances per bridge domain. When a bridge domain contains a service instance that is part of a split-horizon group, this decreases the number of service instances allowed to be configured in that split-horizon group. The router supports up to 32 split-horizon groups plus the default (no group).

If a service instance joins split-horizon group, it can have no more than 12 members in split horizon group in the same bridge domain. We recommend that you add split horizon groups in numerical order to maximize the number of service instances that can belong to a group.
### Rewrite Operations

Use the `rewrite` command to modify packet VLAN tags. You can also use this command to emulate traditional 802.1Q tagging, where packets enter a router on the native VLAN and VLAN tagging properties are added on egress. You can also use the `rewrite` command to facilitate VLAN translation and QinQ.

Use the `rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric` service-instance configuration mode command to specify the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on the frame ingress to the EFP. Entering `pop 1` pops (removes) the outermost tag.

**Note**

The `symmetric` keyword is required to complete the `rewrite` configuration.

When you enter the `symmetric` keyword, the egress counterpart performs the inverse action and pushes (adds) the encapsulation VLAN. You can use the `symmetric` keyword only with ingress rewrites and only when single VLANs are configured in encapsulation. If you configure a list of VLANs or a VLAN range or `encapsulation default`, the `symmetric` keyword is not accepted for rewrite operations.

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports only the following `rewrite` commands.

- `rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric`
- `rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric`

The router does not support `rewrite` commands for `ingress push` and `translate` in this release. However, you can use the `rewrite ingress tag pop symmetric` command to achieve translation. Possible translation combinations are 1-to-1, 1-to-2, and 2-to-1.

The Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router does not support egress rewrite operations beyond the second VLAN that a packet carries into a router. See the Configuring Other Features on EFPs, on page 97.

### DHCP Snooping with Option 82 on EVC

DHCP snooping is a DHCP security feature that determines whether traffic sources are trusted or untrusted. By intercepting all the DHCP messages bridging within the Layer 2 VLAN domain, DHCP snooping acts as a mini security firewall between clients and the DHCP server. It provides a mechanism to differentiate untrusted port of a switch connected to an end user (client) from the trusted port of a switch connected to a server or another switch or router.

DHCP snooping is one of the features that is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers when these routers function as Layer 2 switches.

The DHCP relay agent, which runs at Layer 3, forwards DHCP queries in subnets where DHCP servers located. DHCP relay agent would function exclusive of DHCP snooping functioning in Layer 2 switch mode.


**Note**

DHCP relay with DHCP Authentication is not supported.
DHCP Snooping Support

The following functionalities are supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers as part of DHCP snooping support:

- DHCP snooping is supported on the bridge-domains in the Layer 2 mode.
- DHCP rate limit is supported per-port.

DHCP Client FORCERENEW Message Overview

The Cisco DHCP Client FORCERENEW Message feature provides entity authentication and message authentication, in accordance with RFC 3118, by which Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients and servers authenticate the identity of other DHCP entities and verify that the content of a DHCP message has not been changed during delivery through the network.

The message authentication mechanism allows servers to determine whether a request for DHCP information comes from a client that is authorized to use the network. It also allows clients to verify that a DHCP server can be trusted to provide valid configuration.

The Cisco DHCP Client FORCERENEW Message feature requires authentication, and all client-server exchanges must be authenticated. The `ip dhcp client authentication mode` and `key chain` commands must be configured.

When the client gets a FORCERENEW message, the client does the following:

- Authenticates the message according to the authentication mode specified in the `ip dhcp client authentication mode` command. The Cisco DHCP Client FORCERENEW Message feature supports both token-based and message digest algorithm 5 (MD5)-based authentication:
  - Token-based authentication is useful only for basic protection against inadvertently instantiated DHCP servers. Tokens are transmitted in plain text; they provide weak authentication and do not provide message authentication.
  - MD5-based authentication provides better message and entity authentication because it contains a single-use value generated by the source as a message authentication code.

- Changes its state to RENEW.
- Tries to renew its lease according to normal DHCP procedures.

The client discards any multicast FORCERENEW message or message that fails authentication.

DHCP Forcerenew Limitations

The following are the limitations of DHCP Forcerenew.

- DHCP Forcereweight is not supported for the IPv6.
- DHCP Forcereweight is not supported with the DHCP relay agent. ASR 901 Relay agent is not supported by the RFC 3118 Authentication.

Configuring EFPs

This section contains the following topics:
Default EVC Configuration

Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S introduces support for EVC default encapsulation on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. This feature matches and forwards all the ingress traffic on the port. The default service instance on a port is configured using the encapsulation default command.

All traffic coming to the interface with default encapsulation is matched and forwarded. This includes untagged, single tagged, and double tagged traffic. For example, when an untagged EFP is configured, all the traffic except the untagged traffic matches the default EFP.

All Layer 2 features are supported on the default EVC.

Note
Before Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S, EFPs or service instances or bridge domains were not configured.

Configuring VLAN Counters on SVI

To configure VLAN-counters on SVI, complete the following steps.

Note
SVI counters are not supported for MPLS packets.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface vlan vlan-id</td>
<td>Configures the VLAN interface and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip address ip-address [subnet mask]</td>
<td>Assigns an IP address to the multilink interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>`vlan-counter [egress</td>
<td>ingress]`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# vlan-counter egress
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# exit
```

### Verifying VLAN Counters Configuration on SVI

To verify the VLAN Counters configuration on SVI, use the `show interface vlan vlan-id` command:

```
Router # show interface vlan 89 | in bytes
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 10 usec,
24 packets input, 3243732 bytes, 0 no buffer
36 packets output, 305561626 bytes, 0 underruns
```

### Configuration Guidelines

- You can configure up to 4000 bridge domains on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.
- You must configure encapsulation on a service instance before configuring bridge domain.
- ISL trunk encapsulation is not supported.
- The router does not support overlapping configurations on the same interface and same bridge domain. If you have configured a VLAN range encapsulation, or encapsulation default on service instance 1, you cannot configure any other encapsulations that also match previous encapsulations in the same interface and bridge domain.
- Default encapsulation is supported only on the physical interface and port channel interface.
- If default encapsulation EVC is configured on the interface, only the untagged encapsulation is accepted and all other encapsulation commands are rejected.
- Default EFP under xconnect and untagged EFP under bridge-domain on the same interface is not supported.
- The rewrite command on encapsulation default EVC is rejected.
- Supports only untagged EFPs on the port with default encapsulation.
- Egress filtering is not supported. All unlearned traffic ingresses on the default encapsulation interface is flooded to other interfaces that are part of the same bridge-domain.
- Layer 3 routing is not supported only under default encapsulation. Layer 2 VPN is supported on the default encapsulation EFP.
- QinQ configuration for Layer3 is not possible with pop1 rewrite. However pop2 configured routed QinQ is supported.
- Default xconnect MTU is 9216.
- The traffic packets more than 1522 are classified as Giant packets.
- For interoperability with other routers for an xconnect session, ensure that the MTU on both PE routers is same before the xconnect session is established.
- MPLS is not supported over routed QinQ.
- VLAN IDs 4093, 4094, and 4095 are reserved for internal usage.
Creating Service Instances

Complete the following steps to create an EFP service instance:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> interface [name ]</td>
<td>Specify the interface, and enter interface configuration mode. Valid interfaces are physical ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> service instance ethernet</td>
<td>Configure an EFP (service instance) and enter service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> encapsulation {dot1q</td>
<td>dot1ad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **dot1q**—Configure 802.1Q.
- **dot1ad**—Configure 802.1ad encapsulation.
- **untagged**—Map to untagged VLANs. Only one EFP per port can have untagged encapsulation.
- **default**—Configures default encapsulation.

The dot1q and dot1ad range configuration is not supported on the port channel interface on Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNI.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        | bridge-domain bridge-id [split-horizon group group-id] | (Optional) Configure the bridge domain ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.  
  - **split-horizon group group-id**—Configure a split-horizon group. The group ID is from 0 to 31. EFPs in the same bridge domain and split-horizon group cannot forward traffic between each other, but can forward traffic between other EFPs in the same bridge domain but not in the same split-horizon group.  
  **Note** You must configure encapsulation before the bridge-domain keyword is available. |

| Step 6 | rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric | (Optional) Specify that encapsulation modification to occur on packets at ingress.  
  - **pop 1**—Pop (remove) the outermost tag.  
  - **symmetric**—Configure the packet to undergo the reverse of the ingress action at egress. If a tag is popped at ingress, it is pushed (added) at egress.  
  **Note** Although the symmetric keyword appears to be optional, you must enter it for rewrite to function correctly. |

| Step 7 | end | Return to the privileged EXEC mode. |

| Step 8 | show ethernet service instance | (Optional) Verify your entries. |

| Step 9 | copy running-config startup-config | (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file. |

**What to do next**

**Note** Use the no forms of the commands to remove the service instance, encapsulation type, or bridge domain or to disable the rewrite operation.

**Configuring DHCP Snooping with Option-82 on EVC**

To enable DHCP snooping with option-82 on EVC, perform this task:
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><code>ip dhcp snooping</code></td>
<td>Enables DHCP snooping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# ip dhcp snooping</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><code>ip dhcp snooping bridge-domain bridge-id</code></td>
<td>Enables DHCP snooping on the specified bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# ip dhcp snooping bridge-domain 5</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><code>interface type number</code></td>
<td>Specifies the interface type and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><code>ip dhcp snooping trust</code></td>
<td>Configures the selected port as trusted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note
Use the `no` form of the `ip dhcp snooping trust` command to configure a port as untrusted.

### Forcing a Release or Renewal of a DHCP Lease for a DHCP Client

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Device&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><code>release dhcp type number</code></td>
<td>Performs an immediate release of the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) lease for the interface and deconfigures the IP address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Device# release dhcp vlan 10</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring FORCERENEW Message Handling

Perform this task to specify the type of authentication to be used in Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) messages on the interface, specify the key chain to be used in authenticating a request, and enable FORCERENEW message handling on the DHCP client when authentication is enabled.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>interface type number</code>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Device(config)# interface vlan 10</td>
<td>Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>ip dhcp client client-id hex-string client-id</code>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Device(config-if)# ip dhcp client client-id hex 1234</td>
<td>Specifies the hex-string client-id including type octet of 00 or 01.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><code>ip dhcp client authentication key-chain name</code>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Device(config-if)# ip dhcp client authentication key-chain dhcp1</td>
<td>Specifies the key chain to be used in authenticating a request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 4** | `ip dhcp client authentication mode {token|md5}`<br>**Example:**<br>Device(config-if)# ip dhcp client authentication mode token | Specifies the type of authentication to be used in DHCP messages on the interface.  
  - Token: Authentication Mode token  
  - MD5: Authentication Mode message digest algorithm 5 (MD5) |
| **Step 5** | `exit`<br>**Example:**<br>Device(config-if)# exit | Exits interface configuration mode. |
Configuring Per-Port Rate Limit

To configure per-port rate limit for DHCP snooping with Option 82 on EVC, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Purpose

**Command or Action**

| Step 6 | key chain *name-of-chain*  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# key chain dhcp1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7**

| key *key-id*  
| Example: | Device(config-keychain)# key 1234 |

**Step 8**

| key-string *text*  
| Example: | Device(config-keychain-key)# key-string secret |

**Step 9**

| exit  
| Example: | Device(config-keychain-key)# exit |

**Step 10**

| exit  
| Example: | Device(config-keychain)# exit |

**Step 11**

| ip dhcp-client forcerenew  
| Example: | Device(config)# ip dhcp-client forcerenew |

**Step 12**

| end  
| Example: | Device(config)# end |

---

### Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections

[88]

---

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2**  
**configure terminal**  
*Example:*  
Router# configure terminal

**Step 3**  
**ip dhcp snooping**  
*Example:*  
Router(config)# ip dhcp snooping

**Step 4**  
**interface type number**  
*Example:*  
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/1

**Step 5**  
**ip dhcp snooping limit rate rate-limit**  
*Example:*  
Router(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping limit rate 100

---

### Verifying DHCP Snooping with Option 82 on EVC

To verify DHCP snooping configuration with Option 82 on EVC, use the *show* commands listed in the following examples.

To display the DHCP snooping configuration, use the *show* command given in the following example:

```
Router# show ip dhcp snooping
```

Switch DHCP snooping is enabled  
DHCP snooping is configured on following bridge-domains:  
5  
DHCP snooping is operational on following bridge-domains:  
none  
DHCP snooping is configured on the following L3 Interfaces:  

Insertion of option 82 is enabled  
circuit-id format: bd-mod-port  
remote-id format: MAC  
Option 82 on untrusted port is not allowed  
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled  
Verification of giaddr field is enabled  
DHCP snooping trust/rate is configured on the following Interfaces:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Trusted</th>
<th>Rate limit (pps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display the status of the DHCP snooping database agent, use the *show* command given in the following example:
Router# show ip dhcp snooping database detail

Agent URL :
Write delay Timer : 300 seconds
Abort Timer : 300 seconds

Agent Running : No
Delay Timer Expiry : Not Running
Abort Timer Expiry : Not Running

Last Succeeded Time : None
Last Failed Time : None
Last Failed Reason : No failure recorded.

Total Attempts : 0  Startup Failures : 0
Successful Transfers : 0  Failed Transfers : 0
Successful Reads : 0  Failed Reads : 0
Successful Writes : 0  Failed Writes : 0
Media Failures : 0

First successful access: None

Last ignored bindings counters :
Binding Collisions : 0  Expired leases : 0
Invalid interfaces : 0  Unsupported vlans : 0
Parse failures : 0
Last Ignored Time : None

Total ignored bindings counters:
Binding Collisions : 0  Expired leases : 0
Invalid interfaces : 0  Unsupported vlans : 0
Parse failures : 0

To display the DHCP snooping binding entries, use the the show command given in the following example:

Router# show ip dhcp snooping binding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MacAddress</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Lease(seconds)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000.0100.0201</td>
<td>10.0.0.1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>dhcp-snooping</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Configuring DHCP Snooping with Option 82 on EVC

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 2387 bytes
|
|
|
ip dhcp pool pool1
  network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
  default-router 10.0.0.1
  dns-server 1.1.1.1
|
|
ip dhcp snooping bridge-domain 5
ip dhcp snooping

no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
13-over-12 flush buffers
asr901-storm-control-bpdu 1000
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  ip dhcp snooping limit rate 100
  ip dhcp snooping trust
!
interface Port-channel2
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  ip dhcp snooping limit rate 100
  ip dhcp snooping trust
!
end

Configuration Examples of Supported Features

- Example: Configuring a Service Instance, on page 91
- Example: Encapsulation Using a VLAN Range, on page 91
- Example: Two Service Instances Joining the Same Bridge Domain, on page 92
- Example: Bridge Domains and VLAN Encapsulation, on page 92
- Example: Rewrite, on page 92
- Example: Split Horizon, on page 93

Example: Configuring a Service Instance

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 22 Ethernet evc_name[name]
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10

Example: Encapsulation Using a VLAN Range

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 22 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 22-44
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10
Example: Configuring VLAN Counters on SVI

Router (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Router (config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router (config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router (config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router (config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100
Router (config)# interface vlan 100
Router (config-if)# ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
Router (config-if)# vlan-counter egress
Router (config-if)# vlan-counter ingress

Example: Two Service Instances Joining the Same Bridge Domain

In this example, service instance 1 on interfaces Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 and 0/2 can bridge between each other.

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10

Example: Bridge Domains and VLAN Encapsulation

Unlike VLANs, the bridge-domain number does not need to match the VLAN encapsulation number.

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 4000
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 4000

Example: Rewrite

In this example, a packet that matches the encapsulation will have one tag removed (popped off). The symmetric keyword allows the reverse direction to have the inverse action: a packet that egresses out this service instance will have the encapsulation (VLAN 10) added (pushed on).

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 4000
Example: Split Horizon

In this example, service instances 1 and 2 cannot forward and receive packets from each other. Service instance 3 can forward traffic to any service instance in bridge domain 4000 since it has not joined any split-horizon groups.

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 4000 split-horizon group 1
Router(config-if-srv)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Router(config-if)# service instance 2 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 99
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 4000 split-horizon group 1
Router(config-if-srv)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/3
Router(config-if)# service instance 3 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 99
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 4000
Router(config-if-srv)# exit

Examples: Releasing a DHCP Lease

In the following example, a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) release is performed on an interface that was originally assigned an IP address by the DHCP server:

Device# release dhcp vlan 10

In the following example, an attempt is made to release the DHCP lease on an interface that was not originally assigned an IP address by the DHCP server:

Device# release dhcp vlan 10
Interface does not have a DHCP originated address

In the following example, the release dhcp command is executed without specifying the type and number arguments:

Device# release dhcp
Incomplete command.

Examples: Renewing a DHCP Lease

In the following example, a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) lease is renewed on an interface that was originally assigned an IP address by the DHCP server:

Device# renew dhcp vlan 10

In the following example, an attempt is made to renew the DHCP lease on an interface that was not originally assigned an IP address by the DHCP server:
Device# `renew dhcp vlan 10`
Interface does not have a DHCP originated address

In the following example, the `renew dhcp` command is executed without specifying the `type` and `number` arguments:

Device# `renew dhcp`
Incomplete command.

---

### How to Configure EVC Default Encapsulation

#### Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with Bridge-Domain

Complete the following steps to configure EVC default encapsulation for a bridge-domain.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Example:** | `Router# configure terminal` |

| **Step 3** | Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| `interface type number` | Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| **Example:** | `Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/4` |

| **Step 4** | Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria. |
| `service instance instance-id ethernet` | Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria. |
| **Example:** | `Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet` |

| **Step 5** | Configures the default service instance. |
| `encapsulation default` | Configures the default service instance. |
| **Example:** | `Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation default` |
### Purpose

**Bindstheserviceinstancetoabridgedomaininstanceusinganidentifier.**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge-domain bridge-id</td>
<td>Binds the service instance to a bridge domain instance using an identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with Xconnect

Complete the following steps to configure EVC default encapsulation for xconnect.

---

**Note**

When default encapsulation is configured on xconnect, the Cisco ASR 901 router does not support untagged encapsulation on the bridge-domain of the same interface.

---

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service instance instance-id ethernet</td>
<td>Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation default</td>
<td>Configures the default service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying EVC Default Encapsulation with Bridge-Domain

To verify the configuration of EVC default encapsulation with bridge-domain, use the `show` command shown below.

```
Router# show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 0/9
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 210 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/9
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    bridge-domain 99
!
end
```

Verifying EVC Default Encapsulation with Xconnect

To verify the configuration of EVC default encapsulation with xconnect, use the `show` command shown below.

```
Router# show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 0/4
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 181 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  no keepalive
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    xconnect 2.2.2.2 100 encapsulation mpls
!
end
```
Configuration Examples for EVC Default Encapsulation

Example: Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with Bridge-Domain

```plaintext
!  interface GigabitEthernet0/9  
  service instance 1 ethernet  
     encapsulation default  
     bridge-domain 99  
!
```

Example: Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with Xconnect

```plaintext
!  interface GigabitEthernet0/4  
  service instance 10 ethernet  
     encapsulation default  
     xconnect 1.1.1.1 100 encapsulation mpls  
!
```

Configuring Other Features on EFPs

This section contains the following topics:

**EFPs and EtherChannels**

You can configure EFP service instances on EtherChannel port channels, but EtherChannels are not supported on ports configured with service instances. Load-balancing on port channels is based on the MAC address or IP address of the traffic flow on the EtherChannel interface.

Configuration Example

This example configures a service instance on an EtherChannel port channel. Configuration on the ports in the port channel are independent from the service instance configuration.

```plaintext
Router (config)# interface port-channel 4
Router (config-if)# service instance2ethernet
Router (config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 20
Router (config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 2
```

**MAC Address Forwarding, Learning and Aging on EFPs**

- Layer 2 forwarding is based on the bridge domain ID and the destination MAC address. The frame is forwarded to an EFP if the binding between the bridge domain, destination MAC address, and EFP is known. Otherwise, the frame is flooded to all the EFPs or ports in the bridge domain.

- MAC address learning is based on bridge domain ID, source MAC addresses, and logical port number. MAC addresses are managed per bridge domain when the incoming packet is examined and matched against the EFPs configured on the interface.
If there is no EFP configured, the bridge domain ID equal to the outer-most VLAN tag is used as forwarding and learning look-up key. For native VLAN frames, the bridge domain equal to the access VLAN configured in the interface is used. If there is no matching entry in the Layer 2 forwarding table for the ingress frame, the frame is flooded to all the ports within the bridge domain. Flooding within the bridge domain occurs for unknown unicast, and broadcast.

- Dynamic addresses are addresses learned from the source MAC address when the frame enters the router. All unknown source MAC addresses are sent to the CPU along with ingress logical port number and bridge domain ID for learning. Once the MAC address is learned, the subsequent frame with the destination MAC address is forwarded to the learned port. When a MAC address moves to a different port, the Layer 2 forwarding entry is updated with the corresponding port.

- Dynamic addresses are aged out if there is no frame from the host with the MAC address. If the aged-out frame is received by the router, it is flooded to the EFPs in the bridge domain and the Layer 2 forwarding entry is created again. The default for aging dynamic addresses is 5 minutes.

You can configure dynamic address aging time by entering the `mac address-table aging time [0 | 10-1000000]`. The range is in seconds. An aging time of 0 means that the address aging is disabled.

- MAC address movement is detected when the host router moves from one port to another. If a host moves to another port or EFP, the learning lookup for the installed entry fails because the ingress logical port number does not match and a new learning cache entry is created. The detection of MAC address movement is disabled for static MAC addresses where the forwarding behavior is configured by the user.

- You should configure static MAC address before configuring static ARP (configure `mac-address-table static mac-address vlan vlan-id interface number command followed by `arp ip-address hardware-address encap-type command`). This is because the Layer 2 MAC address and interface information are required to program static ARP in hardware.

### Disabling MAC Address Learning on an Interface or Bridge Domain

By default, MAC address learning is enabled on all interfaces and bridge domains or VLANs on the router. You can control MAC address learning on an interface or VLAN to manage the available MAC address table space by controlling which interfaces or VLANs can learn MAC addresses. When you disable MAC address learning for a BD/VLAN or interface, the router that receives packet from any source on the BD, VLAN or interface, the addresses are not learned. Since addresses are not learned, all IP packets floods into the Layer 2 domain.

Complete the following steps to disable MAC address learning on a VLAN:

**Before you begin**

You can disable MAC address learning on a single VLAN ID from 2 to 4092 (for example, `no mac-address-table learning vlan 10`). If the MAC address learning is disabled for a VLAN or interface, the already learnt addresses for that VLAN or interface are immediately removed from the MAC address table. However, you cannot disable MAC learning for the reserved 4093, 4094, and 4095 VLAN IDs. If the VLAN ID that you enter is a reserved VLAN, the switch generates an error message and rejects the command.
We recommend that you disable MAC address learning only in VLANs with two ports. If you disable MAC address learning on a VLAN with more than two ports, every packet entering the switch is flooded in that VLAN domain.

You cannot disable MAC address learning on a VLAN that is used internally by the router. VLAN ID 1 is used internally by the router. If the VLAN ID that you enter is an internal VLAN, the switch generates an error message and rejects the command.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>no mac-address-table learning vlan vlan-id</td>
<td>Disable MAC address learning on an interface or on a specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# no mac-address-table learning vlan 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Return to the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What to do next

To reenable MAC address learning, use the `mac-address-table learning` global configuration command. The command causes the configuration to appear in the `show running-config` privileged EXEC command display.

### Example: Configuring EFP and EtherChannels

This example shows how to disable MAC address learning on VLAN 10:

```
Router(config)# no mac-address-table learning vlan 10
```

This example shows how to disable MAC-address learning for all modules on a specific routed interface:

```
Router(config)# no mac-address-table learning interface GigabitEthernet 0/5
```

This example shows how to disable MAC address learning for port-channel interface:

```
Router(config)# no mac-address-table learning interface port-channel 1
```
Verification

The following are the examples of the outputs using the show commands.

```
Router# show mac-address-table
Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------
Vlan  | Mac Address   | Type   | Ports
----- | ------------- | ------ | -----
20    | 2222.2222.2222 | STATIC | G10/2
10    | 0000.0700.0a00 | DYNAMIC| G10/9
10    | 0000.0700.0b00 | DYNAMIC| G10/1
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 3
```

In the above example, the show mac-address-table command displays both the dynamically and statically learned addresses.

Following is an example for show mac-address-table dynamic command which displays only dynamically learned addresses.

```
Router# show mac-address-table dynamic
Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------
Vlan  | Mac Address   | Type   | Ports
----- | ------------- | ------ | -----
10    | 0000.0700.0a00 | DYNAMIC| G10/9
10    | 0000.0700.0b00 | DYNAMIC| G10/1
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2
```

Following is an example for show mac-address-table vlan 10 command which displays only the addresses learned on a particular VLAN/BD.

```
Router# show mac-address-table vlan 10
Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------
Vlan  | Mac Address   | Type   | Ports
----- | ------------- | ------ | -----
10    | 0000.0700.0a00 | DYNAMIC| G10/9
10    | 0000.0700.0b00 | DYNAMIC| G10/1
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2
```

Following is an example for show mac-address-table interface g0/9 command which displays only the addresses learned on a particular VLAN/BD interface.

```
Router# show mac-address-table interface 0/9
Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------
Vlan  | Mac Address   | Type   | Ports
----- | ------------- | ------ | -----
10    | 0000.0700.0a00 | DYNAMIC| G10/9
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 1
```

Following is an example for show mac-address-table interface port-channel command which displays only the addresses learned on a particular port-channel interface.

```
Router# show mac-address-table interface port-channel 1
Mac Address Table
-------------------------------------------
Vlan  | Mac Address   | Type   | Ports
----- | ------------- | ------ | -----
```
Configuring IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling using EFPs

Tunneling is a feature used by service providers whose networks carry traffic of multiple customers and who are required to maintain the VLAN and Layer 2 protocol configurations of each customer without impacting the traffic of other customers. The Cisco ASR 901 router uses EFPs to support QinQ and Layer 2 protocol tunneling.

This section contains the following topics:

Restrictions

- Inner VLAN range filtering for QinQ traffic from Network-to-Network Interface (NNI) to User-to-Network Interface (UNI) is not enforced if the range is more than 1000.
- Egress VLAN range filtering for traffic coming from NNI to UNI, is not supported on UNI.
- Single-tagged EVC with VLAN range is not supported on the port channel.
- In case of vlan based REP/STP/G8032 ring, while trying to apply same encapsulation on both ring and non-ring interfaces, you must configure first ring interface. You can ignore the error message displayed on non-ring interface. It does not have any functional effect.

802.1Q Tunneling (QinQ)

Service provider customers often have specific requirements for VLAN IDs and the number of VLANs to be supported. The VLAN ranges required by different customers in the same service-provider network might overlap, and traffic of customers through the infrastructure might be mixed. Assigning a unique range of VLAN IDs to each customer would restrict customer configurations and could easily exceed the VLAN limit (4096) of the 802.1Q specification.

Using the EVCs, service providers can encapsulate packets that enter the service-provider network with multiple customer VLAN IDs (C-VLANs) and a single 0x8100 Ethertype VLAN tag with a service provider VLAN (S-VLAN). Within the service provider network, packets are switched based on the S-VLAN. When the packets egress the service provider network onto the customer network, the S-VLAN tag is decapsulated and the original customer packet is restored.

Figure 2: Original (Normal), 802.1Q, and Double-Tagged Ethernet Packet Formats, on page 102 shows the tag structures of the double-tagged packets.
In Figure 3: 802.1Q Tunnel Ports in a Service-Provider Network, on page 103, Customer A is assigned VLAN 30, and Customer B is assigned VLAN 40. Packets entering the edge routers with 802.1Q tags are double-tagged when they enter the service-provider network, with the outer tag containing VLAN ID 30 or 40, appropriately, and the inner tag containing the original VLAN number, for example, VLAN 100. Even if both Customers A and B have VLAN 100 in their networks, the traffic remains segregated within the service-provider network because the outer tag is different. Each customer controls its own VLAN numbering space, which is independent of the VLAN numbering space used by other customers and the VLAN numbering space used by the service-provider network. At the outbound port, the original VLAN numbers on the customer's network are recovered.
You can use EFPs to configure 802.1Q tunneling in two ways:

**Example: Configuring IEEE 802.1Q Tunneling Using EFPs**

In this example, for Customer A, interface Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 is the customer-facing port, and Gigabit Ethernet 0/2 is a trunk port facing the service provider network. For Customer B, Gigabit Ethernet 0/3 is the customer-facing port, and Gigabit Ethernet 0/4 is the trunk port facing the service provider network.

**Customer A**

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 1-100
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 500

For Customer A, service instance 1 on Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1 is configured with the VLAN encapsulations used by the customer: C-VLANs 1–100. These are forwarded on bridge-domain 500. The service provider facing port is configured with a service instance on the same bridge-domain and with an `encapsulation dot1q` command matching the S-VLAN. The **rewrite ingress pop 1 symmetric** command also implies a push of the configured encapsulation on egress packets. Therefore, the original packets with VLAN tags between 1 and 100 are encapsulated with another S-VLAN (VLAN 30) tag when exiting Gigabit Ethernet port 0/2.

Similarly, for double-tagged (S-VLAN = 30, C-VLAN = 1–100) packets coming from the provider network, using the **rewrite ingress pop 1 symmetric** command enables the outer S-VLAN tag and forwards the original C-VLAN tagged frame over bridge-domain 500 out to Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1.
Customer B

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/3
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 1-200
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 500
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/4
Router(config-if)# service instance 2 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 40 second-dot1q 1-200
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 500

Routed QinQ

Cisco ASR 901 router supports pop 2 configuration.

Restrictions

• Pop 2 is not supported for MPLS, L2VPN, and MPLS VPN deployments.
• ACL and QOS configurations for pop2 EVC scenarios are not supported.

Configuration Examples for Routed QinQ

This section provides the following sample configuration examples for routed QinQ on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

Example: User to Network Interface

Gig 0/1 (Connected to BTS)
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 10
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 100
int vlan 100
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

Example: Network to Network Interface/Core Router

interface GigabitEthernet0/2
service instance 2 ethernet
capsulation dot1q 20 second-dot1q 30
rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric
bridge-domain 101
int vlan 101
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0

In the above example:

• The traffic coming from the Base Transceiver Station (BTS) through the GigabitEthernet interface 0/1 has the VLAN tag 10, which is popped and hits the Switch Virtual Interface (SVI) 100. This gets routed to SVI 101 depending on the destination address.
• At the egress on the core interface, two tags (20 and 30) are pushed and sent out of GigabitEthernet interface 0/2, for SVI 101.
• The traffic coming from the core router through GigabitEthernet interface 0/2, is destined to the BTS and has two tags (20,30); both tags get popped and hit SVI 101. This gets routed to SVI 100, which sends the traffic out of GigabitEthernet interface 0/1 with VLAN 10.
• GigabitEthernet interface 0/2 can have multiple service instances and the traffic egresses out of the corresponding service instance depending on the SVI it gets routed to.

Bridge Domain Routing

The router supports IP routing for bridge domains, including Layer 3 and Layer 2 VPNs, using the SVI model.

Restrictions

• You must configure SVIs for bridge-domain routing.
• The bridge domain must be in the range of 1 to 4094 to match the supported VLAN range.
• You cannot have any Layer 2 switchports in the VLAN (bridge domain) used for routing.
• You can use bridge domain routing with only native packets.
• MPLS is supported on EFP with SVI.
• Scale limit for EFPs reduces if you use the second-dot1q command. Use the second-dot1q any command to maintain this limit.

Example: Configuring Bridge-Domain Routing

This is an example of configuring bridge-domain routing with a single tag EFP:

```
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 Ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100
Router(config)# interface vlan 100
Router(config-if)# ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
```

How to Configure DHCP Client on SVI

This section contains the following topics:

Configuring DHCP Client on SVI

To configure the DHCP client, the IP address, mask, broadcast address, and default gateway address of the SVI are retrieved from the server.

Complete the following steps to configure the DHCP client on SVI.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface vlan vlan-id</td>
<td>Configures the VLAN interface and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface vlan 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip address dhcp</td>
<td>Specifies an IP address through DHCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip address dhcp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> interface type-number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> service instance instance-id ethernet encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria to be used in order to map the ingress dot1q frames to the appropriate service instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Example: Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 15 | • *instance-id*—Integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface.  
  • *vlan-id*—VLAN range is between 1 to 4094. You cannot use the same VLAN ID for more than one domain at the same level. |
| **Step 7** rewrite ingress tag pop [1 | 2] symmetric | Specifies the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on the frame ingress to the EFP. The symmetric keyword is required to complete the rewrite configuration. |
| Example: Router(config-if)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric | |
| **Step 8** bridge-domain bridge-id | Binds the service instance to a bridge domain instance using an identifier. |
| Example: Router(config-if)# bridge-domain 15 | |

**Verifying DHCP Client on SVI**

To verify the configuration of DHCP client on SVI, use the `show` command described below.
Router# show ip-address interface brief | include vlan15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vlan15</td>
<td>15.0.0.2</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example: Configuring DHCP Client on SVI**

Router(config)# interface Vlan 15
Router(config-if)# ip address dhcp
Router(config-if)# interface GigabitEthernet0/7
Router(config-if)# negotiation auto
Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 15
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 15

**EFPs and MAC Addresses**

To see MAC address information for VLANs 1 to 4094, use the `show mac address-table vlan` privileged EXEC command. For VLANs 4096 to 8000, use the `show mac address-table bridge-domain` privileged EXEC command. All other `show mac address-table` commands also support bridge domains as well as VLANs.

When an EFP property changes (bridge domain, rewrite, encapsulation, split-horizon, secured or unsecured, or a state change), the old dynamic MAC addresses are removed from their existing tables. This is to prevent old invalid entries from getting retained.

**EFPs and MSTP**

EFP bridge domains are supported by the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). These restrictions apply when running MSTP with bridge domains.

- All incoming VLANs (outer-most or single) mapped to a bridge domain must belong to the same MST instance or loops could occur.
- For all EFPs that are mapped to the same MST instance, you must configure backup EFPs on every redundant path to prevent loss of connectivity due to STP blocking a port.
- EVC only supports MSTP.

**Monitoring EVC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistics are not available in the service instance command. To look at flow statistics, you need to configure a class default policy on the service instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9: Supported show Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ethernet service evc [id evc-id] [interface interface-id] [detail]</code></td>
<td>Displays information about all EVCs, or a specific EVC when you enter an EVC ID, or all EVCs on an interface when you enter an interface ID. The <code>detail</code> option provides additional information about the EVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ethernet service instance [id instance-id] [interface interface-id] [interface interface-id] [detail]</code></td>
<td>Displays information about one or more service instance (EFPs). If you specify an EFP ID and interface, only data pertaining to that particular EFP is displayed. If you specify only an interface ID, data is displayed for all EFPs on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show bridge-domain [n]</code></td>
<td>Displays all the members of the specified bridge-domain, if a bridge-domain with the specified number exists. If you do not enter <code>n</code>, the command displays all the members of all bridge-domains in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show bridge-domain n split-horizon [group group_id</td>
<td>all]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ethernet service instance detail</code></td>
<td>This command displays detailed service instance information, including Layer 2 protocol information. This is an example of the output:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show mac address-table bridge-domain bridge-domain-id</code></td>
<td>This command displays MAC address table information for the specified bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show mac address-table count bridge-domain bridge-domain-id</code></td>
<td>This command displays the number of addresses present for the specified bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show mac address-table learning bridge-domain bridge-domain-id</code></td>
<td>This command displays the learning status for the specified bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This is an example of output from the `show ethernet service instance detail` command:

```
Router# show ethernet service instance id 1 interface gigabitEthernet 0/1 detail
Service Instance ID: 1
Associated Interface: GigabitEthernet0/13
Associated EVC: EVC_P2P_10
L2protocol drop
CE-Vlans:
Encapsulation: dot1q 10 vlan protocol type 0x8100
Interface Dot1q Tunnel Ethertype: 0x8100
State: Up
EFP Statistics:
   Pkts In  Bytes In  Pkts Out  Bytes Out
     214      15408    97150  6994800
EFP Microblocks:
   ********************
   Microblock type: Bridge-domain
   Bridge-domain: 10
```

This is an example of output from the `show ethernet service instance statistics` command:

```
Router# show ethernet service instance id 1 interface gigabitEthernet 0/13 stats
Service Instance 1, Interface GigabitEthernet0/13
Pkts In Bytes In Pkts Out Bytes Out
     214      15408    97150  6994800
```

This is an example of output from the `show mac-address table count` command:

```
Router# show mac address-table count bridge-domain 10
Mac Entries for BD 10:
                  ---------------------------
Dynamic Address Count : 20
Static Address Count : 0
Total Mac Addresses : 20
```

Configuring Switchport to EVC Mapping

This example illustrates EVC in a UNI layer, 802.1q tunneling towards aggregation and QoS classification with marking and policing at ingress port. A two level HQoS policy is applied on the ingress.

In this example, all the switchport configurations of the ME3400/MWR2941 have been converted into EVC based equivalent configuration for GigabitEthernet interface 0/0. This is the ingress port connected to the nodes. Therefore, instead of `switchport access vlan` there is an EVC configured using the `service instance` command under the physical interface.

The GigabitEthernet interface 0/9 has the egress port configuration which has 802.1q tunneling configured. This port is connected to the aggregation device. This is the fundamental difference in configuration between the Cisco ME34xx devices and the Cisco ASR 901 router. All configurations can be modeled along this sample working configuration.

Example: Configuring Switchport to EVC Mapping

```
class-map match-any CELL-TRFC
    match vlan 2615 3615
```
Example: Configuring Switchport to EVC Mapping

```plaintext
! policy-map INPUT-SUBMAP
class CELL-TRFC
  police cir 60000000 bc 1875000
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action drop
policy-map INPUT-TOPMAP
class class-default
  police cir 90000000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
  service-policy INPUT-SUBMAP
policy-map INPUT-MAP
class class-default
  police cir 60000000 bc 1875000
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action drop
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  no negotiation auto
  service instance 2615 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2615
  service-policy input INPUT-TOPMAP
  bridge-domain 2615
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  service instance 3615 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 3615
  service-policy input INPUT-MAP
  bridge-domain 3615
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/5
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/6
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/7
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/8
  no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/9
  service instance 2615 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 2615
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 2615
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/10
  service instance 3615 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 3615
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
```
bridge-domain 3615
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/10
no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/11
no negotiation auto
!
interface ToP0/12
no negotiation auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
full-duplex
!
interface Vlan1
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
!
logging esm config
!
!
control-plane
!
!
line con 0
line con 1
  transport preferred lat pad telnet rlogin udptn mop ssh
  transport output lat pad telnet rlogin udptn mop ssh
line vty 0 4
  login
!
exception data-corruption buffer truncate
exception crashinfo buffersize 128
!
end

Troubleshooting DHCP Snooping with Option-82 on EVC

Use the following debug commands to troubleshoot the DHCP Snooping with Option-82 on EVC feature configuration on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

We suggest you do not use the debug command without TAC supervision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>debug ip dhcp snooping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Additional References

The following sections provide references related to Configuring EVC feature.

## Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 10: Feature Information for Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNH1</td>
<td>See the following links for more information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Supported EVC Features, on page 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Understanding EVC Features, on page 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring EFPs, on page 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring Other Features on EFPs, on page 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitoring EVC, on page 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring Switchport to EVC Mapping, on page 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVC Default Encapsulation</td>
<td>15.3(2)S</td>
<td>See the following links for more information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Default EVC Configuration, on page 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• How to Configure EVC Default Encapsulation, on page 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with Xconnect, on page 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP Snooping with Option-82 on EVC</td>
<td>15.4(3)S</td>
<td>See the following links for more information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DHCP Snooping with Option 82 on EVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring DHCP Snooping with Option-82 on EVC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring EtherChannels

This chapter describes how to configure EtherChannels on the Cisco ASR 901 router Layer 2 or Layer 3 LAN ports.

- Understanding How EtherChannels Work, on page 115
- EtherChannel Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions, on page 118
- Configuring Etherchannels, on page 119
- EVC On Port-Channel, on page 124

Understanding How EtherChannels Work

This section contains the following topics:

EtherChannel Feature Overview

An EtherChannel bundles individual Ethernet links into a single logical link that provides the aggregate bandwidth of up to eight physical links.

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports a maximum of eight EtherChannels with a maximum eight member links in each EtherChannel.

You can form an EtherChannel with up to eight compatibly configured LAN ports in a Cisco ASR 901. All LAN ports in each EtherChannel must be of the same speed and must all be configured as Layer 2 LAN ports.

Note

The network device to which a Cisco ASR 901 is connected may impose its own limits on the number of ports in an EtherChannel.

If a segment within an EtherChannel fails, traffic previously carried over the failed link switches to the remaining segments within the EtherChannel. When a failure occurs, the EtherChannel feature sends a trap that identifies the router, the EtherChannel, and the failed link. Inbound broadcast packets on one segment in an EtherChannel are blocked from returning on any other segment of the EtherChannel.

Understanding How EtherChannels Are Configured

This section contains the following topics:
EtherChannel Configuration Overview

You can configure EtherChannels manually or use the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to form EtherChannels. The EtherChannel protocols allow ports with similar characteristics to form an EtherChannel through dynamic negotiation with connected network devices. LACP is defined in IEEE 802.3ad.

Table 11: EtherChannel Modes, on page 116 lists the user-configurable EtherChannel modes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>This is the mode that forces the LAN port to channel unconditionally. In the on mode, a usable EtherChannel exists only when a LAN port group in the on mode is connected to another LAN port group in the on mode. Because ports configured in the on mode do not negotiate, there is no negotiation traffic between the ports. You cannot configure the on mode with an EtherChannel protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td>(Default for LACP) LACP mode that places a port into a passive negotiating state, in which the port responds to LACP packets it receives but does not initiate LACP negotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>LACP mode that places a port into an active negotiating state, in which the port initiates negotiations with other ports by sending LACP packets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Understanding Manual EtherChannel Configuration

Manually configured EtherChannel ports do not exchange EtherChannel protocol packets. A manually configured EtherChannel forms only when you enter configure all ports in the EtherChannel compatibly.

Understanding IEEE 802.3ad LACP EtherChannel Configuration

LACP supports the automatic creation of EtherChannels by exchanging LACP packets between LAN ports. LACP packets are exchanged only between ports in passive and active modes.

The protocol learns the capabilities of LAN port groups dynamically and informs the other LAN ports. Once LACP identifies correctly matched Ethernet links, it facilitates grouping the links into an EtherChannel. The EtherChannel is then added to the spanning tree as a single bridge port.

Both the passive and active modes allow LACP to negotiate between LAN ports to determine if they can form an EtherChannel, based on criteria such as port speed and trunking state. Layer 2 EtherChannels also use VLAN numbers.

LAN ports can form an EtherChannel when they are in different LACP modes as long as the modes are compatible. For example:

- A LAN port in active mode can form an EtherChannel successfully with another LAN port that is in active mode.
- A LAN port in active mode can form an EtherChannel with another LAN port in passive mode.
- A LAN port in passive mode cannot form an EtherChannel with another LAN port that is also in passive mode, because neither port will initiate negotiation.

Table 12: LACP EtherChannel Modes, on page 117 provides a summary of these combinations.
### Table 12: LACP EtherChannel Modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Router A</th>
<th>Router B</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>passive mode</td>
<td>passive mode</td>
<td>No EtherChannel group is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive mode</td>
<td>active mode</td>
<td>EtherChannel group is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active mode</td>
<td>passive mode</td>
<td>EtherChannel group is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active mode</td>
<td>active mode</td>
<td>EtherChannel group is created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LACP uses the following parameters:

#### Note

- The LACP system ID is the combination of the LACP system priority value and the MAC address of the router.

- Port priority is only effective when it is configured on a device with an LACP system priority higher than the peer.

- **LACP administrative key**—LACP automatically configures an administrative key value equal to the channel group identification number on each port configured to use LACP. The administrative key defines the ability of a port to aggregate with other ports. A port’s ability to aggregate with other ports is determined by these factors:
  - Port physical characteristics, such as data rate, duplex capability, and point-to-point or shared medium
  - Configuration restrictions that you establish

On ports configured to use LACP, LACP tries to configure the maximum number of compatible ports in an EtherChannel, up to the maximum allowed by the hardware (eight ports). If LACP cannot aggregate all the ports that are compatible (for example, the remote system might have more restrictive hardware limitations), then all the ports that cannot be actively included in the channel are put in hot standby state and are used only if one of the channeled ports fails. You can configure an additional 8 standby ports (total of 16 ports associated with the EtherChannel).

### Understanding Port-Channel Interfaces

Each EtherChannel has a numbered port-channel interface. The configuration that you apply to the port-channel interface affects all LAN ports assigned to the port-channel interface.

After you configure an EtherChannel, the configuration that you apply to the port-channel interface affects the EtherChannel; the configuration that you apply to the LAN ports affects only the LAN port to which you apply the configuration. To change the parameters of all ports in an EtherChannel, apply the configuration
commands to the port-channel interface, for example, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) commands or commands to configure a Layer 2 EtherChannel as a trunk.

**Understanding Load Balancing**

An EtherChannel balances the traffic load across the links in an EtherChannel by reducing part of the binary pattern formed from the addresses in the frame to a numerical value that selects one of the links in the channel.

EtherChannel load balancing can use MAC addresses or IP addresses. EtherChannel load balancing can use either source or destination or both source and destination addresses or ports. The selected mode applies to all EtherChannels configured on the router. EtherChannel load balancing can use MPLS Layer 2 information.

Use the option that provides the balance criteria with the greatest variety in your configuration. For example, if the traffic on an EtherChannel is going only to a single MAC address and you use the destination MAC address as the basis of EtherChannel load balancing, the EtherChannel always chooses the same link in the EtherChannel; using source addresses or IP addresses might result in better load balancing.

**EtherChannel Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions**

**Note**

When EtherChannel interfaces are configured improperly, they are disabled automatically to avoid network loops and other problems.

- The commands in this chapter can be used on all LAN ports in the Cisco ASR 901.
- Configure all LAN ports in an EtherChannel to use the same EtherChannel protocol; you cannot run two EtherChannel protocols in one EtherChannel.
- Configure all LAN ports in an EtherChannel to operate at the same speed and in the same duplex mode.
- LACP does not support half-duplex. Half-duplex ports in an LACP EtherChannel are put in the suspended state.
- Enable all LAN ports in an EtherChannel. If you shut down a LAN port in an EtherChannel, it is treated as a link failure and its traffic is moved to one of the remaining ports in the EtherChannel.
- An EtherChannel will not form if one of the LAN ports is a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) destination port.
- For Layer 2 EtherChannels:
  - Assign all LAN ports in the EtherChannel to the same VLAN or configure them as trunks.
  - If you configure an EtherChannel from trunking LAN ports, verify that the trunking mode is the same on all the trunks. LAN ports in an EtherChannel with different trunk modes can operate unpredictably.
  - An EtherChannel supports the same allowed range of VLANs on all the LAN ports in a trunking Layer 2 EtherChannel. If the allowed range of VLANs is not the same, the LAN ports do not form an EtherChannel.
  - LAN ports with different STP port path costs can form an EtherChannel as long they are compatibly configured with each other. If you set different STP port path costs, the LAN ports are still compatible for the formation of an EtherChannel.
  - An EtherChannel will not form if protocol filtering is set differently on the LAN ports.
- You can configure a maximum of eight port-channel interfaces, numbered from 1 to 8.
• After you configure an EtherChannel, the configuration that you apply to the port-channel interface affects the EtherChannel. The configuration that you apply to the LAN ports affects only those LAN ports to which you apply the configuration.
• Enable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for a port channel on Switch Virtual Interface (SVI) to achieve better convergence during failover.

Configuring EtherChannels

This section contains the following topics:

- Ensure that the LAN ports are configured correctly (see the EtherChannel Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions, on page 118).

Configuring Channel Groups

- When configuring Layer 2 EtherChannels, configure the LAN ports with the channel-group command as described in this section, which automatically creates the port-channel logical interface. You cannot add Layer 2 LAN ports into a manually created port-channel interface.

- To create port-channel interfaces for Layer 2 EtherChannels, the Layer 2 LAN ports must be connected and functioning.

To configure channel groups, complete the following steps for each LAN port in interface configuration mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface type slot/port</td>
<td>Selects a LAN port to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td>Ensures that there is no IP address assigned to the LAN port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# channel-protocol lacp</td>
<td>(Optional) On the selected LAN port, restricts the channel-group command to the EtherChannel protocol configured with the channel-protocol command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# channel-group number mode {active</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring the LACP System Priority and System ID

The LACP system ID is the combination of the LACP system priority value and the MAC address of the router. To configure the LACP system priority and system ID, complete the following tasks:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lacp system-priority priority_value</code></td>
<td>(Optional for LACP) Valid values are 1 through 65535. Higher numbers have lower priority. The default is 32768.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# lacp system-priority 23456</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show lacp sys-id</code></td>
<td>Verifies the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# show lacp sys-id</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

**Configuration examples for LACP system priority**

This example shows how to configure the LACP system priority:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# lacp system-priority 23456
Router(config)# end
```
This example shows how to verify the configuration:

Router# show lACP sys-id
23456,0050.3e8d.6400

The system priority is displayed first, followed by the MAC address of the router.

## Configuring the LACP Transmit Rate

To configure the rate at which Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) control packets are transmitted to an LACP-supported interface, complete the following tasks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>lACP rate {fast</td>
<td>normal}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# lACP rate fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Exits the interface configuration mode and enters the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying the LACP Transmit Rate

To verify the LACP control packet transmission rate, use the following show command:

Router# show lacp internal
Flags:  S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
        F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
        A - Device is in Active mode
        P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Admin Key</th>
<th>Oper Key</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/1</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>bndl</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>0xA</td>
<td>0xA</td>
<td>0x102</td>
<td>0x7D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring EtherChannel Load Balancing

To configure EtherChannel load balancing, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# port-channel load-balance {src-mac</td>
<td>dst-mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>dst-ip</strong>—Destination IP addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>dst-mac</strong>—Destination MAC addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>src-dst-ip</strong>—Source and destination IP addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>src-dst-mac</strong>—Source and destination MAC addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>src-ip</strong>—Source IP addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>src-mac</strong>—Source MAC addresses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# show etherchannel load-balance</td>
<td>Verifies the configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration Examples**

This example shows how to configure EtherChannel to use source and destination IP addresses:

Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# port-channel load-balance src-dst-ip
Router(config)# end
Router(config)#

This example shows how to verify the configuration:

Router# show etherchannel load-balance
Modifying MTU Size on Port-Channel

Complete the following steps to modify MTU size on the port-channel interface:

### Note

If the MTU size of a port-channel member link is different from the MTU size of the port-channel interface, the member link is not bundled.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
**Example:**  
Router> enable |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | interface port-channel number | Selects a port-channel interface and enters interface configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router(config)# interface port-channel 1 |
| Step 4 | mtu bytes | Configures the MTU size for port-channel interface.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if)# mtu 4000 |

**Note** To set the MTU size to its default value, use the **no mtu** or **default mtu** command.

### Verifying the MTU Size on Port-Channel

To verify the MTU size on port-channel interface, use the **show interface port-channel** command.

**Example:**

```
Router# show interface port-channel 1
Port-channel1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)  
Hardware is EtherChannel, address is 4055.3989.4a15 (bia 4055.3989.4a15)  
MTU 4000 bytes  
BW 2000000 Kbit/sec, DLY 1000 usec, reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 0/255
```
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last input never, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
  0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
  0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
  0 unknown protocol drops

EVC On Port-Channel

An EtherChannel bundles individual Ethernet links into a single logical link that provides the aggregate bandwidth of up to eight physical links. The EVC EtherChannel feature provides support for EtherChannels on Ethernet Virtual Connection Services (EVCS) service instances.

The EVC EtherChannel feature supports MPBE, local connect, and xconnect service types.

Load balancing is accomplished on a Ethernet flow point (EFP) basis where a number of EFPs exclusively pass traffic through member links. In a default load balancing, you have no control over how the EFPs are grouped together, and sometimes the EFP grouping may not be ideal. To avoid this, use manual load balancing to control the EFP grouping.

Restrictions for EVC EtherChannel

The following restrictions apply to EVC EtherChannel:

- Bridge-domains, EVCs, and IP subinterfaces are allowed over the port-channel interface and the main interface.
- If you configure a physical port as part of a channel group, you cannot configure EVCs under that physical port.
- If port-channel is configured on an MPLS core, the encapsulation ID should be the same as the bridge domain.
- A physical port that is part of an EVC port-channel cannot have EVC configuration.
- Statically configuring port-channel membership with LACP is not supported.
- You can apply QoS policies under EVCs on a port-channel.
- You cannot use the police percent commands on EVC port-channels in flat policy-maps or in parent of HQoS policy-maps.

Configuring EVC on Port-Channel

To configure the EVC on port-channel, complete these steps in the interface configuration mode:
Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface port-channel <em>number</em></td>
<td>Creates the port-channel interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface port-channel 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[no] service instance <em>id ethernet service-name</em></td>
<td>Creates a service instance (an instantiation of an EVC) on an interface and sets the device into the config-if-srv submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 101 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>encapsulation {untagged</td>
<td>dot1q vlan-id [second-dot1q vlan-id]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the tag manipulation that is to be performed on the frame ingress to the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[no] bridge-domain <em>bridge-id</em></td>
<td>The bridge-domain command binds the service instance to a bridge domain instance where bridge-id is the identifier for the bridge domain instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verifying the Configuration

Use the following commands to verify the configuration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router# show ethernet service evc [id evc-id</td>
<td>interface interface-id] [detail]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show ethernet service instance interface port-channel number [summary]</td>
<td>Displays the summary of all the configured EVCs within the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router# show ethernet service instance [id instance-id interface interface-id] [detail]</td>
<td>Displays information about one or more service instances. If a service instance ID and interface are specified, only data pertaining to that particular service instance is displayed. If only an interface ID is specified, displays data for all service instances on the given interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show mpls l2 transport vc detail</td>
<td>Displays detailed information related to the virtual connection (VC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show mpls forwarding</td>
<td>Displays the contents of the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note Output should have the label entry l2ckt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show etherchannel summary</td>
<td>Displays view all EtherChannel groups states and ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show policy-map interface service instance</td>
<td>Displays the policy-map information for a given service instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Troubleshooting Scenarios for EVC on a Port-Channel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port data block issues in port-channel</td>
<td>Use the show ethernet service interface [interface-id] [detail] command to view information on the port data. Share the output with TAC for further investigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues with platform events or errors</td>
<td>Use the debug platform npe custom-ether client [event, error] command to debug and trace platform issues. Share the output with TAC for further investigation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 10

Configuring Ethernet OAM

Ethernet Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) is a protocol for installing, monitoring, and troubleshooting Ethernet networks, to increase management capability within the context of the overall Ethernet infrastructure.

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports:

- IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet OAM discovery, link monitoring, remote fault detection, and remote loopback.
- IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM)
- Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI)
- IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for CFM
- ITU-T Y.1731 fault management

This chapter provides information about configuring the Ethernet OAM, CFM and E-LMI and also enabling Ethernet Loopback.

For complete command and configuration information for Ethernet OAM see the Cisco IOS Carrier Ethernet Configuration Guide at this URL:

Note

The Cisco ASR 901 router does not necessarily support all of the commands listed in the Cisco IOS Carrier Ethernet documentation.

Note

Cisco ASR 901 does not support CFM pre-draft version.

- Understanding Ethernet CFM, on page 128
- Configuring Ethernet CFM, on page 128
- Configuring CFM over EFP with Cross Connect, on page 152
- Configuring CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation, on page 156
- Verifying CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation, on page 158
- Configuring Y.1731 Fault Management, on page 158
- Managing and Displaying Ethernet CFM Information, on page 163
- Understanding the Ethernet OAM Protocol, on page 165
- Setting Up and Configuring Ethernet OAM, on page 168
- Understanding E-LMI, on page 182
Understanding Ethernet CFM

Ethernet CFM is an end-to-end per-service-instance (per VLAN) Ethernet layer OAM protocol that includes proactive connectivity monitoring, fault verification, and fault isolation. End-to-end can be provider-edge-to-provider-edge (PE-to-PE) device. Ethernet CFM, as specified by IEEE 802.1ag, is the standard for Layer 2 ping, Layer 2 traceroute, and end-to-end connectivity check of the Ethernet network.

For more information about ethernet CFM, see Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management.

IP SLA Support for CFM

The router supports CFM with IP Service Level Agreements (SLA), which provides the ability to gather Ethernet layer network performance metrics. Available statistical measurements for the IP SLA CFM operation include round-trip time, jitter (interpacket delay variance), and packet loss. You can schedule multiple IP SLA operations and use Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap notifications and syslog messages for proactive threshold violation monitoring.

IP SLA integration with CFM gathers Ethernet layer statistical measurements by sending and receiving Ethernet data frames between CFM MEPs. Performance is measured between the source MEP and the destination MEP. Unlike other IP SLA operations that provide performance metrics for only the IP layer, IP SLA with CFM provides performance metrics for Layer 2.

You can manually configure individual Ethernet ping or jitter operations. You can also configure an IP SLA automatic Ethernet operation that queries the CFM database for all MEPs in a given maintenance domain and VLAN. The operation then automatically creates individual Ethernet ping or jitter operations based on the discovered MEPs.

Because IP SLA is a Cisco proprietary feature, interoperability between CFM draft 1 and CFM 802.1ag is handled automatically by the router.

For more information about IP SLA operation with CFM, see the IP SLAs for Metro-Ethernet feature module at this URL:


Configuring Ethernet CFM

Configuring Ethernet CFM requires configuring the CFM domain. You can optionally configure and enable other CFM features such as crosschecking, remote MEP, port MEPs, SNMP traps, and fault alarms. Note that some of the configuration commands and procedures differ from those used in CFM draft 1.

This section contains the following topics:

Default Ethernet CFM Configuration

• CFM is globally disabled.
• CFM is enabled on all interfaces when CFM is globally enabled.
• A port can be configured as a flow point (MIP/MEP), a transparent port, or disabled (CFM disabled).

By default, ports are transparent ports until configured as MEP, MIP, or disabled.
• There are no MEPs or MIPs configured.
• When configuring a MEP, if you do not configure direction, the default is up (inward facing) which is not supported for CFM hardware offload sessions.
• For Multi-UNI CFM MEPs (with up direction), port-based model for MAC address assignment is used instead of bridge brain model.

**Ethernet CFM Configuration Restrictions and Guidelines**

• You cannot configure CFM on VLAN interfaces.
• CFM is configurable only under EVC and physical or port channel interfaces.
• CFM is supported on ports running MSTP.
• You must configure a port MEP at a lower level than any service (VLAN) MEPs on an interface.

**Configuring the CFM Domain**

Complete the following steps to configure the Ethernet CFM domain, configure a service to connect the domain to a VLAN, or configure a port to act as a MEP. You can also enter the optional commands to configure other parameters, such as continuity checks.

Note

You do not need to enter the `ethernet cfm ieee` global configuration command to configure the CFM version as IEEE 802.1ag; the CFM version is always 802.1ag and the command is automatically generated when you enable CFM.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>ethernet cfm global</code></td>
<td>Globally enable Ethernet CFM on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><code>ethernet cfm traceroute cache [size entries</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Configure the CFM traceroute cache. You can set a maximum cache size or hold time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hold-time minutes ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><code>ethernet cfm mip auto-create level level-id</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Configure the router to automatically create MIPs for VLAN IDS that are not associated with specific maintenance associations at the specified level. The level range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>vlan vlan-id</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring the CFM Domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethernet cfm mip filter</td>
<td>(Optional) Enable MIP filtering, which means that all CFM frames at a lower level are dropped. The default is disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id</td>
<td>Define a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-cfm configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>id {mac-address domain_number</td>
<td>dns name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mac-address domain_number — Enter the MAC address and a domain number. The number can be from 0 to 65535.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• dns name — Enter a DNS name string. The name can be a maximum of 43 characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• null — Assign no domain name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>service {ma-name</td>
<td>ma-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ma-name — a string of no more than 100 characters that identifies the MAID.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ma-number — a value from 0 to 65535.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• vpn-id vpn — enter a VPN ID as the ma-name .</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• vlan vlan-id — VLAN range is from 1 to 4094. You cannot use the same VLAN ID for more than one domain at the same level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• (Optional) direction down—specify the service direction as down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• port—Configure port MEP, a down MEP that is untagged and not associated with a VLAN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 9</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>continuity-check</td>
<td>Enable sending and receiving of continuity check messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note** Configure MIP auto-creation only for VLANs that MIPs should monitor. Configuring for all VLANs can be CPU and memory-intensive.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>continuity-check interval</strong> <em>value</em> (Optional) Set the interval at which continuity check messages are sent. The available values are 100 ms, 1 second, 10 seconds, 1 minute and 10 minutes. The default is 10 seconds. <strong>Note</strong> Because faster CCM rates are more CPU-intensive, we do not recommend configuring a large number of MEPs running at 100 ms intervals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td><strong>continuity-check loss-threshold</strong> <em>threshold-value</em> (Optional) Set the number of continuity check messages to be missed before declaring that an MEP is down. The range is 2 to 255; the default is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td><strong>maximum meps</strong> <em>value</em> (Optional) Configure the maximum number of MEPs allowed across the network. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default is 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 13**       | **sender-id chassis** *none* (Optional) Include the sender ID TLVs, attributes containing type, length, and values for neighbor devices.  
  - **chassis**—Send the chassis ID (hostname).  
  - **none**—Do not include information in the sender ID. |
| **Step 14**       | **mip auto-create** [**lower-mep-only** | **none**] (Optional) Configure auto creation of MIPs for the service.  
  - **lower-mep-only**—Create a MIP only if there is a MEP for the service in another domain at the next lower active level.  
  - **none**—No MIP auto-create. |
| **Step 15**       | **exit** Return to ethernet-cfm configuration mode. |
| **Step 16**       | **mip auto-create** [**lower-mep-only**] (Optional) Configure auto creation of MIPs for the domain.  
  - **lower-mep-only**—Create a MIP only if there is a MEP for the service in another domain at the next lower active level. |
| **Step 17**       | **mep archive-hold-time** *minutes* (Optional) Set the number of minutes that data from a missing maintenance endpoint is kept before it is purged. The range is 1 to 65535; the default is 100 minutes. |
| **Step 18**       | **exit** Return to global configuration mode. |
### Command or Action | Purpose
---|---
**Step 19** | **interface interface-id** Specify an interface to configure, and enter interface configuration mode.
**Step 20** | **service instance number ethernet name** Specify the service instance number and the name of the EVC.
**Step 21** | **cfm mip level level-id** *(Optional)* Configure a customer level or service-provider level maintenance intermediate point (MIP) for the interface. The MIP level range is 0 to 7.
| **Note** | This step is not required if you have entered the `ethernet cfm mip auto-create` global configuration command or the `mip auto-create ethernet-cfm or ethernet-cfm-srv` configuration mode.
**Step 22** | **cfm mep domain domain-name mpid identifier** Configure maintenance end points for the domain, and enter Ethernet cfm mep mode.
| | • **domain domain-name** — Specify the name of the created domain.
| | • **mpid identifier** — Enter a maintenance end point identifier. The identifier must be unique for each VLAN (service instance). The range is 1 to 8191.
**Step 23** | **cos value** *(Optional)* Specify the class of service (CoS) value to be sent with the messages. The range is 0 to 7.
**Step 24** | **end** Return to privileged EXEC mode.
**Step 25** | **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points {local | remote}** Verify the configuration.
**Step 26** | **show ethernet cfm errors [configuration]** *(Optional)* Display the configuration error list.
**Step 27** | **copy running-config startup-config** *(Optional)* Save your entries in the configuration file.

### What to do next

Use the `no` form of each command to remove the configuration or return to the default configurations.

### Example for Basic CFM configuration

```
Router(config)# ethernet cfm ieee
Router(config)# ethernet cfm global
```
Configuring Multi-UNI CFM MEPs in the Same VPN

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S, services are configured such that two or more bridge domains (BDs) are used to achieve UNI isolation and backhauling towards provider edge (PE) device. Local MEPs (with up direction) need to be configured on the UNIs (with the associated BDs) to monitor the service backhaul connection. To achieve this, use the alias command to configure a CFM MA, MA2, as an alias to another MA, MA1. As a result, MA1 behaves as though it is configured as MA2 on a different Bridge Domain (BD) associated with it. MA1 and MA2 function as if they are part of the same service, thus associating the same CFM MA to two different BDs and UNI isolation.

The following figure shows the configuring Mutli-NNI CFM in the same VPN.

Restrictions:

- Two MAs can be configured such that MA2 connected with different BD will act as a proxy (alias) for MA1 only for the MEPs which have the service direction as Up.
- Y1731-PM is not supported with Multi-NNI CFM.

Complete these steps to configure Multi-UNI CFM MEPs in the same VPN.
### Configuring Ethernet OAM

#### Configuring Multi-UNI CFM MEPs in the Same VPN

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> ethernet cfm global</td>
<td>Globally enable Ethernet CFM on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# ethernet cfm global</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ethernet cfm domain <em>domain-name</em> level <em>level-id</em></td>
<td>Define a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-CFM configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# ethernet cfm domain MD6 level 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> service *ma-name</td>
<td>ma-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-ecfm)# service MA6 evc evc30 vlan 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> continuity-check</td>
<td>Enable sending and receiving of continuity check messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> continuity-check interval <em>value</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Set the interval at which continuity check messages are sent. The available values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check interval 1s</td>
<td>are 100 ms, 1 second, 10 seconds, 1 minute, and 10 minutes. The default is 10 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Because faster CCM rates are more CPU-intensive, we do not recommend configuring a large number of MEPs running at 100 ms intervals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7**

| **continuity-check loss-threshold** threshold-value | (Optional) Set the number of continuity check messages to be missed before declaring that an MEP is down. The range is 2 to 255; the default is 3. |
| **Example:** | |
| Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check loss-threshold 4 | |

**Step 8**

| alias { alias-short-ma-name | icc icc-code meg-id | number ma-number | vlan vlan-id | vpn vpn-id | } | Define a customer alias maintenance association (MA) name or number or VPN ID to be associated with the domain, a VLAN ID or port MEP, and enter ethernet-cfm-service configuration mode. |
| **Example:** | |
| Router(config-ecfm-srv)# alias MA6 | |

- **alias-short-ma-name**—a string of no more than 48 characters that identifies the MAID.

**Note** If the **alias-short-ma-name** option is not configured, then the MAID is automatically generated as a combination of service ID and CFM domain name. When creating an MEP for an EFP, if the length of the MAID exceeds 48 characters, then CC messages are not sent out. We recommend that you use the **alias-short-ma-name** option if a long service ID or domain name is configured.

- **icc icc-code meg-id**—specify the ITU Carrier Code (ICC) (maximum: 6 characters) and Unique Maintenance Entity Group (MEG) ID Code (UMC). The maximum characters allowed is 12.

- **number ma-number**—a value from 0 to 65535.

- **vlan-id**—VLAN range is from 1 to 4094. You cannot use the same VLAN ID for more than one domain at the same level.

- **vpn-id**—enter a VPN ID as the **ma-name**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>interface interface-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>service instance number ethernet name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 30 ethernet EVC30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td>cfm mep domain domain-name mpid identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• domain domain-name — Specify the name of the created domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mpid identifier — Enter a maintenance end point identifier. The identifier must be unique for each VLAN (service instance). The range is 1 to 8191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 14</strong></td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 15</strong></td>
<td>show ethernet cfm maintenance-points {local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 16</strong></td>
<td>show ethernet cfm errors [configuration]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 17</strong></td>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration Examples for Multi-UNI CFM MEPs

**Example Configuration for Multi-UNI CFM MEPs in the same VPN**

Router(config)# ethernet cfm ieee
Router(config)# ethernet cfm global
Router(config)# ethernet cfm domain MD6 level 6
Router(config-ecfm)# service MA6 evc evc30 vlan 30
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check interval 1s
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# service MA6_alias evc evc40 vlan 40
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check interval 1s
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# alias MA6
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# exit
Router(config)# exit
Router(config)# ethernet evc EVC30
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/4
Verification

Use the following commands to verify a configuration:

- Use the show ethernet cfm maintenance-point local command to verify the Multi-UNI CFMs over EVC configuration. This command shows the basic configuration information for Multi-UNI CFM.

```plaintext
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local
Local MEPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPID</th>
<th>Domain Name</th>
<th>Lvl</th>
<th>MacAddress</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>CC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

- Use the show ethernet cfm maintenance-point remote to verify the MEP configuration:

```plaintext
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote

```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
### Configuring Ethernet CFM Crosscheck

Complete the following steps to configure Ethernet CFM crosscheck:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ethernet cfm mep crosscheck start-delay delay</td>
<td>Configure the number of seconds that the device waits for remote MEPs to come up before the crosscheck is started. The range is 1 to 65535; the default is 30 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id</td>
<td>Define a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-cfm configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>service {ma-name</td>
<td>ma-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>ma-name — a string of no more than 100 characters that identifies the MAID.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>ma-number — a value from 0 to 65535.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>vpn-id vpn — enter a VPN ID as the ma-name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td>vlan vlan-id — VLAN range is from 1 to 4094. You cannot use the same VLAN ID for more than one domain at the same level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>mep mpid identifier</td>
<td>Define the MEP maintenance end point identifier in the domain and service. The range is 1 to 8191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Static Remote MEP

Complete the following steps to configure Ethernet CFM static remote MEP:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>ethernet cfm domain domain-name level-level-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>service { short-ma-name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

Use the no form of each command to remove a configuration or to return to the default settings.
### Step 4
**continuity-check**
Enable sending and receiving of continuity check messages.

### Step 5
**mep mpid identifier**
Define the static remote maintenance end point identifier. The range is 1 to 8191.

### Step 6
**continuity-check static rmep**
Enable checking of the incoming continuity check message from a remote MEP that is configured in the MEP list.

### Step 7
**end**
Return to privileged EXEC mode.

### Step 8
**show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote static**
Verify the configuration.

### Step 9
**show ethernet cfm errors [configuration]**
Enter this command after you enable CFM crosscheck to display the results of the crosscheck operation. Enter the **configuration** keyword to display the configuration error list.

### Step 10
**copy running-config startup-config**
(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

---

## Configuring a Port MEP

A port MEP is a down MEP that is not associated with a VLAN and that uses untagged frames to carry CFM messages. You configure port MEPs on two connected interfaces. Port MEPs are always configured at a lower domain level than native VLAN MEPs.

Complete the following steps to configure Ethernet CFM port MEPs:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> ethernet cfm domain <em>domain-name level level-id</em></td>
<td>Define a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-cfm configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Step 3 | service \{ma-name | ma-number | vpn-id\} port | Define a customer service maintenance association name or number or VPN ID to be associated with the domain, define a port MEP, and enter ethernet-cfm-service configuration mode.  
  - *ma-name* — a string of no more than 100 characters that identifies the MAID.  
  - *ma-number* — a value from 0 to 65535.  
  - *vpn-id vpn* — enter a VPN ID as the *ma-name*. |
| Step 4 | mep mpid identifier | Define the static remote maintenance end point identifier in the domain and service. The range is 1 to 8191 |
| Step 5 | continuity-check | Enable sending and receiving of continuity check messages. |
| Step 6 | continuity-check interval value | (Optional) Set the interval at which continuity check messages are sent. The available values are 100 ms, 1 second, 10 seconds, 1 minute and 10 minutes. The default is 10 seconds.  
*Note* Because faster CCM rates are more CPU-intensive, we do not recommend configuring a large number of MEPs running at 100 ms intervals. |
| Step 7 | continuity-check loss-threshold threshold-value | (Optional) Set the number of continuity check messages to be missed before declaring that an MEP is down. The range is 2 to 255; the default is 3. |
| Step 8 | continuity-check static rmep | Enable checking of the incoming continuity check message from a remote MEP that is configured in the MEP list. |
| Step 9 | exit | Return to ethernet-cfm configuration mode. |
| Step 10 | exit | Return to global configuration mode. |
| Step 11 | interface interface-id | Identify the port MEP interface and enter interface configuration mode. |
| Step 12 | ethernet cfm mep domain \domain-name\ mpid identifier port | Configure the interface as a port MEP for the domain.  
  - *domain domain-name* — Specify the name of the created domain. |
### Command or Action | Purpose
--- | ---
| **mpid** identifier—Enter a maintenance endpoint identifier. The identifier must be unique for each VLAN (service instance). The range is 1 to 8191. |  
**Step 13** | end Return to privileged EXEC mode.  
**Step 14** | show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote static Verify the configuration.  
**Step 15** | show ethernet cfm errors [configuration] Enter this command after you enable CFM crosscheck to display the results of the crosscheck operation. Enter the **configuration** keyword to display the configuration error list.  
**Step 16** | copy running-config startup-config (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.  

### What to do next

Use the **no** form of each command to remove a configuration or to return to the default settings.

This is a sample configuration for a port MEP:

```
Router(config)# ethernet cfm domain abc level 3
Router(config-ecfm)# service PORTMEP port
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# mep mpid 222
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check static rmep
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# exit
Router(config-ecfm)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep domain abc mpid 111 port
Router(config-if)# end
```

### CFM with Hardware Offloading for G.8032

To support ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, the remote CFM fault detection needs to be faster using CFM continuity check messages (CCM). Earlier to Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S, the CFM sessions flap with CCM interval less than 1s. All the CFM operations such as CCM packet forward, drop, and processing are taking place at CPU, and this leads to heavy CPU usage with lower CCM intervals. Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports CFM hardware offloading. Configuring Ethernet CFM for offload CFM session requires configuring the CFM domain with the supported offload CCM intervals 3.3 ms, 10 ms, and 100 ms. You can optionally configure the sampling rate for the offload cfm sessions and the default sampling rate is 20000.
The `efd notify g8032` command is optional for offload cfm sessions. This command must be used under CFM configuration to notify G.8032 of failures, if any.

**Restrictions**

- CFM offload is not supported on up MEPs.
- CFM offload is not supported on xconnect EVC.
- Loopback reply (LBR) and loopback trace (LTR) packets are generated at CPU for offloaded sessions.
- CFM offload is supported on port-channel EVC and port MEP from Cisco IOS XE Release 3.14 onwards.
- CFM offload is not supported on following EVC encapsulation types:
  - Dot1Q without rewrite
  - QinQ with Pop1
  - Default EFP
  - Dot1ad-dot1Q with Pop1
  - Untagged EVC
- Delay Measurement Message (DMM) is supported for CFM offload sessions from Cisco IOS XE Release 3.15 onwards.
- MIP is not supported for CFM offload sessions.
- MIP configured for offloaded MEP does not identify remote MEPs. This affects the traceroute and loopback CFM protocols because the CPU does not receive CCM for the offloaded MEP.

**Configuring CFM with Hardware Offloading for G.8032**

Complete the following steps to configure the CFM with hardware offloading for G.8032.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ethernet cfm global</td>
<td>Globally enables Ethernet CFM on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id</td>
<td>Defines a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-cfm configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>service `{ma-name</td>
<td>ma-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>ma-name</strong> — a string of no more than 100 characters that identifies the MAID.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>ma-number</strong> — a value from 0 to 65535.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>vpn-id vpn</strong> — enter a VPN ID as the <em>ma-name</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>vlan vlan-id</strong> — VLAN range is from 1 to 4094. You cannot use the same VLAN ID for more than one domain at the same level.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (Optional) <strong>direction down</strong> — Specifies the service direction as down.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>port</strong> — Configures port MEP, a down MEP that is untagged and not associated with a VLAN.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 5: `continuity-check`

Enables sending and receiving of continuity check messages.

### Step 6: `continuity-check interval value`

(Optional) Sets the interval at which continuity check messages are sent. The available values are 100 ms, 10 ms, 3.3 ms, 1 second, 10 seconds, 1 minute and 10 minutes. The default is 10 seconds.

**Note** Because faster CCM rates are more CPU-intensive, we do not recommend configuring a large number of MEPS running at 100 ms intervals.

### Step 7: `continuity-check loss-threshold threshold-value`

(Optional) Sets the number of continuity check messages to be missed before declaring that an MEP is down. The range is 2 to 255; the default is 3.

### Step 8: `offload sampling value`

Defines the sampling rate for the offloaded CFM session. The default is 20,000. The range is 5000 to 65535.

### Step 9: `efd notify g8032`

Monitors and notifies G.8032 for failures.

### Step 10: `exit`

Returns to global configuration mode.

---

**Verifying the CFM Configuration with Hardware Offloading for G.8032**

To verify the maintenance points configured on a device, use the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail` command, as shown in this example:

```bash
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail
Local MEPS:
----------
```
MPID: 2051
Domain Name: d7
MA Name: s7
Level: 7
Direction: Down
EVC: e7
Bridge Domain: 200
Service Instance: 100
Interface: Gi0/6
CC Offload: Yes
CC Offload Status: Succeeded
CC Offload Sampling: 20000 (default)
CC Status: Enabled
CC Loss Threshold: 3
MAC: c067.afdf.321a
LCK Status: Enabled
LCK Period: 60000(ms)
LCK Expiry Threshold: 3.5
Level to transmit LCK: Default
Defect Condition: No Defect
presentRDI: FALSE
AIS Status: Enabled
AIS Period: 60000(ms)
AIS Expiry Threshold: 3.5
Level to transmit AIS: Default
Suppress Alarm configuration: Enabled
Suppressing Alarms: No
Source: Static

MIP Settings:
-----------------
Local MIPs: None

To verify the information about a remote maintenance point domains or levels or details in the CFM database, use the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote` command, as shown in this example:

Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPID</th>
<th>Domain Name</th>
<th>MacAddress</th>
<th>IfSt</th>
<th>PtSt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2039</td>
<td>d7</td>
<td>7cad.749d.9276</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>d7</td>
<td>Gi0/6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>s7</td>
<td>BD-V 200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Remote MEPs: 1

Configuration Examples for CFM with Hardware Offloading for G.8032

The following is a sample configuration of CFM with hardware offloading for G.8032.
The following sample configuration shows how to configure CFM with hardware offloading for G.8032.

**Down MEP between Node 3 and Node 6**

```plaintext
! interface GigabitEthernet0/6
no ip address
media-type auto-select
negotiation auto
service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 50
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 50
!
service instance 100 ethernet e7
  encapsulation dot1q 200
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 200
  cfm mep domain d7 mpid 2051
!
end
```

**Configuring SNMP Traps**

To configure traps for Ethernet CFM, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc [mep-up] [mep-down] [config] [loop] [cross-connect]</td>
<td>(Optional) Enable Ethernet CFM continuity check traps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring IP SLA CFM Operation

You can manually configure an individual IP SLA ethernet ping, or jitter echo operation, or you can configure IP SLA ethernet operation with endpoint discovery. You can also configure multiple operation scheduling. For accurate one-way delay statistics, the clocks on the endpoint switches must be synchronized. You can configure the endpoint switches with Network Time Protocol (NTP) so that the switches are synchronized to the same clock source.

For more information about configuring IP SLA ethernet operations, see the [IP SLAs Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.0S](#). For detailed information about commands for IP SLAs, see the [Cisco IOS IP SLAs Command Reference](#).

**Note**

The Cisco ASR 901 does not necessarily support all of the commands listed in the Cisco IOS IP SLA documentation.

This section includes these procedures:

#### Manually Configuring an IP SLA CFM Probe or Jitter Operation

To manually configure an IP SLA ethernet echo (ping) or jitter operation, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ip sla operation-number</td>
<td>Create an IP SLA operation, and enter IP SLA configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose
Configure the IP SLA operation as an echo (ping) or jitter operation, and enter IP SLA ethernet echo configuration mode.

- Enter `echo` for a ping operation or `jitter` for a jitter operation.
- For `mpid identifier`, enter a maintenance endpoint identifier. The identifier must be unique for each VLAN (service instance). The range is 1 to 8191.
- For `domain type number`, enter the CFM domain name.
- For `vlan vlan-id`, the VLAN range is from 1 to 4095.
- (Optional—for jitter only) Enter the `interval` between sending of jitter packets.
- (Optional—for jitter only) Enter the `num-frames` and the number of frames to be sent.

### Command or Action
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Ethernet Echo Configuration Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Do one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <code>ethernet echo mpid type number domain type number vlan type number</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <code>ethernet jitter type number mpid type number domain vlan type number [interval type number] [num-frames type number]</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Step 4 | <code>cos operation-number</code> (Optional) Set a class of service value for the operation. |
| Step 5 | <code>frequency operation-number</code> (Optional) Set the rate at which the IP SLA operation repeats. The range is from 1 to 604800 seconds; the default is 60 seconds. |
| Step 6 | <code>history operation-number</code> (Optional) Specify parameters for gathering statistical history information for the IP SLA operation. |
| Step 7 | <code>owner operation-number</code> (Optional) Configure the SNMP owner of the IP SLA operation. |
| Step 8 | <code>request-data-size operation-number</code> (Optional) Specify the protocol data size for an IP SLA request packet. The range is from 0 to the maximum size allowed by the protocol being used; the default is 66 bytes. |
| Step 9 | <code>tag operation-number</code> (Optional) Create a user-specified identifier for an IP SLA operation. |
| Step 10 | <code>threshold operation-number</code> (Optional) Specify the upper threshold value in milliseconds (ms) for calculating network monitoring statistics. The range is 0 to 2147483647; the default is 5000. |
| Step 11 | <code>timeout operation-number</code> (Optional) Specify the amount of time in ms that the IP SLA operation waits for a response from its request packet. The range is 0 to 604800000; the default value is 5000. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 12 exit</td>
<td>Return to the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 13 ip sla schedule operation-number</td>
<td>Schedule the time parameters for the IP SLA operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ageout operation-number</td>
<td>• operation-number — Enter the IP SLA operation number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life {forever</td>
<td>• (Optional) ageout operation-number — Enter the number of seconds to keep the operation in memory when it is not actively collecting information. The range is 0 to 2073600 seconds. The default is 0 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation-number}</td>
<td>• (Optional) life — Set the operation to run indefinitely (forever) or for a specific number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[recurring [start-time</td>
<td>• (Optional) recurring — Set the probe to be automatically scheduled every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation-number}</td>
<td>• (Optional) start-time — Enter the time for the operation to begin collecting information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation-number]</td>
<td>• To start at a specific time, enter the hour, minute, second (in 24-hour notation), and day of the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pending</td>
<td>• Enter pending to select no information collection until a start time is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>• Enter now to start the operation immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after operation-number]</td>
<td>• Enter after operation-number to show that the operation should start after the entered time has elapsed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 14 end</td>
<td>Return to the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 15 show ip sla configuration [operation-number]</td>
<td>Show the configured IP SLA operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 16 copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What to do next

To remove an IP SLA operation, enter the no ip sla operation-number global configuration command.
### Configuring an IP SLA Operation with Endpoint Discovery

To automatically discover the CFM endpoints for a domain and VLAN ID, using IP SLAs, complete the steps given below. You can configure ping or jitter operations to the discovered endpoints.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>ip sla ethernet-monitor operation-number</code></td>
<td>Begin configuration of an IP SLA automatic ethernet operation, and enter IP SLA ethernet monitor configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><code>type echo domain domain-name vlan vlan-id [exclude-mpids mp-ids]</code></td>
<td>Configure the automatic Ethernet operation to create echo (ping) or jitter operation and enter IP SLA ethernet echo configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>type jitter domain domain-name vlan vlan-id [exclude-mpids mp-ids] [interval interpacket-interval] [num-frames number-of-frames-transmitted]</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <code>type echo</code> for a ping operation or <code>type jitter</code> for a jitter operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For <code>mpid</code> identifier, enter a maintenance endpoint identifier. The range is 1 to 8191.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For <code>domain domain-name</code>, enter the CFM domain name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For <code>vlan vlan-id</code>, the VLAN range is from 1 to 4095.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• (Optional) Enter <code>exclude-mpids mp-ids</code> to exclude the specified maintenance endpoint identifiers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• (Optional—for jitter only) Enter the <code>interval</code> between sending of jitter packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• (Optional—for jitter only) Enter the <code>num-frames</code> and the number of frames to be sent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><code>cos cos-value</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Set a class of service value for the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Before configuring the <code>cos</code> parameter, you must globally enable QoS by entering the <code>mls qos</code> global configuration command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><code>owner owner-id</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Configure the SNMP owner of the IP SLA operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td><code>request-data-size bytes</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specify the protocol data size for an IP SLA request packet. The range is from 0 to the maximum size allowed by the protocol being used; the default is 66 bytes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring Ethernet OAM

### Configuring an IP SLA Operation with Endpoint Discovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>tag text</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><strong>threshold milliseconds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td><strong>timeout milliseconds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>exit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>**ip sla schedule operation-number [ageout seconds] [life {forever</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **operation-number**—Enter the IP SLA operation number.
- (Optional) **ageout seconds**—Enter the number of seconds to keep the operation in memory when it is not actively collecting information. The range is 0 to 2073600 seconds. The default is 0 seconds.
- (Optional) **life**—Set the operation to run indefinitely (forever) or for a specific number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour)
- (Optional) **recurring**—Set the probe to be automatically scheduled every day.
- (Optional) **start-time**—Enter the time for the operation to begin collecting information:
  - To start at a specific time, enter the hour, minute, second (in 24-hour notation), and day of the month.
  - Enter **pending** to select no information collection until a start time is selected.
  - Enter **now** to start the operation immediately.
  - Enter **after hh:mm:ss** to show that the operation should start after the entered time has elapsed.
Configuring CFM over EFP with Cross Connect

The CFM over EFP Interface with cross connect feature allows you to:

- Forward continuity check messages (CCM) towards the core over cross connect pseudowires.

To know more about pseudowires, see

- Receive CFM messages from the core.
- Forward CFM messages to the access side (after Continuity Check Database [CCDB] based on maintenance point [MP] filtering rules).

This section contains the following topics:

### Configuring CFM over EFP Interface with Cross Connect

To configure CFM over EFP Interface with cross connect, complete the following steps.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> pseudowire-class [pw-class-name]</td>
<td>Specifies the name of a Layer 2 pseudowire class and enter pseudowire class configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# pseudowire-class vlan-xconnect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>encapsulation mpls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation mpls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>interface {gigabitethernet slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tengigabitethernet slot/port}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# interface Gi2/0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>service instance id ethernet [service-name]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# service instance 101 ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>encapsulation {untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dot1q vlan-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>default}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>xconnect peer-ip-address vc-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{encapsulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l2tpv3 [manual]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls [manual]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# xconnect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.0.3.201 123 pw-class vlan-xconnect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td>cfm mep domain domain-name [up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpid mpid-value [cos cos-value]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# cfm mep down mpid 100 domain Core</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose

Command or Action | Purpose
--- | ---
Step 11 | exit
Example: Router(config-if-srv)# exit

Exits the interface configuration mode.

Examples

This example shows how to configure CFM over EVC using cross connect.

```plaintext
ASR901(config)#ethernet cfm ieee
ASR901(config)#ethernet cfm global
ASR901(config)#ethernet cfm domain L5 level 5
ASR901(config-ecfm)# service s1 evc e711
ASR901(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
ASR901(config-ecfm-srv)# exit
ASR901(config-ecfm)# exit
```

**Example for untagged Encapsulation**

```plaintext
ASR901(config)#int g0/1
ASR901(config-if)#service instance 711 ethernet e711
ASR901(config-if-srv)#encapsulation untagged
ASR901(config-if-srv)# xconnect 3.3.3.3 3 encapsulation mpls
ASR901(config-if-ether-vc-xconn)# mtu 1500
ASR901(config-if-ether-vc-xconn)# cfm mep domain L5 mpid 511
```

**Example for single tag Encapsulation**

```plaintext
ASR901(config)#int g0/1
ASR901(config-if)#service instance 711 ethernet e711
ASR901(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 711
ASR901(config-if-srv)# xconnect 3.3.3.3 3 encapsulation mpls
ASR901(config-if-ether-vc-xconn)# mtu 1500
ASR901(config-if-ether-vc-xconn)# cfm mep domain L5 mpid 511
```

Configuring CFM over EFP Interface with Cross Connect—Port Channel-Based Cross Connect Tunnel

This section describes how to configure CFM over EFP Interface with Port Channel-Based cross connect Tunnel.

Examples

This example shows how to configure CFM over EFP Interface with Port Channel-Based cross connect Tunnel:

```plaintext
ASR901(config)#ethernet cfm ieee
ASR901(config)#ethernet cfm global
ASR901(config)#ethernet cfm domain L5 level 5
ASR901(config-ecfm)# service s1 evc e711
ASR901(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
ASR901(config-ecfm-srv)# exit
```
ASR901(config-ecfm)#exit
ASR901(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ASR901(config-if)# negotiation auto
ASR901(config-if)# no keepalive
ASR901(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
ASR901(config-if)#exit
ASR901(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/7
ASR901(config-if)# negotiation auto
ASR901(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
ASR901(config-if)#exit
ASR901(config)#int port-channel 1
ASR901(config-if)#service instance 711 ethernet e711
ASR901(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 711
ASR901(config-if-srv)# xconnect 3.3.3.3 3 encapsulation mpls
ASR901(config-if-ether-vc-xconn)# mtu 1500
ASR901(config-if-ether-vc-xconn)# cfm mep domain L5 mpid 511

Verification

Use the following commands to verify a configuration:

- Use the show ethernet cfm maintenance-point local commands to verify the CFM over EVC configuration. This command shows the basic configuration information for CFM.

```plaintext
Router-30-PE1#show ethernet cfm maintenance-point local
Local MEPs:
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
| MPID | Domain Name | Lvl | Domain Id | Dir | MacAddress | Type | Id |
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
| 1    | L6          | 6   | 0000.a.393.56d0| Down | 000a.f393.56d0 | XCON | Y |
| 3    | L5          | 5   | 0007.8478.4410| Up   | 0007.8478.4410 | XCON | Y |
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
Total Local MEPs: 2
Local MIPs:
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
| Level | Port | MacAddress | SrvInst | Type | Id |
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
| 7     | G10/2| 0007.8478.4410 | N/A | XCON | N/A |
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
Total Local MIPs: 1
```

- Use the show ethernet cfm maintenance-point remote to verify the MEP configuration:

```plaintext
Router-30-PE1#show ethernet cfm maintenance-point remote
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
| MPID | Domain Name | MacAddress | IfSt | PtSt |
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
| 4    | L5          | 000a.f393.56d0| Up   | Up  |
| 5    | L5          | Te2/0/0:0(2.2.2.2, 1) | XCON | N/A | 9s |
+-------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+---------------------+-----+
```
• Use the show ethernet cfm mpdb command to verify the catalog of CC with MIP in intermediate routers.

PE2#show ethernet cfm mpdb
* = Can Ping/Traceroute to MEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPID</th>
<th>Domain Name</th>
<th>MacAddress</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L6</td>
<td></td>
<td>000a.f393.56d0</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Te2/0/0:(2.2.2.2, 1)</td>
<td>Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XCON N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Remote MEPs: 2

• Use show ethernet cfm error command to view the error report:

PE2#show ethernet cfm error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPID</th>
<th>Domain Id</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Type Id</th>
<th>Lvl</th>
<th>MAName</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L3</td>
<td>001d.45fe.ca81</td>
<td>BD-V</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>s2</td>
<td>Receive AIS</td>
<td>8s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE2#

Configuring CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation

Complete the following steps to configure CFM with EVC default encapsulation:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Step 2 configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.                                      |
| Example:                |                                                                          |
| Router# configure terminal |                                                                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 4** | Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria. |
| **Example:** | 
| Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet evc100 | |

| **Step 5** | Configures the default service instance. |
| **Example:** | 
| Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation default | |

| **Step 6** | Binds the service instance to a bridge domain instance using an identifier. |
| **Example:** | 
| Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 99 | |

| **Step 7** | Configures connectivity fault management (CFM) Ethernet frame encapsulation. |
| **Example:** | 
| Router(config-if-srv)# cfm encapsulation dot1ad vlan-id | 
| dot1q vlan-id | 
| second-dot1q vlan-id | |

| **Step 8** | Configures a maintenance endpoint (MEP) for a domain. |
| **Example:** | 
| Router(config-if-srv)# cfm mep domain md2 mpid 111 | |

- **domain-name**—String from 1 to 154 characters that identifies the domain name.
Verifying CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation

To verify the configuration of CFM with EVC default encapsulation, use the show command shown below.

```
Router# show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 0/9
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 210 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/9
no ip address
negotiation auto
service instance 1 ethernet evc100
    encapsulation default
    bridge-domain 99
cfm mep domain md2 mpid 111
    cfm encapsulation dot1q 75
!
end
```

Example: Configuring CFM with EVC Default Encapsulation

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/9
service instance 1 ethernet evc100
    encapsulation default
    bridge-domain 99
cfm mep domain md2 mpid 111
    cfm encapsulation dot1q 75
!
```

Configuring Y.1731 Fault Management

The ITU-T Y.1731 feature provides new CFM functionality for fault and performance management for service providers in large network. The router supports Ethernet Alarm Indication Signal (ETH-AIS) and Ethernet Remote Defect Indication (ETH-RDI) functionality for fault detection, verification, and isolation.

For more information on Y.1731 Fault Management, see

To configure Y.1731 fault management, you must enable CFM and configure MIPs on the participating interfaces. AIS messages are generated only on interfaces with a configured MIP.

This section contains the following topics:
Default Y.1731 Configuration

- ETH-AIS is enabled by default when CFM is enabled.
- When you configure ETH-AIS, you must configure CFM before ETH-AIS is operational.
- ETH-RDI is set automatically when continuity check messages are enabled.

Configuring ETH-AIS

Complete the following steps to configure ETH-AIS on the router:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ethernet cfm ais link-status global</td>
<td>Configure AIS-specific SMEP commands by entering config-ais-link-cfm mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>level level-id or disable</td>
<td>Configure the maintenance level for sending AIS frames transmitted by the SMEP. The range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or Disable generation of ETH-AIS frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>period value</td>
<td>Configure the SMEP AIS transmission period interval. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Return to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id</td>
<td>Define a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-cfm configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>service {short-ma-name</td>
<td>number MA-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>ais level level-id</td>
<td>(Optional) Configure the maintenance level for sending AIS frames transmitted by the MEP. The range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>ais period value</td>
<td>(Optional) Configure the MEP AIS transmission period interval. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring ETH-AIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong> ais expiry-threshold <em>value</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Set the expiring threshold for the MA as an integer. The range is 2 to 255. The default is 3.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong> no ais suppress-alarms</td>
<td>(Optional) Override the suppression of redundant alarms when the MEP goes into an AIS defect condition after receiving an AIS message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong> exit</td>
<td>Return to ethernet-cfm configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong> exit</td>
<td>Return to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 14</strong> interface <em>interface-id</em></td>
<td>Specify an interface ID, and enter interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 15</strong> [no] ethernet cfm ais link-status</td>
<td>Enable or disable sending AIS frames from the SMEP on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 16</strong> ethernet cfm ais link-status period <em>value</em></td>
<td>Configure the ETH-AIS transmission period generated by the SMEP on the interface. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 17</strong> ethernet cfm ais link-status level <em>level-id</em></td>
<td>Configure the maintenance level for sending AIS frames transmitted by the SMEP on the interface. The range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 18</strong> end</td>
<td>Return to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 19</strong> show ethernet cfm smep [interface <em>interface-id</em>]</td>
<td>Verify the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 20</strong> show ethernet cfm error</td>
<td>Display received ETH-AIS frames and other errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 21</strong> copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What to do next

Use the no form of this commands to return to the default configuration or to remove a configuration. To disable the generation of ETH-AIS frames, enter the disable config-ais-link-cfm mode command.

This is an example of the output from the show ethernet cfm smep command when Ethernet AIS has been enabled:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm smep
SMEP Settings:
----------------
Interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LCK-Status: Enabled
LCK Period: 60000 (ms)
Level to transmit LCK: Default
```
## Configuring ETH-LCK

Complete the following steps to configure ethernet locked signal on a switch:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ethernet cfm lck link-status global</td>
<td>Execute SMEP LCK commands by entering config-lck-link-cfm mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>level level-id or disable</td>
<td>Configure the maintenance level for sending ETH-LCK frames transmitted by the SMEP. The range is 0 to 7. or Disable the generation of ETH-LCK frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>period value</td>
<td>Configure the SMEP ETH-LCK frame transmission period interval. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Return to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id</td>
<td>Define a CFM domain, set the domain level, and enter ethernet-cfm configuration mode for the domain. The maintenance level number range is 0 to 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>service {ma-name</td>
<td>ma-number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **ma-name** — a string of no more than 100 characters that identifies the MAID.
- **ma-number** — a value from 0 to 65535.
- **vpn-id** — enter a VPN ID as the ma-name.
- **vlan vlan-id** — VLAN range is from 1 to 4094. You cannot use the same VLAN ID for more than one domain at the same level.
- (Optional) **direction down** — specify the service direction as down.
### Purpose

**Command or Action** | **Purpose**
--- | ---

- **port**—Configure port MEP, a down MEP that is untagged and not associated with a VLAN.

**Step 8** | **lck level** `level-id`
--- | ---

(Optional) Configure the maintenance level for sending ETH-LCK frames sent by the MEP. The range is 0 to 7.

**Step 9** | **lck period** `value`
--- | ---

(Optional) Configure the MEP ETH-LCK frame transmission period interval. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.

**Step 10** | **lck expiry-threshold** `value`
--- | ---

(Optional) Set the expiring threshold for the MA. The range is 2 to 255. The default is 3.5.

**Step 11** | **exit**
--- | ---

Return to ethernet-cfm configuration mode.

**Step 12** | **exit**
--- | ---

Return to global configuration mode.

**Step 13** | **interface** `interface-id`
--- | ---

Specify an interface ID, and enter interface configuration mode.

**Step 14** | `[no] ethernet cfm lck link-status`
--- | ---

Enable or disable sending ETH-LCK frames from the SMEP on the interface.

**Step 15** | **ethernet cfm lck link-status period** `value`
--- | ---

Configure the ETH-LCK transmission period generated by the SMEP on the interface. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.

**Step 16** | **ethernet cfm lck link-status level** `level-id`
--- | ---

Configure the maintenance level for sending ETH-LCK frames sent by the SMEP on the interface. The range is 0 to 7.

**Step 17** | **end**
--- | ---

Return to privileged EXEC mode.

**Step 18** | **ethernet cfm lck start interface** `interface-id` `direction` `{up | down} {drop l2-bpdu}`
--- | ---

(Optional) Apply the LCK condition to an interface.

- **interface** `interface-id`—Specify the interface to be put in LCK condition.
- **directioninward**—The LCK is in the direction toward the relay; that is, within the switch.
- **directionoutward**—The LCK is in the direction of the wire.
- (Optional) **drop l2-bpdu** specifies that all Layer 2 BPDUs except CFM frames, all data frames, and all Layer 3 control traffic are dropped for that MEP. If not entered, only data frames and Layer 3 control frames are dropped.
Purpose

Step 19: `show ethernet cfm smep [interface interface-id]`
Verify the configuration.

Step 20: `show ethernet cfm error`
Display received ETH-LCK frames.

Step 21: `copy running-config startup-config`
(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To remove the LCK condition from MEP, enter the `ethernet cfm lck stop mpid local-mpid domain domain-name vlan vlan-id` privileged EXEC command. To put an interface out of LCK condition, enter the `ethernet cfm lck start interface interface-id direction {inward | outward}` privileged EXEC command.

This is an example of the output from the `show ethernet cfm smep` command when ethernet LCK has been enabled:

```
Switch# show ethernet cfm smep
SMEP Settings:
--------------
Interface: GigabitEthernet0/3
LCK-Status: Enabled
LCK Period: 60000 (ms)
Level to transmit LCK: Default
AIS-Status: Enabled
AIS Period: 60000 (ms)
Level to transmit AIS: Default
Defect Condition: AIS
```

## Managing and Displaying Ethernet CFM Information

Use the following commands in the privileged EXEC mode to clear Ethernet CFM information.

### Table 13: Clearing CFM Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`clear ethernet cfm ais domain domain-name mpid id {vlan vlan-id</td>
<td>port}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>clear ethernet cfm ais link-status interface interface-id</code></td>
<td>Clear a SMEP out of AIS defect condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>clear ethernet cfm error</code></td>
<td>Clear all CFM error conditions, including AIS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the commands in Table 14: Displaying CFM Information, on page 163 in the privileged EXEC mode to display Ethernet CFM information.

### Table 14: Displaying CFM Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ethernet cfm domain [brief]</code></td>
<td>Displays CFM domain information or brief domain information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command and Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet cfm errors [configuration</td>
<td>domain-id]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local [detail</td>
<td>domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote [crosscheck</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet cfm mpdb</td>
<td>Displays information about entries in the MIP continuity-check database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet cfm smep interface interface-id</td>
<td>Displays Ethernet CFM SMEP information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet cfm traceroute-cache</td>
<td>Displays the contents of the traceroute cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show platform cfm</td>
<td>Displays platform-independent CFM information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an example of output from the `show ethernet cfm domain brief` command:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm domain brief
Domain Name Index Level Services Archive(min)
level5 1 5 1 100
level3 2 3 1 100
test 3 3 3 100
name 4 3 1 100
test1 5 2 1 100
lck 6 1 1 100
Total Services : 1
```

This is an example of output from the `show ethernet cfm errors` command:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm errors
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
MPID Domain Id Mac Address Type Id Lvl Reason Age
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
6307 level3 0021.d7ee.fe80 Vlan 7 3 vlan7 Receive RDI 5s
```

This is an example of output from the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail` command:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local detail
Local MEPs:
---------
MPID: 7307
DomainName: level3
Level: 3
Direction: Up
Vlan: 7
Interface: G10/3
CC-Status: Enabled
CC Loss Threshold: 3
MAC: 0021.d7ef.0700
LCK-Status: Enabled
LCK Period: 60000 (ms)
LCK Expiry Threshold: 3.5
```
Level to transmit LCK: Default
Defect Condition: No Defect
presentRDI: FALSE
AIS-Status: Enabled
AIS Period: 60000(ms)
AIS Expiry Threshold: 3.5
Level to transmit AIS: Default
Suppress Alarm configuration: Enabled
Suppressing Alarms: No
MIP Settings:
---------------------
Local MIPs:
* = MIP Manually Configured
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Port</th>
<th>MacAddress</th>
<th>SrvcInst</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*5 Gi0/3</td>
<td>0021.d7ef.0700</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>2,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an example of output from the `show ethernet cfm traceroute` command:

Router# `show ethernet cfm traceroute`
Current Cache-size: 0 Hops
Max Cache-size: 100 Hops
Hold-time: 100 Minutes

Use the commands in Table 15: Displaying IP SLA CFM Information, on page 165 in the privileged EXEC mode to display IP SLA ethernet CFM information.

### Table 15: Displaying IP SLA CFM Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip sla configuration entry-number</code></td>
<td>Displays configuration values including all defaults for all IP SLA operations or a specific operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip sla ethernet-monitor configuration entry-number</code></td>
<td>Displays the configuration of the IP SLA automatic ethernet operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show ip sla statistics entry-number</td>
<td>aggregated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Understanding the Ethernet OAM Protocol

The Ethernet OAM protocol for installing, monitoring, and troubleshooting Metro Ethernet networks and Ethernet WANs relies on an optional sublayer in the data link layer of the OSI model. Normal link operation does not require Ethernet OAM. You can implement Ethernet OAM on any full-duplex point-to-point or emulated point-to-point Ethernet link for a network or part of a network (specified interfaces).

OAM frames, called OAM protocol data units (OAM PDUs) use the slow protocol destination MAC address 0180.c200.0002. They are intercepted by the MAC sublayer and cannot propagate beyond a single hop within an Ethernet network. Ethernet OAM is a relatively slow protocol, with a maximum transmission rate of 10 frames per second, resulting in minor impact to normal operations. However, when you enable link monitoring, because the CPU must poll error counters frequently, the number of required CPU cycles is proportional to the number of interfaces that must be polled.

Ethernet OAM has two major components:
• The OAM client establishes and manages Ethernet OAM on a link and enables and configures the OAM sublayer. During the OAM discovery phase, the OAM client monitors OAM PDUs received from the remote peer and enables OAM functionality. After the discovery phase, it manages the rules of response to OAM PDUs and the OAM remote loopback mode.
• The OAM sublayer presents two standard IEEE 802.3 MAC service interfaces facing the superior and inferior MAC sublayers. It provides a dedicated interface for the OAM client to pass OAM control information and PDUs to and from the client. It includes these components:
  • The control block provides the interface between the OAM client and other OAM sublayer internal blocks.
  • The multiplexer manages frames from the MAC client, the control block, and the parser and passes OAM PDUs from the control block and loopback frames from the parser to the subordinate layer.
  • The parser classifies frames as OAM PDUs, MAC client frames, or loopback frames and sends them to the appropriate entity: OAM PDUs to the control block, MAC client frames to the superior sublayer, and loopback frames to the multiplexer.

Benefits of Ethernet OAM

Ethernet OAM provides the following benefits:
• Competitive advantage for service providers
• Standardized mechanism to monitor the health of a link and perform diagnostics

OAM Features

The following OAM features are defined by IEEE 802.3ah:

Discovery

Discovery is the first phase of Ethernet OAM and it identifies the devices in the network and their OAM capabilities. Discovery uses information OAM PDUs. During the discovery phase, the following information is advertised within periodic information OAM PDUs:
• OAM mode—Conveyed to the remote OAM entity. The mode can be either active or passive and can be used to determine device functionality.
• OAM configuration (capabilities)—Advertises the capabilities of the local OAM entity. With this information a peer can determine what functions are supported and accessible; for example, loopback capability.
• OAM PDU configuration—Includes the maximum OAM PDU size for receipt and delivery. This information along with the rate limiting of 10 frames per second can be used to limit the bandwidth allocated to OAM traffic.
• Platform identity—A combination of an organization unique identifier (OUI) and 32-bits of vendor-specific information. OUI allocation, controlled by the IEEE, is typically the first three bytes of a MAC address.

Discovery includes an optional phase in which the local station can accept or reject the configuration of the peer OAM entity. For example, a node may require that its partner support loopback capability to be accepted into the management network. These policy decisions may be implemented as vendor-specific extensions.
Link Monitoring

Link monitoring in Ethernet OAM detects and indicates link faults under a variety of conditions. Link monitoring uses the event notification OAM PDU and sends events to the remote OAM entity when there are problems detected on the link. The error events include the following:

- Error Symbol Period (error symbols per second)—The number of symbol errors that occurred during a specified period exceeded a threshold. These errors are coding symbol errors.
- Error Frame (error frames per second)—The number of frame errors detected during a specified period exceeded a threshold.
- Error Frame Period (error frames per n frames)—The number of frame errors within the last n frames has exceeded a threshold.
- Error Frame Seconds Summary (error seconds per m seconds)—The number of error seconds (1-second intervals with at least one frame error) within the last m seconds has exceeded a threshold.

Since IEEE 802.3ah OAM does not provide a guaranteed delivery of any OAMPDU, the event notification OAMPDU may be sent multiple times to reduce the probability of a lost notification. A sequence number is used to recognize duplicate events.

Remote Failure Indication

Faults in Ethernet connectivity that are caused by slowly deteriorating quality are difficult to detect. Ethernet OAM provides a mechanism for an OAM entity to convey these failure conditions to its peer via specific flags in the OAMPDU. The following failure conditions can be communicated:

- Link Fault—Loss of signal is detected by the receiver; for instance, the peer's laser is malfunctioning. A link fault is sent once per second in the information OAMPDU. Link fault applies only when the physical sublayer is capable of independently transmitting and receiving signals.
- Dying Gasp—This notification is sent for power failure, link down, router reload and link administratively down conditions. This type of condition is vendor specific. A notification about the condition may be sent immediately and continuously.
- Critical Event—An unspecified critical event occurs. This type of event is vendor specific. A critical event may be sent immediately and continuously.

Remote Loopback

An OAM entity can put its remote peer into loopback mode using the loopback control OAMPDU. Loopback mode helps an administrator ensure the quality of links during installation or when troubleshooting. In loopback mode, every frame received is transmitted back on the same port except for OAMPDUs and pause frames. The periodic exchange of OAMPDUs must continue during the loopback state to maintain the OAM session.

The loopback command is acknowledged by responding with an information OAMPDU with the loopback state indicated in the state field. This acknowledgement allows an administrator, for example, to estimate if a network segment can satisfy a service-level agreement. Acknowledgement makes it possible to test delay, jitter, and throughput.

When an interface is set to the remote loopback mode the interface no longer participates in any other Layer 2 or Layer 3 protocols; for example Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). The reason is that when two connected ports are in a loopback session, no frames other than the OAMPDUs are sent to the CPU for software processing. The non-OAMPDU frames are either looped back at the MAC level or discarded at the MAC level.

From a user's perspective, an interface in loopback mode is in a link-up state.
Cisco Vendor-Specific Extensions

Ethernet OAM allows vendors to extend the protocol by allowing them to create their own type-length-value (TLV) fields.

OAM Messages

Ethernet OAM messages or OAMPDUs are standard length, untagged Ethernet frames within the normal frame length bounds of 64 to 1518 bytes. The maximum OAM PDU frame size exchanged between two peers is negotiated during the discovery phase.

OAMPDUs always have the destination address of slow protocols (0180.c200.0002) and an Ethertype of 8809. OAMPDUs do not go beyond a single hop and have a hard-set maximum transmission rate of 10 OAM PDUs per second. Some OAM PDU types may be transmitted multiple times to increase the likelihood that they will be successfully received on a deteriorating link.

Four types of OAM messages are supported:

- Information OAMPDU—A variable-length OAMPDU that is used for discovery. This OAMPDU includes local, remote, and organization-specific information.
- Event notification OAMPDU—A variable-length OAMPDU that is used for link monitoring. This type of OAM PDU may be transmitted multiple times to increase the chance of a successful receipt; for example, in the case of high-bit errors. Event notification OAMPDUs also may include a time stamp when generated.
- Loopback control OAMPDU—An OAMPDU fixed at 64 bytes in length that is used to enable or disable the remote loopback command.
- Vendor-specific OAMPDU—A variable-length OAMPDU that allows the addition of vendor-specific extensions to OAM.

For instructions on how to configure Ethernet Link OAM, see Setting Up and Configuring Ethernet OAM, on page 168.

Setting Up and Configuring Ethernet OAM

This section includes the following topics:

Default Ethernet OAM Configuration

- Ethernet OAM is disabled on all interfaces.
- When Ethernet OAM is enabled on an interface, link monitoring is automatically turned on.
- Remote loopback is disabled.
- No Ethernet OAM templates are configured.

Restrictions and Guidelines

Follow these guidelines when configuring Ethernet OAM:

- The router does not support monitoring of egress frames sent with cyclic redundancy code (CDC) errors. The `ethernet oam link-monitor transmit crc` interface-configuration or template-configuration commands are visible but are not supported on the router. The commands are accepted, but are not applied to an interface.
For a remote failure indication, the router does not generate link fault or Critical Event OAM PDUs. However, if these PDUs are received from a link partner, they are processed. The router supports generating and receiving Dying Gasp OAMPDUs when Ethernet OAM is disabled, the interface is shut down, the interface enters the error-disabled state, the router is reloading, or during power failure.

- Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S, the Cisco ASR 901 router supports sub-second OAM timers.
- The Cisco ASR 901 router supports up to two Ethernet OAM sessions with sub-second OAM timers.
- Ethernet OAM sessions with sub-second OAM timers reduce the scalability for Ethernet CFM sessions.

## Enabling Ethernet OAM on an Interface

Complete the following steps to enable Ethernet OAM on an interface:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>interface interface-id</td>
<td>Defines an interface to configure as an Ethernet OAM interface, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>ethernet oam</td>
<td>Enables Ethernet OAM on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>ethernet oam [max-rate oampdus</td>
<td>min-rate seconds ms mode {active passive} timeout seconds [ms]]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **max-rate**—(Optional) Configures the maximum number of OAMPDUs sent per second.
- **oampdus** —The range is from 1 to 10.
- **min-rate**—(Optional) Configures the minimum transmission rate when one OAM PDU is sent per second.
- **seconds** —The range is as follows:
  - 1 to 10 seconds
  - 100 to 900 milliseconds (multiples of 100)
- **ms**—Specifies the minimum transmission rate value in milliseconds.
- **mode active**—(Optional) Sets OAM client mode to active.
- **mode passive**—(Optional) Sets OAM client mode to passive.

**Note** When Ethernet OAM mode is enabled on two interfaces passing traffic, at least one must be in the active mode.

- **timeout**—(Optional) Sets a time for OAM client timeout.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• seconds — The range is as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 to 30 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 500 to 1900 milliseconds (multiples of 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ms — Specifies the timeout value in milliseconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>show ethernet oam status [interface interface-id]</td>
<td>Verifies the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

Use the `no ethernet oam` interface configuration command to disable Ethernet OAM on the interface.

### Configuration Example

The following example shows how to configure an Ethernet OAM session with sub-second OAM timers on an interface:

```bash
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam min-rate 100 ms
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam timeout 500 ms
Router(config-if)# end
```

### Enabling Ethernet OAM Remote Loopback

Enable Ethernet OAM remote loopback on an interface for the local OAM client to initiate OAM remote loopback operations. Changing this setting causes the local OAM client to exchange configuration information with its remote peer. Remote loopback is disabled by default.

**Restrictions**

- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) packets are not looped back.
- If dynamic ARP inspection is enabled, ARP or reverse ARP packets are not looped or dropped.

Complete the following steps to enable Ethernet OAM remote loopback on an interface:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Monitoring

You can configure high and low thresholds for link-monitoring features. If no high threshold is configured, the default is `none` — no high threshold is set. If you do not set a low threshold, it defaults to a value lower than the high threshold.

Complete the following steps to configure Ethernet OAM link monitoring on an interface:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> interface interface-id</td>
<td>Define an interface, and enter interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ethernet oam link-monitor supported</td>
<td>Enable the interface to support link monitoring. This is the default. You need to enter this command only if it has been disabled by previously entering the <strong>no</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What to do next

Use the `no ethernet oam remote-loopback {supported | timeout} interface` interface configuration command to disable remote loopback support or remove the timeout setting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethernet oam link-monitor supported command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action {error-disable-interface</td>
<td>failover}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 5** ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period {threshold {high {high-symbols | none} | low {low-symbols}} | window symbols} | **Note** Repeat this step to configure both high and low thresholds. (Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for an error-symbol period that trigger an error-symbol period link event.  
  
  - Enter `threshold high high-symbols` to set a high threshold in number of symbols. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is `none`.  
  - Enter `threshold high none` to disable the high threshold if it was set. This is the default.  
  - Enter `threshold low low-symbols` to set a low threshold in number of symbols. The range is 0 to 65535. It must be lower than the high threshold.  
  - Enter `window symbols` to set the window size (in number of symbols) of the polling period. The range is 1 to 65535 symbols. |
| **Step 6** ethernet oam link-monitor frame {threshold {high {high-frames | none} | low {low-frames}} | window milliseconds} | **Note** Repeat this step to configure both high and low thresholds. (Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for error frames that trigger an error-frame link event.  
  
  - Enter `threshold high high-frames` to set a high threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is `none`.  
  - Enter `threshold high none` to disable the high threshold if it was set. This is the default.  
  - Enter `threshold low low-frames` to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 1.  
  - Enter `window milliseconds` to set the a window and period of time during which
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>errorframesarecounted. Theroangeis10 to 600andrepresentsthenumberof millisecondsinmultiplesof100. Thedefaultis100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period</th>
<th><strong>Purpose</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{threshold {high {high-frames</td>
<td>none}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for the error-frame period that triggers an error-frame-period link event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>threshold high high-frames</strong> to set a high threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is <strong>none</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>threshold high none</strong> to disable the high threshold if it was set. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>threshold low low-frames</strong> to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>window frames</strong> to set the a polling window size in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535; each value is a multiple of 10000 frames. The default is 1000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds</th>
<th><strong>Purpose</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{threshold {high {high-frames</td>
<td>none}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for the frame-seconds error that triggers an error-frame-seconds link event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>threshold high high-frames</strong> to set a high error frame-seconds threshold in number of seconds. The range is 1 to 900. The default is none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>threshold high none</strong> to disable the high threshold if it was set. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>threshold low low-frames</strong> to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 900. The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter <strong>window frames</strong> to set the a polling window size in number of milliseconds. The range is 100 to 9000; each value is a multiple of 100 milliseconds. The default is 1000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Ethernet OAM Link Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9    | ```
ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc
{threshold {high {high-frames none} | low {low-frames}} | window milliseconds}
``` | **Note** Repeat this step to configure both high and low thresholds. (Optional) Configure thresholds for monitoring ingress frames received with cyclic redundancy code (CRC) errors for a period of time. |
|      |                   | • Enter **threshold high high-frames** to set a high threshold for the number of frames received with CRC errors. The range is 1 to 65535 frames. • Enter **threshold high none** to disable the high threshold. • Enter **threshold low low-frames** to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 1. • Enter **window milliseconds** to set the a window and period of time during which frames with CRC errors are counted. The range is 10 to 1800 and represents the number of milliseconds in multiples of 100. The default is 100. |
| 10   | ```
ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc
{threshold {high {highframes | none} | low low-frames} | window milliseconds}
``` | Use the **ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc** command to configure an Ethernet OAM interface to monitor egress frames with CRC errors for a period of time. |
| 11   | ```
[no] ethernet link-monitor on
``` | (Optional) Start or stop (when the **no** keyword is entered) link-monitoring operations on the interface. Link monitoring operations start automatically when support is enabled. |
| 12   | ```
end
``` | Return to privileged EXEC mode. |
| 13   | ```
show ethernet oam status [interface interface-id]
``` | Verify the configuration. |
| 14   | ```
copy running-config startup-config
``` | (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file. |

The **ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc threshold high high-frames none | low low-frames | window milliseconds** command is visible on the router and you are allowed to enter it, but it is not supported. Use the **no** form of this commands to disable the configuration. Use the **no** form of each command to disable the threshold setting.
Configuring Ethernet OAM Remote Failure Indications

You can configure an error-disable action to occur on an interface if one of the high thresholds is exceeded, if the remote link goes down, if the remote device is rebooted, if the remote device disables Ethernet OAM on the interface, or if the power failure occurs on the remote device.

Complete the following steps to enable Ethernet OAM remote-failure indication actions on an interface:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>interface interface-id</td>
<td>Define an interface, and enter interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Step 3 | ethernet oam remote-failure {critical-event | dying-gasp | link-fault} action error-disable-interface | Configure the Ethernet OAM remote-failure action on the interface. You can configure disabling the interface for one of these conditions:  
  • Select **critical-event** to shut down the interface when an unspecified critical event has occurred.  
  • Select **dying-gasp** to shut down the interface when Ethernet OAM is disabled or the interface enters the error-disabled state.  
  • Select **link-fault** to shut down the interface when the receiver detects a loss of signal. |
| Step 4 | end | Return to privileged EXEC mode. |
| Step 5 | show ethernet oam status [interface interface-id] | Verify the configuration. |
| Step 6 | copy running-config startup-config | (Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file. |

The router does not generate Link Fault or Critical Event OAM PDUs. However, if these PDUs are received from a link partner, they are processed. The router supports sending and receiving Dying Gasp OAM PDUs when Ethernet OAM is disabled, the interface is shut down, the interface enters the error-disabled state, or the router is reloading. It can respond to and generate Dying Gasp PDUs based on loss of power. Use the **no ethernet remote-failure {critical-event | dying-gasp | link-fault} action** command to disable the remote failure indication action.

Configuring Ethernet OAM Templates

You can create a template for configuring a common set of options on multiple Ethernet OAM interfaces. The template can be configured to monitor frame errors, frame-period errors, frame-second errors, received CRS errors, and symbol-period errors and thresholds. You can also set the template to put the interface in
error-disabled state if any high thresholds are exceeded. These steps are optional and can be performed in any sequence or repeated to configure different options.

Complete the following steps to configure an Ethernet OAM template and to associate it with an interface:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>template template-name</code></td>
<td>Create a template, and enter template configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Step 3 | `ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc {threshold {high high-frames | none} | low {low-frames}} | window milliseconds` | (Optional) Configure thresholds for monitoring ingress frames received with cyclic redundancy code (CRC) errors for a period of time.  
- Enter the `threshold high high-frames` command to set a high threshold for the number of frames received with CRC errors. The range is 1 to 65535 frames.  
- Enter the `threshold high none` command to disable the high threshold.  
- Enter the `threshold low low-frames` command to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 1.  
- Enter the `window milliseconds` command to set the a window and period of time during which frames with CRC errors are counted. The range is 10 to 1800 and represents the number of milliseconds in multiples of 100. The default is 100. |
| Step 4 | `ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period {threshold {high {high-symbols | none} | low {low-symbols}} | window symbols` | (Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for an error-symbol period that triggers an error-symbol period link event.  
- Enter the `threshold high high-symbols` command to set a high threshold in number of symbols. The range is 1 to 65535.  
- Enter the `threshold high none` command to disable the high threshold.  
- Enter the `threshold low low-symbols` command to set a low threshold in number of symbols. The range is 0 to 65535. It must be lower than the high threshold.  
- Enter the `window symbols` command to set the window size (in number of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 5**                               | ethernet oam link-monitor frame {threshold {high {high-frames | none} | low {low-frames}} | window milliseconds} (Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for error frames that trigger an error-frame link event.  
|                                          | • Enter the threshold high high-frames command to set a high threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535. You must enter a high threshold.  
|                                          | • Enter the threshold high none command to disable the high threshold.  
|                                          | • Enter the threshold low low-frames command to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 1.  
|                                          | • Enter the window milliseconds command to set the a window and period of time during which error frames are counted. The range is 10 to 600 and represents the number of milliseconds in a multiple of 100. The default is 100. |
| **Step 6**                               | ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period {threshold {high {high-frames | none} | low {low-frames}} | window frames} (Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for the error-frame period that triggers an error-frame-period link event.  
|                                          | • Enter the threshold high high-frames command to set a high threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535. You must enter a high threshold.  
|                                          | • Enter the threshold high none command to disable the high threshold.  
|                                          | • Enter the threshold low low-frames command to set a low threshold in number of frames. The range is 0 to 65535. The default is 1.  
|                                          | • Enter the window frames command to set the a polling window size in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535; each value is a multiple of 10000 frames. The default is 1000. |
| **Step 7**                               | ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds {threshold {high {high-seconds | none} | low {low-seconds}} | window milliseconds} (Optional) Configure frame-seconds high and low thresholds for triggering an error-frame-seconds link event.  
<p>|                                          | • Enter the threshold high high-seconds command to set a high threshold in |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethernet oam link-monitor high threshold action error-disable-interface</td>
<td>(Optional) Configure the router to move an interface to the error disabled state when a high threshold for an error is exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Return to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface interface-id</td>
<td>Define an Ethernet OAM interface, and enter interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source-template template-name</td>
<td>Associate the template to apply the configured options to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>Return to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet oam status [interface interface-id]</td>
<td>Verify the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The router does not support monitoring egress frames with CRC errors. The `ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc {threshold {high {high-frames | none} | low low-frames} | window milliseconds} command is visible on the router and you can enter it, but it is not supported. Use the `no` form of each command to remove the option from the template. Use the `no source-template template-name` to remove the source template association.

### Configuration Example

```
Router# configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CTRL/Z.

Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/8
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam

Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period threshold high 299
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame window 399
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period threshold high 599
```
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seCONDS window 699
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc window 99
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc threshold low 199
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action error-disable-interface
Router(config-if)# end
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 478 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/8
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period threshold high 299
  ethernet oam link-monitor frame window 399
  ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period threshold high 599
  ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seCONDS window 699
  ethernet oam link-monitor receive-crc window 99
  ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc threshold low 199
  ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action error-disable-interface
  ethernet oam
  end

Displaying Ethernet OAM Protocol Information

Use these commands in the privileged EXEC to display the Ethernet OAM protocol information.

Table 16: Displaying Ethernet OAM Protocol Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet oam discovery [interface interface-id]</td>
<td>Displays discovery information for all Ethernet OAM interfaces or the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet oam statistics [interface interface-id]</td>
<td>Displays detailed information about Ethernet OAM packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet oam status [interface interface-id]</td>
<td>Displays Ethernet OAM configuration for all interfaces or the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet oam summary</td>
<td>Displays active Ethernet OAM sessions on the router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verifying Ethernet OAM Configuration

Verifying an OAM Session

To verify an OAM session, use the show ethernet oam summary command.

In the following example, the local client interface is in session with a remote client with MAC address 442b.0348.bc60 and organizationally unique identifier (OUI) 00000C, which is the OUI for Cisco Systems. The remote client is in active mode, and has established capabilities for link monitoring and remote loopback for the OAM session.

Router# show ethernet oam summary
Symbols: * - Master Loopback State, # - Slave Loopback State
& - Error Block State
Verifying OAM Discovery Status

To verify OAM Discovery status on the local client and remote peer, use the `show ethernet oam discovery` command as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ethernet oam discovery interface gigabitethernet 0/8
GigabitEthernet0/8
Local client
-------------
Administrative configurations:
  Mode: active
  Unidirection: not supported
  Link monitor: supported (on)
  Remote loopback: not supported
  MIB retrieval: not supported
  Mtu size: 1500
Operational status:
  Port status: operational
  Loopback status: no loopback
  PDU revision: 0
Remote client
-------------
MAC address: 442b.0348.bc60
Vendor(oui): 00000C(cisco)
Administrative configurations:
  PDU revision: 0
  Mode: active
  Unidirection: not supported
  Link monitor: supported
  Remote loopback: not supported
  MIB retrieval: not supported
  Mtu size: 1500
```

Verifying Information OAMPDU and Fault Statistics

To verify statistics for information OAMPDUs and local and remote faults, use the `show ethernet oam statistics` command as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ethernet oam statistics interface gigabitethernet 0/8
GigabitEthernet0/8
Counters:
---------
Information OAMPDU Tx : 5549
Information OAMPDU Rx : 5914
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX : 0
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU RX : 0
Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 0
Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0
Variable Request OAMPDU Tx : 0
Variable Request OAMPDU Rx : 0
Variable Response OAMPDU Tx : 0
Variable Response OAMPDU Rx : 0
Cisco OAMPDU Tx : 1
```
Verifying Link Monitoring Configuration and Status

To verify link monitoring configuration and status on the local client, use the `show ethernet oam status` command. The Status field in the following example shows that link monitoring status is supported and enabled (on).

Router# show ethernet oam status interface gigabitethernet 0/8
GigabitEthernet0/8
General
-------
  Admin state: enabled
  Mode: active
  PDU max rate: 10 packets per second
  PDU min rate: 1 packet per 1000 ms
  Link timeout: 5000 ms
High threshold action: error disable interface
Link fault action: no action
Dying gasp action: no action
Critical event action: no action
Link Monitoring
---------------
  Status: supported (on)
Symbol Period Error
  Window: 100 x 1048576 symbols
  Low threshold: 1 error symbol(s)
  High threshold: 299 error symbol(s)
Frame Error
  Window: 400 x 100 milliseconds
  Low threshold: 1 error frame(s)
  High threshold: none
Frame Period Error
  Window: 1000 x 10000 frames
  Low threshold: 1 error frame(s)
Verifying Status of the Remote OAM Client

To verify the status of a remote OAM client, use the `show ethernet oam summary` and `show ethernet oam status` commands.

To verify the remote client mode and capabilities for the OAM session, use the `show ethernet oam summary` command and observe the values in the Mode and Capability fields. The following example shows that the local client (local interface Gi0/8) is connected to the remote client:

```
Router# show ethernet oam summary
Symbols:  * - Master Loopback State,  # - Slave Loopback State
         & - Error Block State
Capability codes:  L - Link Monitor,  R - Remote Loopback
                 U - Unidirection,  V - Variable Retrieval
Local  Remote
Interface MAC Address  OUI  Mode  Capability
Gi0/8   442b.0348.bc60  00000C  active  L R
```

Understanding E-LMI

Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI) is a protocol between the customer-edge (CE) device and the provider-edge (PE) device. It runs only on the PE-to-CE UNI link and notifies the CE device of connectivity status and configuration parameters of Ethernet services available on the CE port. E-LMI interoperates with an OAM protocol, such as CFM, that runs within the provider network to collect OAM status. CFM runs at the provider maintenance level (UPE to UPE with inward-facing MEPs at the UNI).

OAM manager, which streamlines interaction between any two OAM protocols, handles the interaction between CFM and E-LMI. This interaction is unidirectional, running only from OAM manager to E-LMI on the UPE side of the router. Information is exchanged either as a result of a request from E-LMI or triggered by OAM when it received notification of a change from the OAM protocol. This type of information is relayed:

- EVC name and availability status
- Remote UNI name and status
- Remote UNI counts

You can configure Ethernet virtual connections (EVCs), service VLANs, UNI ids (for each CE-to-PE link), and UNI count and attributes. You need to configure CFM to notify the OAM manager of any change to the number of active UNIs and or the remote UNI ID for a given S-VLAN domain.

You can configure the router as a provider-edge device.

Restrictions

E-LMI is not supported for the service instances in which the pseudowire cross-connects are configured.
Configuring E-LMI

For E-LMI to work with CFM, you configure EVCs, EFPs, and E-LMI customer VLAN mapping. Most of the configuration occurs on the PE device on the interfaces connected to the CE device. On the CE device, you only need to enable E-LMI on the connecting interface. Note that you must configure some OAM parameters, for example, EVC definitions, on PE devices on both sides of a metro network.

This section contains the following topics:

Default E-LMI Configuration

Ethernet LMI is globally disabled by default. When enabled, the router is in provider-edge (PE) mode by default.

When you globally enable E-LMI by entering the `ethernet lmi global` global configuration command, it is automatically enabled on all interfaces. You can also enable or disable E-LMI per interface to override the global configuration. The E-LMI command that is given last is the command that has precedence.

There are no EVCs, EFP service instances, or UNIs defined.

UNI bundling service is bundling with multiplexing.

Enabling E-LMI

You can enable E-LMI globally or on an interface and you can configure the router as a PE device. Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable for E-LMI on the router or on an interface. Note that the order of the global and interface commands determines the configuration. The command that is entered last has precedence.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ethernet lmi global</td>
<td>Globally enable E-LMI on all interfaces. By default, the router is a PE device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Define an interface to configure as an E-LMI interface, and enter interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>ethernet lmi interface</td>
<td>Configure Ethernet LMI on the interface. If E-LMI is enabled globally, it is enabled on all interfaces unless you disable it on specific interfaces. If E-LMI is disabled globally, you can use this command to enable it on specified interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>ethernet lmi {n391 type number</td>
<td>n393 type number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
virtual connections (EVCs). The range is from 1 to 65000; the default is 360.

- **n393 type number**—Set the event counter for the metro Ethernet network. The range is from 1 to 10; the default is 4.

- **t391 type number**—Set the polling timer on the customer equipment. A polling timer sends status enquiries and when status messages are not received, records errors. The range is from 5 to 30 seconds; the default is 10 seconds.

- **t392 type number**—Set the polling verification timer for the metro Ethernet network or the timer to verify received status inquiries. The range is from 5 to 30 seconds, or enter 0 to disable the timer. The default is 15 seconds.

**Note** The **t392** keyword is not supported when the router is in CE mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>Return to the privileged EXEC mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>show ethernet lmi evc</td>
<td>Verify the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

Use the **no ethernet lmi** global configuration command to globally disable E-LMI. Use the **no** form of the **ethernet lmi** interface configuration command with keywords to disable E-LMI on the interface or to return the timers to the default settings.

Use the **show ethernet lmi** commands to display information that was sent to the CE from the status request poll. Use the **show ethernet service** commands to show current status on the device.

**Displaying E-LMI Information**

Use the following commands in privileged EXEC mode to display E-LMI information.

**Table 17: Displaying E-LMI Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet lmi evc [detail evc-id [interface interface-id</td>
<td>Displays details sent to the CE from the status request poll about the E-LMI EVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>]</td>
<td>map interface type number ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet lmi parameters interface interface-id</td>
<td>Displays Ethernet LMI interface parameters sent to the CE from the status request poll.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Command** | **Purpose**
---|---
*show ethernet lmi statistics interface* *interface-id* | Displays Ethernet LMI interface statistics sent to the CE from the status request poll.
*show ethernet lmi uni map interface* [*interface-id*] | Displays information about the E-LMI UNI VLAN map sent to the CE from the status request poll.
*show ethernet service instance detail* | *id* *efp-identifier* *interface* *interface-id* | Displays information relevant to the specified Ethernet service instances (EFPs).

## Understanding Ethernet Loopback

The local aggregated Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Tri-Rate Ethernet copper, and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces connect to a remote system. The Loopback command is used to place the interface in loopback mode. You can use per-port and per EFP Ethernet loopback to test connectivity at initial startup, to test throughput, and to test quality of service in both directions. The RFC2544 for latency testing specifies that the throughput must be measured by sending frames at increasing rate, representing the percentage of frames received as graphs, and reporting the frames dropping rate. This rate is dependent on the frame size. This throughput measurement at traffic generator requires the ethernet loopback support on the responder.

Ethernet loopback can be achieved with External or Internal loopback. External loopback is the process of looping frames coming from the port on the wire side. Internal loopback is the process of looping frames coming from the port on the relay side.

## Configuring Ethernet Loopback

This section contains the following topics:

### Restrictions

- Ethernet loopback is not supported on a routed port.
- A single terminal session is initiated at a time over a cross connect or bridge domain.
- The maximum total traffic that can be looped back across all sessions combined, is 1GB.
- For an internal loopback over bridge domain, the traffic for loopback must have encapsulation that matches the egress encapsulation. If there is a rewrite operation on the egress EFP, the traffic post the operation must match the EFP encapsulation.
- Dot1Q tag-based filtering is not available on the Cisco ASR 901 router.
- Internal Loopback over bridge domain cannot be initiated if SPAN is already active.
- Internal Loopback over bridge domain cannot be initiated if Traffic generator is already active.
- Loopback is not supported on Fast Ethernet interface.
- External loopback is not supported on EFP with VLAN range.
- Source and destination address specified in the EXEC command are the MAC fields. These addresses are used for MAC swap. The source and destination MAC addresses cannot be identical or multicast MAC addresses.
- Source MAC address is mandatory.
- External loopback is only supported over bridge domain.
- Internal loopback is not supported over a port-channel interface.
• When Ethernet Loopback is enabled, the L2CP forward and L2CP tunnel protocols are not functional on any ports.
• Internal loopback over cross connect cannot be initiated if the Traffic Generator is already active.

### Enabling Ethernet Loopback

Complete the following steps to configure Ethernet Loopback on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number to enter the interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>service instance instance-number ethernet</td>
<td>Creates a service instance on an interface and enters service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q-number</td>
<td>Defines the matching criteria to be used in order to map the ingress dot1q frames on an interface to the appropriate service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Example: Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the tag manipulation that is to be performed on the frame ingress to the service instance. Go to Step 7 if you want to configure Ethernet loopback for a bridge-domain. Go to Step 8 if you want to configure Ethernet loopback for cross connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>Example: Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td><code>bridge domain-number</code></td>
<td>Binds the service instance to a bridge domain. Perform this step if you want to configure Ethernet loopback for a bridge-domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge domain 10</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td><code>xconnect peer-ip-address vc-id encapsulation mpls</code></td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, and to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire. Perform this step if you want to configure Ethernet loopback for cross connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if-srv)# xconnect 1.1.1.1 100 encapsulation mpls</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td><code>ethernet loopback permit external</code></td>
<td>Configures Ethernet permit external loopback on an interface. External loopback allows loopback of traffic from the wire side. This command is supported under a service instance and interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if-srv)# ethernet loopback permit external</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td><code>ethernet loopback permit internal</code></td>
<td>Configures Ethernet permit internal loopback on an interface. Internal loopback allows loopback of traffic from the relay side. This command is supported under a service instance and interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if-srv)# ethernet loopback permit internal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 11</td>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td>Returns to the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if-srv)# end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 12</td>
<td>`ethernet loopback start local interface type number service instance instance-number { external</td>
<td>internal } source mac-address source mac-address [destination mac-address destination-mac-address] [timeout {time-in-seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Router# ethernet loopback start local interface gigabitEthernet 0/1 service instance 10 external source mac-address 0123.4567.89ab destination mac-address 255.255.255 timeout 9000" /></td>
<td><em>(Optional)</em> Use the <code>timeout</code> <code>time-in-seconds</code> command to set a loopback timeout period. The range is from 1 to 90000 seconds (25 hours). The default value is 300 seconds. <em>(Optional)</em> Use the <code>timeout none</code> command to set the loopback to no time out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 13

**ethernet loopback stop local interface type number id session id**

**Example:**

**Router# ethernet loopback stop local interface gigabitEthernet 0/1 id 3**

**Configuration Example**

This example shows how to configure Ethernet External Loopback for a bridge-domain:

```plaintext
! interface GigabitEthernet0/0
service instance 201 ethernet evc201
encapsulation dot1q 201
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 201
ethernet loopback permit external
ethernet loopback permit internal
!
ethernet loopback start local interface GigabitEthernet0/0 service instance 201 external
  source mac-address 5000.10a1.6ab8 destination mac-address 0000.0000.0202 timeout 9000
!
ethernet loopback stop local interface gigabitEthernet 0/0 id 1
!
```

This example shows how to configure Ethernet Internal Loopback for cross connect:

```plaintext
! interface GigabitEthernet0/0
service instance 201 ethernet evc201
encapsulation dot1q 201
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
xconnect 2.2.2.2 10 encapsulation mpls
ethernet loopback permit external
ethernet loopback permit internal
!
ethernet loopback start local interface GigabitEthernet0/0 service instance 201 internal
  source mac-address 5000.10a1.6ab8 destination mac-address 0000.0000.0202 timeout 9000
!
ethernet loopback stop local interface gigabitEthernet 0/0 id 1
!
```
This following is the example of the output from the `show ethernet loopback` command:

```
Router# show ethernet loopback active interface GigabitEthernet0/0 service instance 201
Loopback Session ID : 1
Interface : GigabitEthernet0/0
Service Instance : 201
Direction : Internal
Time out(sec) : 300
Status : on
Start time : 12:06:35.300 IST Mon Sep 23 2013
Time left : 00:03:28
Dot1q/Dot1ad(s) : 201
Second-dot1q(s) :
Source Mac Address : 5000.10a1.6ab8
Destination Mac Address : 0000.0000.0202
Ether Type : Any
Class of service : Any
Llc-oui : Any
Total Active Session(s): 1
Total Internal Session(s): 1
Total External Session(s): 0
```

**Configuring Y.1564 to Generate Ethernet Traffic**

Y.1564 is an Ethernet service activation or performance test methodology for turning up, installing, and troubleshooting Ethernet-based services. This test methodology allows for complete validation of Ethernet service-level agreements (SLAs) in a single test. Using traffic generator performance profile, you can create the traffic based on your requirements. The network performance like throughput, loss, and availability are analyzed using Layer 2 traffic with various bandwidth profiles. Availability is inversely proportional to frame loss ratio.

The following figure shows the Traffic Generator topology over bridge domain describing the traffic flow in the external and internal modes. The traffic is generated at the wire-side of network to network interface (NNI) and is transmitted to the responder through the same interface for the external mode. The traffic is generated at the user to network interface (UNI) and transmitted to the responder through NNI respectively for the internal mode. External mode is used to measure the throughput and loss at the NNI port where as internal mode is used to measure the throughput and loss at the UNI port. During traffic generation, traffic at other ports is not impacted by the generated traffic and can continue to switch network traffic.
Effective with Cisco IOS release 15.4.(01)S, traffic can be generated over cross connect interface. The following figure shows the Traffic Generator topology over cross connect describing the traffic flow in the external and internal modes.

To generate traffic using Y.1564, complete the following tasks:
• Configure EVC on the interface path such that the Layer 2/L2VPN path should be complete between transmitter and receiver.
• Configure Traffic Generator on the transmitter.
• Configure ethernet loopback on the receiver. For information on Ethernet loopback, see Understanding Ethernet Loopback, on page 185.
• Start the IP SLA session.

Using traffic generator, a maximum traffic of 1GB is generated.

Restrictions
• A single traffic session is generated.
• Traffic generation will not be supported on VLAN interface.
• One-way traffic generation and passive measurement features are not supported.
• Payload signature verification is not supported.
• The QoS functions like classification and policing are supported on the ingress EVC.
• Internal mode traffic generation cannot be configured on port channel interfaces.
• Maximum throughput rate is 1GB.
• SPAN and Traffic generator cannot be used simultaneously since both uses the mirror mechanism.
• For Traffic generation over cross connect port-channel will not be supported for both internal and external modes.
• Ethernet loopback and Traffic generator cannot be used simultaneously.
• After reload, the Traffic generator over cross connect should be rescheduled (stop and start).
• After cross connect flaps, the Traffic generator over cross connect should be rescheduled (stop and start).

Configuring IP SLA for Traffic Generation
Complete these steps to configure IP SLA for traffic generation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>ip sla sla_id</td>
<td>Specify the SLA ID to start the IP SLA session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ip sla 100p sla 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>service-performance type ethernet dest-mac-addr destination mac-address interface type number service-instance number</td>
<td>Specifies the service performance type as ethernet and the destination MAC address in H.H.H format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-ip-sla)# service-performance type ethernet dest-mac-addr 0001.0001.0001 interface gigabitEthernet0/10 service-instance 10</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number which traffic generator uses to send the packets. Also, specifies the service instance number that is required to create a service instance on an interface. The range is 1 to 4096.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| aggregation | default | description | duration | exit | frequency | measurement-type | direction | no | profile | signature | Specify the type of service performance. The following are the options:  
  - aggregation—Represents the statistics aggregation.  
  - default—Set a command to its defaults.  
  - description—Description of the operation.  
  - duration—Sets the service performance duration configuration.  
  - frequency—Represents the scheduled frequency. The options available are iteration and time. The range is 20 to 65535 seconds.  
  - measurement-type direction—Specifies the statistics to measure traffic. The options available are external or internal; the default option is Internal. If you use this option, go to Step 5.  
  - profile—Specifies the service performance profile. If you use the packet or traffic option, go to Step 7 or Step 9 respectively.  
  - signature—Specifies the payload contents. |
| Step 5            |         |
| default | exit | loss | no | throughput |         |
| Example:          |         |
| Router(config-ip-sla-service-performance-measurement)# throughput | Specifies the measurement type based on which the service performance is calculated. The following are the options:  
  - default—Set a command to its defaults  
  - loss—Specifies the measurement such as frame loss.  
  - throughput—Specifies the measurement such as average rate of successful frame delivery. |
| Step 6            |         |
| exit              |         |
| Step 7            |         |
| default | exit | inner-cos | inner-vlan | no | outer-cos | outer-vlan | packet-size | src-mac-addr |         |
| Example:          |         |
|                     |         |
|                     |         | Specifies the packet type. The following are the options:  
  - default—Set a command to its defaults  
  - inner-cos | inner-vlan | no | outer-cos | outer-vlan | packet-size | src-mac-addr |         |
### Command or Action

**Router (config-ip-sla-service-performance-packet)#**

- **src-mac-addr 4055.3989.7b56**

### Purpose

- **inner-cos**—Specify the class of service (CoS) value for the inner VLAN tag of the interface from which the message will be sent.
- **inner-vlan**—Specify the VLAN ID for the inner vlan tag of the interface from which the message will be sent.
- **outer-cos**—Specify the CoS value which will be filled in the outer VLAN tag of the packet.
- **outer-vlan**—Specify the VLAN ID which will be filled in the outer VLAN tag of the packet.
- **packet-size**—Specify the packet size; the default size is 64 bytes. The supported packet size are 64 bytes, 128 bytes, 256 bytes, 512 bytes, 1280 bytes, and 1518 bytes.
- **src-mac-addr**—Specifies the source MAC address in H.H.H format.

### Step 8

**exit**

Exits the packet mode.

### Step 9

**direction {external | internal}**

**Example:**

**Router (config-ip-sla-service-performance)#**

```
profile traffic direction external
```

### Step 10

Do one of the following:

- **default**
- **exit**
- **no**
- **rate-step**

**Example:**

**Router (config-ip-sla-service-performance-traffic)#**

```
rate-step kbps 1000
```

### Step 11

**exit**

Exits the traffic mode.

### Configuration Examples

This section shows sample configuration examples for traffic generation on Cisco ASR 901 router:

```
ip sla 10
service-performance type ethernet dest-mac-addr 0001.0001.0001 interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0 service instance 30 measurement-type direction external
```
Example: Two-Way Measurement

The following is a sample configuration for two-way measurement to measure throughput, loss, tx, rx, txbytes, and rxbytes.

INTERNAL: (to test UNI scenario)
ip sla 2
service-performance type ethernet dest-mac-addr aaaa.bbbb.cccc interface GigabitEthernet0/0
service instance 2
measurement-type direction internal
  loss
  throughput
  profile packet
  outer-vlan 10
  packet-size 512
  src-mac-addr d48c.b544.9600
  profile traffic direction internal
  rate-step kbps  1000 2000 3000
  frequency time 95
EXTERNAL: (to test NNI scenario)
ip sla 2
service-performance type ethernet dest-mac-addr aaaa.bbbb.cccc interface gigabitEthernet0/7
service instance 2
measurement-type direction external
  loss
  throughput
  profile packet
  outer-vlan 10
  packet-size 512
  src-mac-addr d48c.b544.9600
  profile traffic direction external
  rate-step kbps 1000 2000 3000
  frequency time 95

Example: Traffic Generation Mode

The following is a sample configuration for traffic generation mode to measure tx and txbytes.

INTERNAL: (to test UNI scenario)
ip sla 2
service-performance type ethernet dest-mac-addr aaaa.bbbb.cccc interface GigabitEthernet0/0
service instance 2
measurement-type direction internal
profile packet
outer-vlan 10
packet-size 512
src-mac-addr d48c.b544.9600
profile traffic direction internal
rate-step kbps 1000 2000 3000
frequency time 95

EXTERNAL: (to test NNI scenario)
The following is an example of the output from the `show ip sla statistics` command.

```
show ip sla statistics 10
IPSLAs Latest Operation Statistics
IPSLA operation id: 10
Type of Operation: Ethernet Service Performance
Test mode: Traffic Generator
Steps Tested (kbps): 1000
Test duration: 30 seconds
Latest measurement: 01:34:08.636 IST Wed Sep 25 2013
Latest return code: OK
Step 1 (1000 kbps):
Stats:
Tx Packets: 1425  Tx Bytes: 729600
Step Duration: 6 seconds
```

**Note**

Statistics are cumulative over a period of time and not specific to any particular time instance.
Example: Traffic Generation Mode
CHAPTER 11

ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

This chapter provides information on the ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring for the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

• Finding Feature Information, on page 197
• Prerequisites for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 197
• Restrictions for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 197
• Information About ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 198
• How to Configure ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 202
• Verifying the Frame Delay and Synthetic Loss Measurement Configurations, on page 214
• How to Configure IP SLAs Y.1731 On-Demand and Concurrent Operations, on page 218
• Configuration Examples for IP SLAs Y.1731 On-Demand Operations, on page 219
• Additional References, on page 221
• Feature Information for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 222

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 222.

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

Prerequisites for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

• Configure and enable IEEE-compliant connectivity fault management (CFM) for Y.1731 performance monitoring to function.

Restrictions for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

• One-way delay measurement (1DM) is not supported.
• Loss Measurement Message (LMM) is not supported.
• Delay Measurement Message (DMM) is supported only from Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S.
• Synthetic Loss Measurement (SLM) is not supported on the port level cross connect.
• You can configure only a maximum of 100 DMM responders.

• Multi-NNI Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) and SLM are not supported over the cross-connect Ethernet flow point (EFP) simultaneously. However, you can enable Multi-NNI CFM or SLM over the cross-connect EFP function in a node.
• Two-way Ethernet frame Delay Measurement (ETH-DM) on Port maintenance endpoint (MEP) is not supported.
• For Two-way ETH-DM on DOWN MEP CFM, one index is reserved to be used by bridge-domain. If this index has to be used as a bridge-domain on any port, the DMM session should be un-configured.
• More than one DMM session on a single EFP with same direction (UP or DOWN), with different level, is not supported.

• DOWN MEP DMM with untagged encapsulation (encapsulation default without any cfm encapsulation configuration) over Xconnect is not supported. Also, Xconnect DMM with encapsulation dot1ad command and without rewrite ingress tag command is not supported.

The following encapsulations for xconnect DMM are not supported:
• dot1ad without rewrite
• untagged for DOWN MEP
• default without CFM encapsulation command for DOWN MEP

• The following delays are observed for 2DM:
  • Queuing delay from where DMM is originated and terminated.
  • Queuing delay of DMR packet at the node where DMM is looped back.
  • Queuing delay when DMR packet is received at the node where DMM was originated.

• Do not use clock command for DMM or SLM, as it results in junk values in delay, as time stamping is done at the BCM level.
• When you configure DMM and SLM with different frame sizes, the latency may vary.
• Offloading is not supported for xconnect.
• There is no special group for DMM over Xconnect feature in TCAM; FP entries are seen in TCAM, under storm-control slice.

Information About ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

When service providers sell connectivity services to a subscriber, a Service Level Agreement (SLA) is reached between the buyer and seller of the service. The SLA defines the attributes offered by a provider and serves as a legal obligation on the service provider. As the level of performance required by subscribers rises, service providers need to monitor the performance parameters being offered. Various standards, such as IEEE 802.1ag and ITU-T Y.1731, define the methods and frame formats used to measure performance parameters.
ITU-T Y.1731 performance monitoring provides standards-based Ethernet performance monitoring as outlined in the ITU-T Y.1731 specification and interpreted by the Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF). It includes the measurement of Ethernet frame delay, frame delay variation, frame loss, and throughput.

To measure SLA parameters such as frame delay or frame delay variation, a small number of synthetic frames are transmitted along with the service to the end point of the maintenance region, where the Maintenance End Point (MEP) responds to the synthetic frame.

The following figure illustrates Maintenance Entities (ME) and MEP typically involved in a point-to-point metro ethernet deployment for the Y.1731 standard.

**Figure 8: A Point-to-Point Metro Ethernet Deployment with Typical Maintenance Entities and Maintenance Points**

Frame Delay and Frame-Delay Variation

Ethernet frame Delay Measurement (ETH-DM) is used for on-demand Ethernet Operations, Administration & Maintenance (OAM) to measure frame delay and frame-delay variation.

Ethernet frame delay and frame delay variation are measured by sending periodic frames with ETH-DM information to the peer MEP in the same maintenance entity. Peer MEPS perform frame-delay and frame-delay variation measurements through this periodic exchange during the diagnostic interval.

Ethernet frame delay measurement supports hardware-based timestamping in the ingress direction.

These are the two methods of delay measurement, as defined by the ITU-T Y.1731 standard, One-way ETH-DM (1DM) and Two-way ETH-DM (2DM). However, the Cisco ASR 901 router supports only Two-way ETH-DM.

**Two-way Delay Measurement**

Two-way frame delay and variation can be measured using DMM and Delay Measurement Reply (DMR) frames.
Starting with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(2)S, the DMM sessions are enhanced from 32 to 100.

In two-way delay measurements, the sender MEP transmits a frame containing ETH-DM request information and TxTimeStmpf, where TxTimeStmpf is the timestamp of the time at which the DMM is sent.

When the receiver MEP receives the frame, it records RxTimeStmpf, where RxTimeStmpf is the timestamp of the time at which the frame with ETH-DM request information is received.

The receiver MEP responds with a frame containing ETH-DM reply information and TxTimeStmpb, where TxTimeStmpb is the timestamp of the time at which the frame with ETH-DM reply information is sent.

When the sender MEP receives this frame, it records RxTimeStmpb, where RxTimeStmpb is the timestamp of the time at which the frame containing ETH-DM reply information is received.

Two-way frame delay is calculated as:

\[ \text{Frame delay} = (\text{RxTimeStmpb} - \text{TxTimeStmpf}) - (\text{TxTimeStmpb} - \text{RxTimeStmpf}) \]

Discard the frame delay and frame-delay variation measurements when known network topology changes occur or when continuity and availability faults occur.

For more information on ITU-T Y.1731 performance monitoring, see Configuring IP SLAs Metro-Ethernet 3.0 (ITU-T Y.1731) Operations in the IP SLAs Configuration Guide.

Frame Loss Ratio

Ethernet Frame Loss Ratio (ETH-LM: FLR), also known as frame loss, measures the availability of synthetic frames in the network. Availability is defined in terms of the ratio of frames lost to frames sent, or Frame Loss Ratio (FLR).

Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement (ETH-SLM) is used to collect counter values applicable for ingress and egress synthetic frames where the counters maintain a count of transmitted and received synthetic frames between a pair of MEPs.

ETH-SLM transmits synthetic frames with ETH-SLM information to a peer MEP and similarly receives synthetic frames with ETH-SLM information from the peer MEP. Each MEP performs frame loss measurements, which contribute to unavailable time. A near-end frame loss refers to frame loss associated with ingress data frames. A far-end frame loss refers to frame loss associated with egress data frames. Both near-end and far-end frame loss measurements contribute to near-end severely errored seconds and far-end severely errored seconds, which together contribute to unavailable time. ETH-SLM is measured using SLM and SLR frames.

There are the two methods of frame loss measurement, defined by the ITU-T Y.1731 standard ETH-LM and ETH-SLM. However, the Cisco ASR 901 router supports only single-ended ETH-SLM.

Single-ended ETH-SLM

Each MEP transmits frames with the ETH-SLM request information to its peer MEP and receives frames with ETH-SLR reply information from its peer MEP to carry out synthetic loss measurements.
On-Demand and Concurrent Operations

On-demand IP SLAs SLM operations enable users without configuration access to perform real-time troubleshooting of Ethernet services. There are two operational modes for on-demand operations: direct mode that creates and runs an operation immediately and referenced mode that starts and runs a previously configured operation.

- In the direct mode, a single command can be used to create multiple pseudo operations for a range of class of service (CoS) values to be run, in the background, immediately. A single command in privileged EXEC mode can be used to specify frame size, interval, frequency, and duration for the direct on-demand operation. Direct on-demand operations start and run immediately after the command is issued.
- In the referenced mode, you can start one or more already-configured operations for different destinations, or for the same destination, with different CoS values. Issuing the privileged EXEC command creates a pseudo version of a proactive operation that starts and runs in the background, even while the proactive operation is running.
- After an on-demand operation is completed, statistical output is displayed on the console. On-demand operation statistics are not stored and are not supported by the statistic history and aggregation functions.
- After an on-demand operation is completed, and the statistics handled, the direct and referenced on-demand operation is deleted. The proactive operations are not deleted and continue to be available to be run in referenced mode, again.

A concurrent operation consists of a group of operations, all configured with the same operation ID number, that run concurrently. Concurrent operations are supported for a given EVC, CoS, and remote MEP combination, or for multiple MEPs for a given multipoint EVC, for delay or loss measurements.

The Cisco ASR 901 router also supports burst mode for concurrent operations, one-way dual-ended, single-ended delay and delay variation operations, and single-ended loss operations.

Supported Interfaces

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports ITU-T Y.1731 performance monitoring on the following interfaces:

- DMM and SLM support on the EVC bridge domain (BD)
- DMM and SLM support on the Port-Channel EVC BD
- DMM and SLM support on the EVC cross connect
- DMM and SLM support on the Port-Channel EVC cross connect
- DMM and SLM support on the EVC BD for both the up and down MEPs
- SLM support on the EVC cross connect for both the up and down MEPs

Note

SLM and DMM can be configured for the same EVCs over CFM session. The combined number of CFM, DMM, and SLM sessions must be within the scale limits, otherwise DMM/SLM probes might get dropped resulting in a few incomplete measurements.

Benefits of ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

Combined with IEEE-compliant CFM, Y.1731 performance monitoring provides a comprehensive fault management and performance monitoring solution for service providers. This comprehensive solution in turn lessens service providers' operating expenses, improves their SLAs, and simplifies their operations.
## How to Configure ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

### Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement

**To display information about remote (target) MEPs on destination devices, use the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote` command.**

Complete the following steps to configure two-way delay measurement.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Configures an IP SLA operation and enters IP SLA configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip sla operation-number</code></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config)# ip sla 10</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Configures two-way delay measurement and enters IP SLA Y.1731 delay configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ethernet y1731 delay DMM domain domain-name {evc evc-id</td>
<td>vlan vlan-id} {mpid target-mp-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **DMM**—Specifies that the frames sent are Delay Measurement Message (DMM) synthetic frames.
- **domain domain-name**—Specifies the name of the Ethernet maintenance Operations, Administration & Maintenance (OAM) domain.
- **evc evc-id**—Specifies the EVC identification name.
- **vlan vlan-id**—Specifies the VLAN identification number. The range is from 1 to 4096.
- **mpid target-mp-id**—Specifies the maintenance endpoint identification.
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>numbers of the MEP at the destination. The range is from 1 to 8191.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>mac-address target-address</strong>—Specifies the MAC address of the MEP at the destination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>cos cos</strong>—Specifies, for this MEP, the class of service (CoS) that will be sent in the Ethernet message. The range is from 0 to 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>source</strong>—Specifies the source MP ID or MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>mpid source-mp-id</strong>—Specifies the maintenance endpoint identification numbers of the MEP being configured. The range is from 1 to 8191.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>mac-address source-address</strong>—Specifies the MAC address of the MEP being configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aggregate interval seconds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Optional) Configures the length of time during which the performance measurements are conducted and the results stored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)#
aggregate interval 900

### Step 6

| distribution {delay | delay-variation} |
|-------------------------|
| {one-way | two-way} number-of-bins boundary[....boundary] |
| (Optional) Specifies measurement type and configures bins for statistics distributions kept. |

**Example:**

Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)#
distribution delay-variation
two-way 5 5000, 10000,15000,20000,-1
### Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>is one. Maximum allowed value for the uppermost boundary is -1 microsecond. Multiple values must be separated by a comma (,). The default value is 5000, 10000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 35000, 40000, 45000, -1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>frame interval milliseconds</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# frame interval 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><strong>frame offset offset-value</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# frame offset 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td><strong>frame size bytes</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# frame size 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>history interval intervals-stored</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# history interval 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td><strong>max-delay milliseconds</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# max-delay 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td><strong>owner owner-id</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# owner admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td><strong>end</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Two-Way Delay Measurement on Xconnect (EoMPLS)

Complete the following steps to configure two-way delay measurement on xconnect.

Before you begin
CFM configuration on the interface is mandatory to achieve DMM without CCM exchange.
Port-channel with static mac-address is supported at both the responder and source end.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | `enable` | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
Example:  
`Router> enable` |
| Step 2 | `configure terminal` | Enters the global configuration mode.  
Example:  
`Router# configure terminal` |
| Step 3 | `ip sla operation-number` | Configures an IP SLA operation and enters IP SLA configuration mode.  
Example:  
`Router(config)# ip sla 11`  
- `operation-number`—Identifies the IP SLAs operation you want to configure. |
| Step 4 | `ethernet y1731 delay DMM domain domain-name {evc evc-id/mac-address target-address cos cos source-address mac-address source-address}` | Configures two-way delay measurement and enters IP SLA Y.1731 delay configuration mode.  
Example:  
`Router(config-ip-sla)# ethernet y1731 delay DMM domain cisco evc evc10 mac-address 7cad.74dc.e3d6 cos 0 source mac-address 18e7.280b.5883` |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max-delay delay-period</td>
<td>Configures the maximum length of time a Maintenance Endpoint (MEP) in an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Metro-Ethernet 3.0 (ITU-T Y.1731) operation waits for a synthetic frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# max-delay 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>command interval interval</td>
<td>Configures the rate at which an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Metro-Ethernet 3.0 (ITU-T Y.1731) operation sends synthetic frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# frame interval 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>command delay-variation two-way number-of-bins boundary [,...,boundary]</td>
<td>Configures the statistics distributions for an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Metro-Ethernet 3.0 (ITU-T Y.1731) operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# distribution delay-variation two-way 5 number-of-bins boundary [ ,...,boundary ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>command operation-number life forever start-time now</td>
<td>Configures the scheduling parameters for an individual IP SLA’s operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# ip sla schedule 11 operation-number life forever start-time now</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>command end</td>
<td>Exits IP SLA Y.1731 delay configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-delay)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example: Verifying Y.1731 Two Way ETH-DM on Xconnect (EoMPLS)**

To verify whether the local MEP is up, use the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local` command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local
```

!The output should show the source mac-address (for example, the mac-address used in the configuration example, which is: 18e7.280b.5883)

To verify whether the remote MEP is learnt or not, use the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote` command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote
```

!The output should show the destination mac-address (for example, the mac-address used in...
the configuration example, which is: 7cad.74dc.e3d6)

To verify whether the dmm is working properly, use the `show ip sla summary` command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show ip sla summary | in 11
*11 y1731-delay Domain:cisco Evc:evo - OK 56 seconds ago
```

To verify whether the destination is sending replies or not, use the `show ip sla statistics` command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show ip sla statistics 11 details | in Number of measurements
Number of measurements Initiated: 527
Number of measurements completed: 527
```

To verify whether the xconnect is up, use the `show mpls l2transport` command as given in the following example:

```
Router# show mpls l2transport vc 100
```

```
Local intf | Local circuit | Dest address | VC ID | Status
-----------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------
Gi0/11     | Eth VLAN 100  | 2.2.2.2      | 100   | UP    
```

**Example: Configuring Y.1731 Two Way ETH-DM on Xconnect (EoMPLS)**

The topology used in the following configuration example is as follows:

- **Router1**: (gigabitethernet 0/2)----------------------(gigabitethernet 0/8)-xconnect
- **Router2**: gigabitethernet(0/10)------------------(gigabitethernet 0/10)
- **Router3**: gigabitethernet(0/11)(xconnect) down mep --------------------------(gigabitethernet 0/11)
- **Router4**: (down mep)

**Router1**

```
! configuration to be applied on this router is given below

configure terminal
interface vlan100
ip address 192.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
exit

ethernet evc evc10
interface gigabitethernet 0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 100
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 100
```

**Router 2**
configuration to be applied on this router is given below

configure terminal
interface loopback 0
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
mpls ip

interface vlan 40
ip address 10.8.8.2 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
exit

interface gigabitethernet 0/10
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 40
rewrite ingress tag pop1 symmetric
bridge-domain 40

interface gigabitethernet 0/8
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 100
xconnect 3.3.3.3 100 encapsulation mpls
mtu 1500
exit

router ospf 1
router-id 2.2.2.2
network 10.8.8.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

Router 3
configuration to be applied on this router is given below

configure terminal
ethernet cfm ieee
ethernet cfm global
ethernet cfm domain cisco level 6
service test evc evc10 direction down
continuity-check
continuity-check interval 1s

interface loopback 0
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
mpls ip

interface vlan 40
ip address 10.8.8.3 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
exit

interface gigabitethernet 0/10
service instance 1 ethernet
encap dot1q 40
rewrite ingress tag pop1 symmetric
bridge-domain 40

interface gigabitethernet 0/11
service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  xconnect 2.2.2.2 100 encapsulation mpls
  mtu 1500
  cfm mep domain cisco mpid 101
  dmm responder hardware timestamp

exit

router ospf 1
router-id 3.3.3.3
network 10.8.8.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0 area 0

Router 4
! configuration to be applied on this router is given below

configure terminal

ethernet cfm ieee
ethernet cfm global
ethernet cfm domain cisco level 6
service test evc evc10 vlan 100 direction down
continuity-check
continuity-check interval 1s

interface vlan100
  ip address 192.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
  no shut
exit

ethernet evc evc10
interface gig 0/2
service instance 1 ethernet
encap dot1q 100
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 100
  cfm mep domain cisco mpid 100

---

**Configuring Single-Ended Synthetic Loss Measurement**

**Note**
To display information about remote (target) MEPs on destination devices, use the `show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote` command.

Complete the following steps to configure a single-ended SLM.

**Before you begin**
Class of Service (CoS)-level monitoring must be enabled on MEPs associated to the Ethernet frame loss operation using the `monitor loss counter` command on the devices at both ends of the operation.

**Note**
Cisco IOS Y.1731 implementation allows monitoring of frame loss for frames on an EVC regardless of the CoS value (any CoS or Aggregate CoS cases). See the "Configuration Examples for IP SLAs Metro-Ethernet 3.0 (ITU-T Y.1731) Operations" section for configuration information.
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
<td>enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ip sla operation-number</strong></td>
<td>Configures an IP SLA operation and enters IP SLA configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip sla 11</td>
<td>• operation-number—Identifies the IP SLA operation you want to configure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**ethernet y1731 loss SLM domain domain-name {evc evc-id</td>
<td>vlan vlan-id} {mpid target-mp-id</td>
<td>mac-address target-address} cos cos {source {mpid source-mp-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-ip-sla)# ethernet y1731 loss SLM domain xxx evc yyy mpid 101 cos 4 source mpid 100</td>
<td>• SLM—Specifies that the frames sent are Synthetic Loss Measurement (SLM) frames.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• domain domain-name—Specifies the name of the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) maintenance domain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• evc evc-id—Specifies the EVC identification name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• vlan vlan-id—Specifies the VLAN identification number. The range is from 1 to 4096.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mpid target-mp-id—Specifies the maintenance endpoint identification numbers of the MEP at the destination. The range is from 1 to 8191.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mac-address target-address—Specifies the MAC address of the MEP at the destination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• cos cos—Specifies, for this MEP, the class of service (CoS) that will be sent in the Ethernet message. The range is from 0 to 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• source—Specifies the source MP ID or MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mpid source-mp-id—Specifies the maintenance endpoint identification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Single-Ended Synthetic Loss Measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Step 5</strong> aggregate interval <em>seconds</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Configures the length of time during which the performance measurements are conducted and the results stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# aggregate interval 900</td>
<td>- <em>seconds</em>—Specifies the length of time in seconds. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default is 900.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Step 6</strong> availability algorithm {sliding-window</td>
<td>static-window}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# availability algorithm static-window</td>
<td>- <em>sliding-window</em>—Specifies a sliding-window control algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <em>static-window</em>—Specifies static-window control algorithm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Step 7</strong> frame consecutive <em>value</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies number of consecutive measurements to be used to determine availability or unavailability status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# frame consecutive 10</td>
<td>- <em>value</em>—Specifies the number of consecutive measurements. The range is from 1 to 10. The default is 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Step 8</strong> frame interval <em>milliseconds</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Sets the gap between successive frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# frame interval 100</td>
<td>- <em>milliseconds</em>—Specifies the length of time in milliseconds (ms) between successive synthetic frames. The range is from 100 to 10000. The default is 1000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Step 9</strong> frame size <em>bytes</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Configures padding size for frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# frame size 32</td>
<td>- <em>bytes</em>—Specifies the padding size, in four-octet increments, for the synthetic frames. The range is from 64 to 384. The default is 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Step 10</strong> history interval <em>intervals-stored</em></td>
<td>(Optional) Sets the number of statistics distributions kept during the lifetime of an IP SLAs Ethernet operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# history interval 2</td>
<td>- <em>intervals-stored</em>—Specifies the number of statistics distributions. The range is from 1 to 10. The default is 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 11</th>
<th><strong>owner</strong> owner-id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# owner admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Configures the owner of an IP SLAs operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>owner-id</em>—Specified the name of the SNMP owner. The value is from 0 to 255 ASCII characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 12</th>
<th><strong>exit</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong></td>
<td>Exits IP SLA Y.1731 loss configuration mode and enters IP SLA configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 13</th>
<th><strong>exit</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-ip-sla)# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose:</strong></td>
<td>Exits IP SLA configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Step 14 | <strong>ip sla reaction-configuration</strong> operation-number [react {unavailableDS | unavailableSD | loss-ratioDS | loss-ratioSD}] [threshold-type {average [number-of-measurements] | consecutive [occurrences] | immediate }] [threshold-value upper-threshold lower-threshold] |
|---------|-----------------|
| <strong>Example:</strong> | Router(config)# ip sla reaction-configuration 11 react unavailableDS |
| <strong>Purpose:</strong> | (Optional) Configures proactive threshold monitoring for frame loss measurements. |
|         | • <em>operation-number</em>—Identifies the IP SLAs operation for which reactions are to be configured. |
|         | • <em>react</em>—(Optional) Specifies the element to be monitored for threshold violations. |
|         | • <em>unavailableDS</em>—Specifies that a reaction should occur if the percentage of destination-to-source Frame Loss Ratio (FLR) violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. |
|         | • <em>unavailableSD</em>—Specifies that a reaction should occur if the percentage of source-to-destination FLR violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. |
|         | • <em>loss-ratioDS</em>—Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way destination-to-source loss-ratio violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. |
|         | • <em>loss-ratioSD</em>—Specifies that a reaction should occur if the one-way source-to-destination loss-ratio violates the upper threshold or lower threshold. |
|         | • <em>threshold-type average</em> [number-of-measurements]—(Optional) When the average of a specified number of measurements for the monitored element exceeds the upper threshold or when the average of a specified number of measurements for the monitored element falls below the lower threshold. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>element drops below the lower threshold, perform the action defined by the <strong>action-type</strong> keyword. The default number of 5 averaged measurements can be changed using the <strong>number-of-measurements</strong> argument. The range is from 1 to 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>threshold-type consecutive</strong> [<strong>occurrences</strong>]—(Optional) When a threshold violation for the monitored element is met consecutively for a specified number of times, perform the action defined by the <strong>action-type</strong> keyword. The default number of 5 consecutive occurrences can be changed using the <strong>occurrences</strong> argument. The range is from 1 to 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>threshold-type immediate</strong>—(Optional) When a threshold violation for the monitored element is met, immediately perform the action defined by the <strong>action-type</strong> keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>threshold-value upper-threshold lower-threshold</strong>—(Optional) Specifies the upper-threshold and lower-threshold values of the applicable monitored elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 15</td>
<td>ip sla logging traps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# ip sla logging traps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Enables IP SLAs syslog messages from CISCO-RTTMON-MIB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 16</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to Do Next**

After configuring this MEP, see the Scheduling IP SLAs Operations, on page 213 to schedule the operation.

**Scheduling IP SLAs Operations**

Complete the following steps to schedule an IP SLAs operation.
Before you begin

- All IP SLAs operations to be scheduled must be already configured.
- The frequency of all operations scheduled in a multi-operation group must be the same.
- List of one or more operation ID numbers to be added to a multi-operation group is limited to a maximum of 125 characters, including commas (,).

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong>&lt;br&gt;enable&lt;br&gt;Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.&lt;br&gt;• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong>&lt;br&gt;configure terminal&lt;br&gt;Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong>&lt;br&gt;Do one of the following: &lt;br&gt;• ip sla schedule operation-number start-time now&lt;br&gt;• ip sla schedule operation-number&lt;br&gt;Example: Router(config)# ip sla schedule 10 start-time now&lt;br&gt;Example: Router(config)# ip sla group schedule 1 3,4,6-9</td>
<td>Configures the scheduling parameters for an individual IP SLAs operation or Specifies an IP SLAs operation group number and the range of operation numbers to be scheduled for a multi-operation scheduler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong>&lt;br&gt;exit&lt;br&gt;Example: Router(config)# exit</td>
<td>Exits the global configuration mode and enters the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verifying the Frame Delay and Synthetic Loss Measurement Configurations

#### Example: Verifying Sender MEP for a Two-Way Delay Measurement Operation

The following sample output shows the configuration, including default values, of the sender MEP for a two-way delay measurement operation:
Example: Verifying Receiver MEP for a Two-Way Delay Measurement Operation

The following sample output shows the configuration of the receiver MEP for a two-way delay measurement operation:

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports hardware-based timestamping. Enable the hardware-based timestamping using the `dmm responder hardware timestamp` command on the receiver MEP.

```
Router-1# show running interface gigabitethernet0/0
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
   no ip address
   negotiation auto
   service instance 1310 ethernet ssvc1310
   encapsulation dot1q 1310
   rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
   bridge-domain 1310
   cfm mep domain sdmm mpid 1310
   dmm responder hardware timestamp
```
Example: Verifying Sender MEP for a Synthetic Loss Measurement Operation

The following sample output shows the configuration, including default values, of the sender MEP for a single-ended SLM operation with a start-time of now:

```
Router# show ip sla configuration 11
IP SLAs Infrastructure Engine-III
Entry number: 11
Owner:
Tag:
Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000
Ethernet Y1731 Loss Operation
Frame Type: SLM
Domain: xxx
Vlan: 12
Target Mpid: 34
Source Mpid: 23
CoS: 4
  Request size (Padding portion): 0
  Frame Interval: 1000
Schedule:
  Operation frequency (seconds): 60  (not considered if randomly scheduled)
  Next Scheduled Start Time: Start Time already passed
  Group Scheduled : FALSE
  Randomly Scheduled : FALSE
  Life (seconds): 3600
  Entry Ageout (seconds): never
  Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE
  Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active
  Threshold (milliseconds): 5000
Statistics Parameters
  Aggregation Period: 900
  Frame consecutive: 10
  Availability algorithm: static-window
History
  Number of intervals: 2
```

Example: Verifying Ethernet CFM Performance Monitoring

To view the Ethernet CFM performance monitoring activities, use the `show ethernet cfm pm` command.

```
Router# show ethernet cfm pm session summary
Number of Configured Session : 4
Number of Active Session: 4
Number of Inactive Session: 0
Router# show ethernet cfm pm session detail 1
Session ID: 1
Sla Session ID: 2002
Level: 5
Service Type: BD-V
Service Id: 1000
Direction: Down
Source Mac: 4055.3989.736d
Destination Mac: 4055.3989.6c01
Session Version: 0
Session Operation: On-demand
Session Status: Active
MPID: 1000
Tx active: yes
Rx active: yes
```
Example: Verifying History for IP SLAs Operations

To view the history collected for IP SLAs operations, use the `show ip sla history` command.

---

The `show ip sla history full` command is not supported for the ITU-T Y.1731 operations.

---

```
Router# show ip sla history interval-statistics
Loss Statistics for Y1731 Operation 2001
Type of operation: Y1731 Loss Measurement
Latest operation return code: OK
Distribution Statistics:
  Interval 1
    End time: *13:48:59.055 IST Tue Mar 19 2013
    Number of measurements initiated: 198
    Number of measurements completed: 198
    Flag: OK
Forward
    Number of Observations 19
    Available indicators: 19
    Unavailable indicators: 0
    Tx frame count: 190
    Rx frame count: 190
    Min/Avg/Max - (FLR %): 0:9/000.00%/0:9
    Cumulative - (FLR %): 000.0000%
    Timestamps forward:
      Min = *13:48:58.084 IST Tue Mar 19 2013
      Max = *13:48:58.084 IST Tue Mar 19 2013
Backward
    Number of Observations 19
    Available indicators: 19
    Unavailable indicators: 0
    Tx frame count: 190
```
How to Configure IP SLAs Y.1731 On-Demand and Concurrent Operations

Configuring Direct On-Demand Operation on a Sender MEP

Class of Service (CoS)-level monitoring must be enabled on MEPs associated to the Ethernet frame loss operation using the `monitor loss counter` command on the devices at both ends of the operation.

Note

Cisco IOS Y.1731 implementation allows monitoring of frame loss for frames on an EVC regardless of the CoS value (any CoS or Aggregate CoS cases).

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>`ip sla on-demand ethernet slm domain domain-name [evc evc-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# ip sla on-demand ethernet SLM domain xxx vlan 12 mpid 34 cos 4 source mpid 23 continuous aggregation 10 duration 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Referenced On-Demand Operation on a Sender MEP

Before you begin

Single-ended and concurrent Ethernet delay, or delay variation, and frame loss operations to be referenced must be configured.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | enable            | Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example:  
  Router> enable |  
  • Enter your password if prompted. |  
| 2    | ip sla on-demand ethernet slm operation number {duration seconds | Creates and runs a pseudo operation of the  
  max number-of-packets} | operation being referenced, in the background.  
  Example:  
  Repeat this step for each on-demand operation |  
  Router# ip sla on-demand ethernet slm 11 | to be run. |

Configuring IP SLAs Y.1731 Concurrent Operation on a Sender MEP

To configure concurrent Ethernet delay, and delay variation, and frame loss operations, see the How to Configure ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 202.

Configuration Examples for IP SLAs Y.1731 On-Demand Operations

Example: On-Demand Operation in Direct Mode

```
Router# ip sla on-demand ethernet slm domain md5 evc evc1000 mpid 1000 cos 1 source mpid 1001 continuous aggregation 30 duration 31
Loss Statistics for Y1731 Operation 3313031511
Type of operation: Y1731 Loss Measurement
Latest operation return code: OK
Distribution Statistics:
  Interval
  End time:  *13:21:53.988 IST Tue Mar 19 2013
  Number of measurements initiated: 30
  Number of measurements completed: 30
  Flag: OK
  Forward
  Number of Observations 3
```
Example: On-Demand Operation in Referenced Mode

Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# ip sla 2002
Router(config-ip-sla)# ethernet y1731 loss SLM domain md5 evc evc1000 mpid 1001 cos 3 source mpid 1000
Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# aggregate interval 30
Router(config-sla-y1731-loss)# end
Router# ip sla on-demand ethernet slm 2002 duration 31
Loss Statistics for Y1731 Operation 3313031511
Type of operation: Y1731 Loss Measurement
Latest operation return code: OK
Distribution Statistics:
Interval
End time: *13:21:53.988 IST Tue Mar 19 2013
Number of measurements initiated: 30
Number of measurements completed: 30
Flag: OK
Forward
Number of Observations 3
Available indicators: 0
Unavailable indicators: 3
Tx frame count: 30
Rx frame count: 30
Min/Avg/Max - (FLR % ): 0:9/000.00%/0:9
Cumulative - (FLR % ): 000.0000%
Timestamps forward:
Backward
Number of Observations 3
Available indicators: 0
Unavailable indicators: 3
Tx frame count: 30
Rx frame count: 30
Min/Avg/Max - (FLR % ): 0:9/000.00%/0:9
Cumulative - (FLR % ): 000.0000%
Timestamps backward:
Additional References

The following sections provide references to ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS IP SLAs commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IP SLAs Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE CFM</td>
<td>Configuring IEEE Standard-Compliant Ethernet CFM in a Service Provider Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using OAM</td>
<td>Using Ethernet Operations, Administration, and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE CFM and Y.1731 commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Carrier Ethernet Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.1ag</td>
<td>802.1ag - Connectivity Fault Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITU-T Y.1731</td>
<td>ITU-T Y.1731 OAM Mechanisms for Ethernet-Based Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEF 17</td>
<td>Service OAM Requirements &amp; Framework - Phase 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CISCO-IPSLA-ETHERNET-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISCO-RTTMON-MIB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

Table 18: Feature Information for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 222 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 18: Feature Information for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring, on page 222 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 18: Feature Information for ITU-T Y.1731 Performance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y.1731 Performance Monitoring</td>
<td>15.3(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 router. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet Synthetic Loss Measurement in Y.1731</td>
<td>15.3(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 router. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y.1731 Performance Monitoring</td>
<td>15.3(3)S</td>
<td>The Cisco ASR 901 router supports ITU-T Y.1731 performance monitoring on the following interfaces:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– SLM support on the EVC cross connect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– SLM support on the Port-Channel EVC cross connect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– DMM and SLM support on the EVC BD for both the up and down MEPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– SLM support on the EVC cross connect for both the up and down MEPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y1731 Two Way ETH-DM on Xconnect (EoMPLS)</td>
<td>15.5(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 12

Configuring Resilient Ethernet Protocol

Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) is a Cisco proprietary protocol that provides an alternative to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to control network loops, to respond to link failures, and to improve convergence time. REP controls a group of ports connected in a segment, ensures that the segment does not create any bridging loops, and responds to link failures within the segment. REP provides a basis for constructing more complex networks and supports VLAN load balancing. Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, the Cisco ASR 901 supports REP over port-channel.

- Understanding Resilient Ethernet Protocol, on page 223
- Configuring Resilient Ethernet Protocol, on page 228
- Configuration Examples for REP, on page 242

Understanding Resilient Ethernet Protocol

This section contains the following topics:

Overview

An REP segment is a chain of ports connected to each other and configured with a segment ID. Each segment consists of standard (non-edge) segment ports and two user-configured edge ports. A switch can have only two ports belonging to the same segment, and each segment port can have only one external neighbor. A segment can go through a shared medium, but on any link, only two ports can belong to the same segment. REP is supported only on Layer 2 trunk interfaces.

The following figure shows an example of a segment consisting of six ports spread across four switches. Ports E1 and E2 are configured as edge ports. When all ports are operational (as in the segment on the left), a single port is blocked, shown by the diagonal line. When there is a network failure, as shown on the right of the diagram, the blocked port returns to the forwarding state to minimize network disruption.
The segment shown in the above figure is an open segment; there is no connectivity between the two edge ports. The REP segment cannot cause a bridging loop, and you can safely connect the segment edges to any network. All hosts connected to switches inside the segment have two possible connections to the rest of the network through the edge ports, but only one connection is accessible at any time. If a host cannot access its usual gateway because of a failure, REP unblocks all ports to ensure that connectivity is available through the other gateway.

The segment shown in the following figure, with both edge ports located on the same switch, is a ring segment. In this configuration, there is connectivity between the edge ports through the segment. With this configuration, you can create a redundant connection between any two switches in the segment.

REP segments have these characteristics:

- If all ports in the segment are operational, one port (referred to as the alternate port) is in the blocked state for each VLAN.
- If VLAN load balancing is configured, two ports in the segment control the blocked state of VLANs.
- If one or more ports in a segment is not operational, causing a link failure, all ports forward traffic on all VLANs to ensure connectivity.
- In case of a link failure, the alternate ports are unblocked as quickly as possible. When the failed link comes back up, a logically blocked port per VLAN is selected with minimal disruption to the network.

You can construct almost any type of network based on REP segments. REP also supports VLAN load-balancing, controlled by the primary edge port but occurring at any port in the segment.

In access ring topologies, the neighboring switch might not support REP, as shown in the following figure. In this case, you can configure the non-REP facing ports (E1 and E2) as edge no-neighbor ports. These ports inherit all properties of edge ports, and you can configure them the same as any edge port, including configuring...
them to send STP or REP topology change notices to the aggregation switch. In this case the STP topology change notice (TCN) that is sent is a multiple spanning-tree (MST) STP message.

Figure 11: No-neighbor Topology

Restrictions

- You must configure each segment port; an incorrect configuration can cause forwarding loops in the networks.
- REP can manage only a single failed port within the segment; multiple port failures within the REP segment cause loss of network connectivity.
- You should configure REP only in networks with redundancy. Configuring REP in a network without redundancy causes loss of connectivity.
- BFD and REP together are not recommended on Cisco ASR 901 Router while sharing the same link.
- Layer 3 over REP with VLAN load balancing is not recommended on Cisco ASR 901 Router.

Link Integrity

REP does not use an end-to-end polling mechanism between edge ports to verify link integrity. It implements local link failure detection. The REP Link Status Layer (LSL) detects its REP-aware neighbor and establishes connectivity within the segment. All VLANs are blocked on an interface until it detects the neighbor. After the neighbor is identified, REP determines which neighbor port should become the alternate port and which ports should forward traffic.

Each port in a segment has a unique port ID. The port ID format is similar to that used by the spanning tree algorithm: a port number (unique on the bridge), associated to a MAC address (unique in the network). When a segment port is coming up, its LSL starts sending packets that include the segment ID and the port ID. The port is declared operational after it performs a three-way handshake with a neighbor in the same segment.

A segment port does not become operational if:

- No neighbor has the same segment ID.
- More than one neighbor has the same segment ID.
- The neighbor does not acknowledge the local port as a peer.
Each port creates an adjacency with its immediate neighbor. After the neighbor adjacencies are created, the ports negotiate to determine one blocked port for the segment, the alternate port. All other ports become unblocked. By default, REP packets are sent to a BPDU class MAC address. The packets are dropped by devices not running REP.

Fast Convergence

Because REP runs on a physical link basis and not a per-VLAN basis, only one hello message is required for all VLANs, reducing the load on the protocol. We recommend that you create VLANs consistently on all switches in a given segment and configure the same allowed VLANs on the REP trunk ports. To avoid the delay introduced by relaying messages in software, REP also allows some packets to be flooded to a regular multicast address. These messages operate at the hardware flood layer (HFL) and are flooded to the whole network, not just the REP segment. Switches that do not belong to the segment treat them as data traffic. You can control flooding of these messages by configuring a dedicated administrative VLAN for the whole domain.

The estimated convergence recovery time on fiber interfaces is less than 200 ms for the local segment with 200 VLANs configured. Convergence for VLAN load balancing is 300 ms or less.

VLAN Load Balancing (VLB)

One edge port in the REP segment acts as the primary edge port; the other as the secondary edge port. The primary edge port always participates in VLAN load balancing in the segment. REP VLAN balancing is achieved by blocking some VLANs at a configured alternate port and all other VLANs at the primary edge port. When you configure VLAN load balancing, you can specify the alternate port in one of three ways:

- Enter the port ID of the interface. To identify the port ID of a port in the segment, use the `show interface rep detail` interface configuration command for the port.

**Note**

Use `rep platform vlb segment` command on every Cisco ASR 901 router participating in the REP segment.

- Enter the neighbor offset number of a port in the segment, which identifies the downstream neighbor port of an edge port. The neighbor offset number range is –256 to +256; a value of 0 is invalid. The primary edge port has an offset number of 1; positive numbers above 1 identify downstream neighbors of the primary edge port. Negative numbers identify the secondary edge port (offset number -1) and its downstream neighbors.

**Note**

You configure offset numbers on the primary edge port by identifying the downstream position from the primary (or secondary) edge port. Do not enter an offset value of 1 because that is the offset number of the primary edge port.

Figure 12: Neighbor Offset Numbers in a Segment, on page 227 shows neighbor offset numbers for a segment where E1 is the primary edge port and E2 is the secondary edge port. The red numbers inside the ring are numbers offset from the primary edge port; the black numbers outside the ring show the offset numbers from the secondary edge port. Note that you can identify all ports (except the primary edge port) by either a positive offset number (downstream position from the primary edge port) or a negative offset number (downstream position from the secondary edge port). If E2 became the primary edge port, its offset number would then be 1, and E1 would be -1.
By entering the `preferred` keyword to select the port that you previously configured as the preferred alternate port with the `rep segment segment-id preferred` interface configuration command.

When the REP segment is complete, all VLANs are blocked. When you configure VLAN load balancing, you must also configure triggers in one of two ways:

- Manually trigger VLAN load balancing at any time by entering the `rep preempt segment segment-id` privileged EXEC command on the router that has the primary edge port.
- Configure a preempt delay time by entering the `rep preempt delay seconds` interface configuration command. After a link failure and recovery, VLAN load balancing begins after the configured preemption time period elapses. Note that the delay timer restarts if another port fails before the time elapses.

When VLAN load balancing is configured, it does not start working until triggered by either manual intervention or a link failure and recovery.

When VLAN load balancing is triggered, the primary edge port sends a message to alert all interfaces in the segment about the preemption. When the secondary port receives the message, it is reflected into the network to notify the alternate port to block the set of VLANs specified in the message and to notify the primary edge port to block the remaining VLANs.

You can also configure a particular port in the segment to block all VLANs. Only the primary edge port initiates VLAN load balancing, which is not possible if the segment is not terminated by an edge port on each end. The primary edge port determines the local VLAN load balancing configuration.

Reconfigure the primary edge port to reconfigure load balancing. When you change the load balancing configuration, the primary edge port again waits for the `rep preempt segment` command or for the configured preempt delay period after a port failure and recovery before executing the new configuration. If you change an edge port to a regular segment port, the existing VLAN load balancing status does not change. Configuring a new edge port might cause a new topology configuration.

The roles of primary and secondary edge ports is Alt when VLB is enabled. Use `show rep topology` command to check the roles of primary and secondary edge ports.

REP does not interact with MSTP, but the two can coexist. A port that belongs to a segment is removed from spanning tree control, and STP BPDUs are not accepted or sent from segment ports.
To migrate from an STP ring configuration to REP segment configuration, begin by configuring a single port in the ring as part of the segment, and continue by configuring contiguous ports to minimize the number of segments. Each segment always contains a blocked port, so multiple segments means multiple blocked ports and a potential loss of connectivity. When the segment is configured in both directions to the edge ports, you then configure the edge ports.

**REP Ports**

Ports in REP segments are in the Failed, Open, or Alternate states. The various states REP ports go through are as follows:

- A port configured as a regular segment port starts as a failed port.
- After the neighbor adjacencies are determined, the port changes to alternate port state, blocking all VLANs on the interface. Blocked port negotiations occur and when the segment settles, one blocked port remains in the alternate role, and all other ports become open ports.
- When a failure occurs in a link, all ports move to the open state. When the alternate port receives the failure notification, it changes to the open state, forwarding all VLANs.

A regular segment port converted to an edge port, or an edge port converted to a regular segment port, does not always result in a topology change. If you convert an edge port into a regular segment port, VLAN load balancing is not implemented unless it has been configured. For VLAN load balancing, you must configure two edge ports in the segment.

A segment port reconfigured as a spanning tree port restarts according to the spanning tree configuration. By default, this is a designated blocking port. If PortFast is configured or if STP is disabled, the port goes into the forwarding state.

For instructions on how to configure REP, see Configuring Resilient Ethernet Protocol, on page 228.

**Configuring Resilient Ethernet Protocol**

A segment is a collection of ports connected one to the other in a chain and configured with a segment ID. To configure REP segments, you configure the REP administrative VLAN (or use the default VLAN 1) and then add the ports to the segment using interface configuration mode. You should configure a service instance with encapsulation corresponding to the REP admin VLAN and associate it to arbitrary bridge domain.

The explicit configuration of EFP gives you the flexibility to choose the bridge domain of your choice.

You should configure two edge ports in the segment, one as the primary edge port and the other, by default, the secondary edge port. A segment has only one primary edge port. If you configure two ports in a segment as the primary edge port, for example ports on different switches, the REP selects one to serve as the segment primary edge port. You can also optionally configure where to send segment topology change notices (STCNs) and VLAN load balancing messages.

This section contains the following topics:
Default REP Configuration

By default, REP is disabled on all interfaces. When enabled, the interface is a regular segment port, unless it is configured as an edge port.

When REP is enabled, the sending of segment topology change notices (STCNs) is disabled, all VLANs are blocked, and the administrative VLAN is VLAN 1.

When VLAN load balancing is enabled, the default is manual preemption with the delay timer disabled. If VLAN load balancing is not configured, the default after manual preemption is to block all VLANs at the primary edge port.

REP Configuration Guidelines

Follow these guidelines when configuring REP:

• We recommend that you begin by configuring one port and then configure the contiguous ports to minimize the number of segments and the number of blocked ports.

• If more than two ports in a segment fail when no external neighbors are configured, one port goes into a forwarding state for the data path to help maintain connectivity during configuration. In the `show rep interface` command output, the Port Role for this port shows as `Fail Logical Open`; the Port Role for the other failed port shows as `Fail No Ext Neighbor`. When the external neighbors for the failed ports are configured, the ports go through the alternate port state transitions and eventually go to an open state or remain as the alternate port, based on the alternate port election mechanism.

• REP ports must be Layer 2 ports.

• Be careful when configuring REP through a Telnet connection. Since REP blocks all VLANs until another REP interface sends a message to unblock the VLAN, you might lose connectivity to the router if you enable REP in a Telnet session that accesses the router through the REP interface.

• If you connect an STP network to the REP segment, be sure that the connection is at the segment edge. An STP connection that is not at the edge could cause a bridging loop because STP does not run on REP segments. All STP BPDU are dropped at REP interfaces.

• You must configure all ports in the segment with the same set of allowed VLANs, or a misconfiguration occurs.

• REP ports follow these rules:
  • There is no limit to the number of REP ports on a switch; however, only two ports on a switch can belong to the same REP segment.
  • If only one port on a switch is configured in a segment, the port should be an edge port.
  • If two ports on a switch belong to the same segment, they must be both edge ports, both regular segment ports, or one regular port and one edge no-neighbor port. An edge port and regular segment port on a switch cannot belong to the same segment.
  • If two ports on a switch belong to the same segment and one is configured as an edge port and one as a regular segment port (a misconfiguration), the edge port is treated as a regular segment port.
  • REP interfaces come up and remain in a blocked state until notified that it is safe to unblock. You need to be aware of this to avoid sudden connection losses.
  • You should configure service instance with encapsulation corresponding to the REP admin VLAN and associate it to arbitrary Bridge Domain. This explicit configuration of EFP gives you the flexibility to choose the bridge domain of your choice.
  • REP sends all LSL PDUs in untagged frames on the native VLAN. The BPA message sent to the Cisco multicast address is sent on the administration VLAN, which is VLAN 1 by default.
• You can configure the duration to keep REP interface alive without receiving a hello message from a neighbor using the `rep lsl-age-timer value interface configuration` command. Valid values range from 120 ms to 10000 ms. When this command is configured, the hello timer is set to the age-timer value divided by three. In normal REP operation, three LSL hellos are sent before the age-timer on the peer switch expires.

• You should configure the `rep platform fast-lsl enable` command to support the REP sessions with LSL timers that are less than one second long. This command helps to detect the link failures in copper or microwave ports faster as the link failure detection takes longer time for these ports. Configuring the `rep platform fast-lsl enable` command helps to get optimal performance for copper or microwave ports. When this command is configured, you can expect only subsecond convergence for REP. The subsecond convergence period is also applicable for normal REP sessions, if fast LSL is configured.

• REP ports cannot be configured as one of these port types:
  • SPAN destination port
  • Private VLAN
  • Tunnel port
  • Access port

  • There is a maximum of 128 REP segments per router.

### Configuring the REP Administrative VLAN

To avoid the delay introduced by relaying messages in software for link-failure or VLAN-blocking notification during load balancing, REP floods packets at the hardware flood layer (HFL) to a regular multicast address. These messages are flooded to the whole network, not just the REP segment. You can control flooding of these messages by configuring an administrative VLAN for the whole domain.

Follow these guidelines when configuring the REP administrative VLAN:

• If you do not configure an administrative VLAN, the default is VLAN 1.

• There can be only one administrative VLAN on a router and on a segment. However, this is not enforced by the software.

• For VLB to work, `rep platform vlb` has to be configured on every Cisco ASR 901 router participating in the segment.

Complete the following steps to configure the REP administrative VLAN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | `enable` | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
**Example:**  
`Router> enable` |
| **Step 2** | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
`Router# configure terminal` |
### Configuring REP Interfaces

For REP operation, you need to enable it on each segment interface and identify the segment ID. This step is required and must be done before other REP configuration. You must also configure a primary and secondary edge port on each segment. All other steps are optional.

Complete these steps to enable and configure REP on an interface:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface interface-name interface-id</td>
<td>Specifies the interface, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface port-channel 1</td>
<td>• Enter the physical Layer 2 interface or port channel ID. The port-channel range is 1 to 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> service instance instance-id ethernet encap dot1q admin-vlan rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric bridge-domain bd-id</td>
<td>Configures ethernet virtual circuit for the administrative VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet encaps dot1q rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric bridge-domain 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enter the <strong>preferred</strong> keyword to indicate that the port is the preferred alternate port or the preferred port for VLAN load balancing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> Configuring a port as preferred does not guarantee that it becomes the alternate port; it merely gives it a slight edge among equal contenders. The alternate port is usually a previously failed port.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 6**

**rep lsl-retries number-of-retries**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# rep lsl-retries 4
```

Use the `rep lsl-retries` command to configure the REP link status layer (LSL) number of retries before the REP link is disabled.

**Step 7**

**rep stcn {interface interface-id | segment id-list | stp}**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# rep stcn segment 2-5
```

(Optional) Configures the edge port to send segment topology change notices (STCNs).

• Enter `interface interface-id` to designate a physical Layer 2 interface or port channel to receive STCNs.
• Enter `segment id-list` to identify one or more segments to receive STCNs. The range is from 1–1024.
• Enter `stp` to send STCNs to STP networks.

**Step 8**

**rep platform vlb segment segment-id vlan {vlan-list | all}**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# rep platform vlb segment 1 vlan 100-200
```

(Optional) Configures the VLAN list which forms the VLB group. This command should be issued on all Cisco ASR 901 routers participating in VLB for a particular segment and should have a matching VLAN list. This VLAN list should also match with the `rep block` command issued on primary edge port.

• Enter `vlan vlan-list` to block a single VLAN or a range of VLANs,
• Enter `vlan all` to block all VLANs. This is the default configuration.

**Step 9**

**rep block port {id port-id | neighbor-offset | preferred} vlan {vlan-list | all}**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# rep block port 0009001818D68700 vlan all
```

(Optional) Configures VLAN load balancing on the primary edge port, identifies the REP alternate port in one of three ways, and configures the VLANs to be blocked on the alternate port.

• Enter the `id port-id` to identify the alternate port by port ID. The port ID is automatically generated for each port in the segment. You can view interface port...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ```Command or Action 
Step 10 rep preempt delay seconds
Example:
Router(config-if)# rep preempt delay 60``` | IDs by entering the `show interface interface-id rep [detail]` privileged EXEC command.
- Enter a `neighbor-offset` number to identify the alternate port as a downstream neighbor from an edge port. The range is from –256 to 256, with negative numbers indicating the downstream neighbor from the secondary edge port. A value of 0 is invalid. Enter -1 to identify the secondary edge port as the alternate port.

**Note** Because you enter this command at the primary edge port (offset number 1), you would never enter an offset value of 1 to identify an alternate port.
- Enter the `preferred` keyword to select the regular segment port previously identified as the preferred alternate port for VLAN load balancing.
- Enter `vlan vlan-list` to block one VLAN or a range of VLANs.
- Enter `vlan all` to block all VLANs.

**Note** Enter this command only on the REP primary edge port.

```Command or Action 
Step 11 rep isl-age-timer value
Example:
Router(config-if) rep isl-age-timer 5000``` | (Optional) Configure a time (in milliseconds) for which the REP interface remains up without receiving a hello from a neighbor. The range is from 120 to 10000 ms in 40-ms increments; the default is 5000 ms (5 seconds).

```Command or Action 
Step 12 rep platform fast-isl enable
Example:
Router(config-if) rep platform fast-isl enable``` | Enables fast Link Status Layer (LSL) configuration to support the REP sessions with LSL timers that are less than one second long. When this command is configured, you can expect only subsecond convergence for REP. The subsecond convergence period is also...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>applicable for normal REP sessions, if fast LSL is configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 13**

**Example:**

```
end
Router(config-if)# end
```

Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

**Step 14**

**Example:**

```
show interface [interface-id] rep [detail]
Router# show interface gigabitethernet0/1 rep detail
```

Verifies the REP interface configuration.

- Enter the physical Layer 2 interface or port channel (logical interface) and the optional detail keyword, if desired.

**Step 15**

**Example:**

```
show rep topology [segment segment-id] [archive] [detail]
Router# show rep topology segment 1
```

Indicates which port in the segment is the primary edge port.

**Step 16**

**Example:**

```
copy running-config startup config
Router# copy running-config startup config
```

(Optional) Saves your entries in the router startup configuration file.

---

**Configuring REP as Dual Edge No-Neighbor Port**

For REP operation, you need to enable it on each segment interface and identify the segment ID.

Effective with Cisco IOS release 15.4.(1)S, you can configure the non-REP switch facing ports on a single device as dual edge no-neighbor ports. These ports inherit all properties of edge ports, and overcome the limitation of not converging quickly during a failure.
In access ring topologies, the neighboring switch might not support Figure 13: Dual Edge No-neighbor Topology. In this case, you can configure the non-REP facing ports (E1 and E2) as edge no-neighbor ports. These ports inherit all properties of edge ports, and you can configure them the same as any edge port, including configuring them to send STP or REP topology change notices to the aggregation switch. In this case the STP topology change notice (TCN) that is sent is a multiple spanning-tree (MST) STP message.

Complete these steps to enable and configure REP as dual edge no-neighbor port:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example:  
  Router> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** interface interface-id | Specifies the interface, and enters interface configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  Router(config)# interface port-channel 1 |
| **Step 4** rep segment segment-id edge-no-neighbor [primary | preferred | Enables REP on the interface, and identifies a segment number. The segment ID range is from 1 to 1024.  
  Example: |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# rep segment 1 edge no-neighbor preferred</td>
<td>Note: You must configure two edge ports, including one primary edge port for each segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These are the optional keywords:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter the <code>edge</code> keyword to configure the port as an edge port. Entering <code>edge</code> without the <code>primary</code> keyword configures the port as the secondary edge port. Each segment has only two edge ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter the <code>no-neighbor</code> keyword to configure a port with no external REP neighbors as an edge port. The port inherits all properties of edge ports, and you can configure them the same as any edge port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• On an edge port, enter the <code>primary</code> keyword to configure the port as the primary edge port, the port on which you can configure VLAN load balancing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Although each segment can have only one primary edge port, if you configure edge ports on two different switches and enter the <code>primary</code> keyword on both switches, the configuration is allowed. However, REP selects only one of these ports as the segment primary edge port. You can identify the primary edge port for a segment by entering the <code>show rep topology</code> privileged EXEC command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter the <code>preferred</code> keyword to indicate that the port is the preferred alternate port or the preferred port for VLAN load balancing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Configuring a port as preferred does not guarantee that it becomes the alternate port; it merely gives it a slight edge among equal contenders. The alternate port is usually a previously failed port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What to do next

For configuring REP LSL timer and VLB, see Configuring REP Interfaces, on page 231.
Cisco ASR 901 Dual Rep Edge No-Neighbor Topology Example

The following configuration example shows a Cisco ASR 901 router running with Dual REP Edge No-Neighbor and two Cisco 7600 series routers running as non-REP devices.

Note
This section provides partial configurations intended to demonstrate a specific feature.

ASR_1

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 1
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 1
!
service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 2
!
rep segment 1 edge no-neighbor primary
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 1
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 1
!
service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 2
!
rep segment 1 edge no-neighbor preferred
!
interface Vlan1
ip address 172.18.40.70 255.255.255.128
no ptp enable
!
interface Vlan2
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
no ptp enable
!
interface Vlan3
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
no ptp enable
!
interface Vlan3
ip address 4.4.4.2 255.255.255.0
no ptp enable
!
ip route 3.3.3.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.2
ip route 5.5.5.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.2

7600_1

interface Port-channel69
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk

! interface GigabitEthernet3/25
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 69 mode on

! interface GigabitEthernet3/26
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 69 mode on

! interface GigabitEthernet3/35
ip address 3.3.3.2 255.255.255.0

! interface GigabitEthernet3/36
ip address 5.5.5.2 255.255.255.0

! interface GigabitEthernet5/2
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk

! interface Vlan1
no ip address

! interface Vlan2
ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.0

! ip route 2.2.2.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.1
ip route 4.4.4.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.1

7600_2

interface Port-channel69
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk

! interface GigabitEthernet7/25
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 69 mode on

! interface GigabitEthernet7/26
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 69 mode on

! interface GigabitEthernet5/2
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk

interface Vlan1
  no ip address

interface Vlan2
  ip address 1.1.1.3 255.255.255.0

### Setting up Manual Preemption for VLAN Load Balancing

If you do not enter the `rep preempt delay seconds` interface configuration command on the primary edge port to configure a preemption time delay, the default is to manually trigger VLAN load balancing on the segment. Be sure to complete all other segment configuration before manually preempting VLAN load balancing. When you enter the `rep preempt segment segment-id` command, a confirmation message appears before the command is executed because preemption can cause network disruption.

---

**Note**

Ethernet over Multiprotocol Label Switching (EoMPLS) is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router for Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNG and later releases.

Complete these steps on the switch that has the segment primary edge port to manually trigger VLAN load balancing on a segment:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2**                |                                                                                                   |
| **configure terminal**    | Enters the global configuration mode.                                                              |
| Example:                  |                                                                                                   |
| Router# configure terminal|                                                                                                   |

| **Step 3**                |                                                                                                   |
| **rep preempt segment segment-id** | Manually triggers VLAN load balancing on the segment.                                               |
| Example:                  |                                                                                                   |
| Router# rep preempt segment 1 |                                                                                                   |

**Note** You will be asked to confirm the action before the command is executed.

| **Step 4**                |                                                                                                   |
| **end**                   | Returns to the privileged EXEC mode.                                                              |
| Example:                  |                                                                                                   |
| Router(config)# end       |                                                                                                   |
Configuring Resilient Ethernet Protocol

Configuring SNMP Traps for REP

You can configure the switch to send REP-specific traps to notify the SNMP server of link operational status changes and port role changes. Complete these steps to configure REP traps:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> snmp mib rep trap-rate value</td>
<td>Enables the router to send REP traps, and sets the number of traps sent per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter the number of traps sent per second. The range is from 0 to 1000. The default is 0 (no limit imposed; a trap is sent at every occurrence).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# snmp mib rep trap-rate 500</td>
<td>Note To remove the traps, enter the <strong>no snmp mib rep trap-rate</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> end</td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> show running-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the running configuration, which you can use to verify the REP trap configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show running-config</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> copy running-config startup config</td>
<td>(Optional) Saves your entries in the router startup configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring REP

Complete the following steps to monitor the REP configuration:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router# copy running-config startup config</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show interface [type number] [rep] [detail]</td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the REP configuration and status for a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter the physical Layer 2 interface or port channel (logical interface) and the optional detail keyword, if desired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show interface gigabitethernet0/1 rep detail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show rep topology [segment] [segment-id] [archive] [detail]</td>
<td>(Optional) Displays REP topology information for a segment or for all segments, including the primary and secondary edge ports in the segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter the optional keywords and arguments, as desired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show rep topology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration Examples for REP

This section contains the following examples:

**Configuring the REP Administrative VLAN: Example**

This example shows how to configure the administrative VLAN as VLAN 100.

Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# rep admin vlan 100
Router(config-if)# end

**Configuring a REP Interface: Example**

This example shows how to configure an interface as the primary edge port for segment 1, to send Spanning Tree Topology Changes Notification (STCNs) to segments 2 through 5, and to configure the alternate port as
the port with port ID 0009001818D68700 to block all VLANs after a preemption delay of 60 seconds after a segment port failure and recovery.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# rep segment 1 edge primary
Router(config-if)# rep stcn segment 2-5
Router(config-if)# rep block port 0009001818D68700 vlan all
Router(config-if)# rep preempt delay 60
Router(config-if)# rep lsl-age-timer 6000
Router(config-if)# end
```

This example shows how to configure the same configuration when the interface has no external REP neighbor:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# rep segment 1 edge no-neighbor primary
Router(config-if)# rep stcn segment 2-5
Router(config-if)# rep block port 0009001818D68700 vlan all
Router(config-if)# rep preempt delay 60
Router(config-if)# rep lsl-age-timer 6000
```

Figure 14: Example of VLAN Blocking, on page 243 shows how to configure the VLAN blocking configuration. The alternate port is the neighbor with neighbor offset number 4. After manual preemption, VLANs 100 to 200 are blocked at this port and all other VLANs are blocked at the primary edge port E1 (Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1).

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# rep segment 1 edge primary
Router(config-if)# rep block port 4 vlan 100-200
Router(config-if)# end
Router(config)# rep platform vlb segment 1 vlan 100-200
```

Figure 14: Example of VLAN Blocking

Setting up the Preemption for VLAN Load Balancing: Example

The following is an example of setting the preemption for VLAN load balancing on a REP segment.
Configuring SNMP Traps for REP: Example

This example shows how to configure the router to send REP traps at a rate of 10 traps per second:

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router# rep preempt segment 1
Router# end
```

Monitoring the REP Configuration: Example

The following is sample output of the `show interface rep detail` command. Use the `show interface rep detail` command on one of the REP interfaces to monitor and verify the REP configuration.

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet0/1 rep detail

GigabitEthernet0/1 REP enabled
Segment-id: 2 (Edge)
PortID: 00010019E7144680
Preferred flag: No
Operational Link Status: TWO_WAY
Current Key: 0002001121A2D5800E4D
Port Role: Open
Blocked Vlan: <empty>
Admin-vlan: 100
Preempt Delay Timer: disabled
Load-balancing block port: none
Load-balancing block vlan: none
STCN Propagate to: none
LSL PDU rx: 3322, tx: 1722
HFL PDU rx: 32, tx: 5
BPA TLV rx: 16849, tx: 508
BPA (STCN, LSL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
BPA (STCN, HFL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-ELECTION TLV rx: 118, tx: 118
EPA-COMMAND TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-INFO TLV rx: 4214, tx: 4190
```

Cisco Cisco ASR 901 Topology Example

The following configuration example shows two Cisco Cisco ASR 901 routers and two Cisco 7600 series routers using a REP ring.
This section provides partial configurations intended to demonstrate a specific feature.

**ASR_1**

```plaintext
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 1
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 1
! service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 2
! rep segment 1
! interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 1
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 1
! service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 2
! rep segment 1
! interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  service instance 3 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 3
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 3
! interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  service instance 4 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 4
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 4
! interface Vlan1
  ip address 172.18.40.70 255.255.255.128
  no ptp enable
! interface Vlan2
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  no ptp enable
! interface Vlan3
  ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
  no ptp enable
! interface Vlan3
  ip address 4.4.4.2 255.255.255.0
  no ptp enable
```

Cisco Cisco ASR 901 Topology Example
ip route 3.3.3.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.4  
ip route 5.5.5.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.4

**ASR_2**

interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
service instance 1 ethernet  
	en encapsulation dot1q 1  
rewriter ingress tag pop 1 symmetric  
bridge-domain 1  
!  
service instance 2 ethernet  
	en encapsulation dot1q 2  
rewriter ingress tag pop 1 symmetric  
bridge-domain 2  
!  
rep segment 1
interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
service instance 1 ethernet  
	en encapsulation dot1q 1  
rewriter ingress tag pop 1 symmetric  
bridge-domain 1  
!  
service instance 2 ethernet  
	en encapsulation dot1q 2  
rewriter ingress tag pop 1 symmetric  
bridge-domain 2  
!  
rep segment 1  
!  
interface Vlan1  
ip address 172.18.44.239 255.255.255.0  
no ptp enable  
!  
interface Vlan2  
ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.0  
no ptp enable

**7600_1**

interface Port-channel69  
switchport  
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q  
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2  
switchport mode trunk  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet3/25  
switchport  
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q  
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2  
switchport mode trunk  
channel-group 69 mode on  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet3/26  
switchport  
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q  
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2  
switchport mode trunk  
channel-group 69 mode on  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet3/35
ip address 3.3.3.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet3/36
ip address 5.5.5.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet5/2
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
rep segment 1 edge
interface Vlan1
no ip address
!
interface Vlan2
ip address 1.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
!
ip route 2.2.2.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.1
ip route 4.4.4.0 255.255.255.0 1.1.1.1

7600_2

interface Port-channel69
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
!
interface GigabitEthernet5/2
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
rep segment 1 edge
!
interface GigabitEthernet7/25
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 69 mode on
!
interface GigabitEthernet7/26
switchport
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 69 mode on
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
!
interface Vlan2
ip address 1.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
Overview of MST and STP

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is a Layer 2 link-management protocol that provides path redundancy while preventing undesirable loops in the network. For a Layer 2 Ethernet network to function properly, only one active path can exist between any two stations. STP operation is transparent to end stations, which cannot detect whether they are connected to a single LAN segment or a switched LAN of multiple segments.

MST maps multiple VLANs into a spanning tree instance, with each instance having a spanning tree topology independent of other spanning tree instances. This architecture provides multiple forwarding paths for data traffic, enables load balancing, and reduces the number of spanning tree instances required to support a large number of VLANs. MST improves the fault tolerance of the network because a failure in one instance (forwarding path) does not affect other instances (forwarding paths).

For routers to participate in MST instances, you must consistently configure the routers with the same MST configuration information. A collection of interconnected routers that have the same MST configuration comprises an MST region. For two or more routers to be in the same MST region, they must have the same VLAN-to-instance mapping, the same configuration revision number, and the same MST name.

The MST configuration controls the MST region to which each router belongs. The configuration includes the name of the region, the revision number, and the MST VLAN-to-instance assignment map.

A region can have one or multiple members with the same MST configuration; each member must be capable of processing RSTP bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). There is no limit to the number of MST regions in a network, but each region can support up to 65 spanning tree instances. Instances can be identified by any number in the range from 0 to 4094. You can assign a VLAN to only one spanning tree instance at a time.
Overview of MST on EVC Bridge Domain

The MST on EVC Bridge-Domain feature uses VLAN IDs for service-instance-to-MST-instance mapping. EVC service instances with the same VLAN ID (the outer VLAN IDs in the QinQ case) as the one in another MST instance will be mapped to that MST instance.

EVC service instances can have encapsulations with a single tag as well as double tags. In case of double tag encapsulations, the outer VLAN ID shall be used for the MST instance mapping, and the inner VLAN ID is ignored.

A single VLAN per EVC is needed for the mapping with the MST instance. The following service instances without any VLAN ID or with multiple outer VLAN IDs are not supported:

- Untagged (encapsulation untagged) is supported but there is no loop detection on the EVC
- Priority-tagged (encapsulation priority-tagged)
- Multiple outer tags (encapsulation dot1q 200 to 400 second-dot1q 300)

Restrictions and Guidelines

The following restrictions and guidelines apply to MST on EVC bridge domain:

- Cisco IOS Release 15.1(2)SNG supports EVC port-channels.
- With default configuration, Cisco ASR 901 does not run any spanning-tree protocol. Hence all the ports participating in bridge domains are moved to forward state. To enable MSTP, issue `spanning-tree mode mstp` command in the global configuration mode.
- Main interface where the EFP is configured must be up and running with MSTP as the selected Spanning Tree Mode (PVST and Rapid-PVST are not supported).
- The SPT PortFast feature is not supported with EFPs.
- The co-existence of REP and mLACP with MST on the same port is not supported.
- Any action performed on VPORT (which represents a particular VLAN in a physical port) affects the bridge domain and other services.
- Supports 32 MSTs and one CIST (common and internal spanning tree).
- Supports one MST region.
- Scales to 4000 EFPs.
- Untagged EVCs do not participate in MST loop detection.
- Service instances without any VLAN ID in the encapsulation are not supported, because a unique VLAN ID is required to map an EVC to an MST instance.
- Supports EFPs with unambiguous outer VLAN tag (that is, no range, list on outer VLAN, neither default nor untagged).
- Removing dot1q encapsulation removes the EVC from MST.
- Changing the VLAN (outer encapsulation VLAN of EVC) mapping to a different MST instance will move the EVC port to the new MST instance.
- Changing an EVC service instance to a VLAN that has not been defined in MST 1 will result in mapping of EVC port to MST 0.
- The peer router of the EVC port must also be running MST.
- MST is supported only on EVC BD. EVCs without BD configuration will not participate in MST.
- When an MST is configured on the outer VLAN, you can configure any number of service instances with the same outer VLAN as shown in the following configuration example.
nPE1#sh run int gi0/5
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 373 bytes
! interface GigabitEthernet0/5
description connected to CE1
no ip address
service instance 100 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 1
  bridge-domain 100
! service instance 101 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 2
  bridge-domain 101
! service instance 102 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 120-140
  bridge-domain 102
!
end
nPE1#sh run int gi0/6
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 373 bytes
! interface GigabitEthernet0/6
description connected to CE1
no ip address
service instance 100 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 1
  bridge-domain 100
! service instance 101 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 2
  bridge-domain 101
! service instance 102 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100 second-dot1q 120-140
  bridge-domain 102
!
end
nPE1#sh span vlan 100
MST0
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID   Priority 32768
       Address 0018.742f.3b80
       Cost 0
       Port 2821 (GigabitEthernet12/5)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Bridge ID Priority 32768 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 0)
       Address 001a.303c.3400
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Interface    Role  Sts  Cost  Prio.Nbr  Type
------------------- ---- ----------- -------- ----------------------------------
Gi12/5       Root  FWD  20000      128.2821  P2p
Gi12/6       Altn  BLK  20000      128.2822  P2p
nPE1#
Configuring MST on EVC Bridge Domain

Figure 15: Untagged EVCs not participating in MST loop detection, on page 252 shows an example of the untagged EVCs that do not participate in MST loop detection. When you link your networks together as shown below, a loop is caused since MST is not running on the untagged EVCs.

Figure 15: Untagged EVCs not participating in MST loop detection

Figure 16: MST with untagged EVCs without loop

Complete the following steps to configure MST on EVC bridge domain.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Command or Action** | **Purpose**
--- | ---
**Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.
Example:
Router# configure terminal

**Step 3** interface gigabitethernet *slot/port* | Specifies the gigabit ethernet interface to configure.
Example:
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1

**Step 4** [no] service instance *id* Ethernet [service-name] | Creates a service instance (EVC instance) on an interface and sets the device into the config-if-srv submode.
Example:
Router(config-if)# service instance 101 ethernet

**Step 5** encapsulation dot1q *vlan-id* | Defines the matching criteria to be used in order to map ingress dot1q frames on an interface to the appropriate service instance.
Example:
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 13

**Step 6** [no] bridge-domain *bridge-id* | Binds the service instance to a bridge domain instance where bridge-id is the identifier for the bridge domain instance.
Example:
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 12

**Configuration Example for MST on EVC Bridge Domain**

In the following example, two interfaces participate in MST instance 0, the default instance to which all VLANs are mapped:

Router# enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface g0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 2
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100
Router(config-if-srv)# interface g0/3
Router(config-if-srv)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 2
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100
Router(config-if-srv)# end

**Verification**

Use this command to verify the configuration:
In this example, interface gi4/1 and interface gi4/3 are connected back-to-back. Each has a service instance (EFP) attached to it. The EFP on both interfaces has an encapsulation VLAN ID of 2. Changing the VLAN ID from 2 to 8 in the encapsulation directive for the EFP on interface gi4/1 stops the MSTP from running in the MST instance to which the old VLAN is mapped and starts the MSTP in the MST instance to which the new VLAN is mapped:

```
Router(config-if)# interface g4/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encap dot1q 8
Router(config-if-srv)# end
```

Use this command to verify the configuration:

```
Router# show spanning-tree vlan 2
MST0
  Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
  Root ID Priority 32768
  Address 0009.e91a.bc40
  Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
  Bridge ID Priority 32768 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 0)
  Address 0009.e91a.bc40
  Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
  Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
  ------------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
  Gi4/1  Desg FWD 20000 128.1537 P2p
  Gi4/3  Back BLK 20000 128.1540 P2p
```

In this example, interface gi4/3 (with an EFP that has an outer encapsulation VLAN ID of 2 and a bridge domain of 100) receives a new service:

```
Router# enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface g4/3
```

```
Router# show spanning-tree vlan 8
MST2
  Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
  Root ID Priority 32770
  Address 0009.e91a.bc40
  Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
  Bridge ID Priority 32770 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)
  Address 0009.e91a.bc40
  Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
  Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
  ------------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
  Gi4/3  Desg FWD 20000 128.1540 P2p
```

In this example, interface gi4/3 (with an EFP that has an outer encapsulation VLAN ID of 2 and a bridge domain of 100) receives a new service:
Router(config-if)# service instance 2 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encap dot1q 2 second-dot1q 100
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 200

Now there are two EFPs configured on interface gi4/3 and both of them have the same outer VLAN 2.

```
interface GigabitEthernet4/3
  no ip address
  service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2
  bridge-domain 100
!
  service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2 second-dot1q 100
  bridge-domain 200
```

The preceding configuration does not affect the MSTP operation on the interface; there is no state change for interface gi4/3 in the MST instance it belongs to.

```
Router# show spanning-tree mst 1
    1  **    v   a   n   s   m   a   p   p   e   d:   2
Bridge address 0009.e91a.bc40 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root this switch for MST1
Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
---------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Gi4/3 Desg FWD 20000 128.1540 P2p
```

This example shows MST on port channels:

```
Router# show spanning-tree mst 1
    1  **    v   a   n   s   m   a   p   p   e   d:   3
Bridge address 000a.f331.8e80 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root address 0001.6441.68c0 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
port Po5 cost 20000 rem hops 18
Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
------------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Gi2/0/0 Desg FWD 20000 128.257 P2p
Po5 Root FWD 10000 128.3329 P2p
Po6 Altn BLK 10000 128.3330 P2p
```

```
Router# show spanning-tree vlan 3
MST1
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID Priority 32769
  Address 0001.6441.68c0
Cost 20000
Port 3329 (Port-channel15)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
Address 000a.f331.8e80
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
------------------- ---- --- --------- -------- --------------------------------
Gi2/0/0 Desg FWD 20000 128.257 P2p
Po5 Root FWD 10000 128.3329 P2p
Po6 Altn BLK 10000 128.3330 P2p
```
## Troubleshooting Tips

### Table 19: Troubleshooting Scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) incorrectly or inconsistently formed due to misconfiguration and BPDU loss | To avoid BPDU loss, re-configure these on the following nodes:  
- Configuration name  
- Bridge revision  
- Provider-bridge mode  
- Instance to VLAN mapping  
Determine if node A is sending BPDUs to node B. Use the `show spanning-tree mst interface gi1/1 service instance` command for each interface connecting the nodes. Only designated ports relay periodic BPDUs. |
| MSTP correctly formed, but traffic flooding occurs | Intermittent BPDU loss occurs when the spanning tree appears incorrectly in the show commands, but relays topology change notifications. These notifications cause a MAC flush, forcing traffic to flood until the MAC addresses are re-learned. Use the `debug spanning-tree mst packet full {received | sent}` command to debug topology change notifications.  
Use the `debug spanning-tree mst packet brief {received | sent}` command on both nodes to check for missing BPDUs. Monitor the timestamps. A time gap greater than or equal to six seconds causes topology change. |
| MSTP shows incorrect port state | When the spanning tree protocol (STP) attempts to change the port state, it uses L2VPN. Check the value of the sent update. If the value is Yes, then STP is awaiting an update from L2VPN. |
| Packet forwarding does not match the MSTP state | Complete the following steps to verify and troubleshoot:  
1. Shut down redundant links, remove MSTP configuration, and ensure that basic bridging works.  
2. Check the state of each port as calculated by MSTP, and compare it with the packet counts transmitted and received on ports and EFIs controlled by MSTP. Normal data packets should be sent/received only on ports in the forwarding (FWD) state. BPDUs should be sent/received on all ports controlled by MSTP.  
3. Ensure that BPDUs are flowing and that root bridge selection is correct and check the related scenarios.  
4. Use the `show l2vpn bridge-domain detail` command to confirm the status of the members of the bridge domain. Ensure that the relevant bridge domain members are active.  
5. Check the forwarding state as programmed in hardware. |
Multiprotocol Label Switching

Configuring Multiprotocol Label Switching

Several technologies such as pseudowires utilize MPLS for packet transport. For information on how to configure MPLS, see the MPLS Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

The MPLS feature is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 series routers with the following prerequisites and restrictions:

- The Cisco ASR 901 router does not necessarily support all of the commands listed in the Release 15.1(2)S documentation.
- In Cisco ASR 901 router, `mpls ip` is configured only on switch virtual interface (SVI). The router supports only a maximum of 60 MPLS enabled SVI interfaces.
- If port channel is configured on an MPLS core, the encapsulation ID should be the same as the bridge domain.
- The maximum number of Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) labels supported in Cisco ASR 901 router is 4000.
- MPLS byte switched counters are not supported.
- For MPLS network, the maximum number of labeled prefixes is 4000.
- For MPLS network with Fast Reroute (FRR), the maximum number of labeled prefixes is 1600.
- For MPLS network with FRR, the maximum number of VRF prefixes is 1600.
- For MPLS network with FRR, the maximum number of labeled and VRF prefixes together is 1600.
- The maximum number of prefix scalability at the global level (without MPLS) is 12000.
- The maximum number of prefix scalability for the global and VRF domain combination is 12000. Here, the VRF scale should not exceed 4000 and the overall IPv4 prefix should not exceed 12000.
- The system scalability is affected if non-MPLS (IGP’s) or MPLS scenarios exceed the prefix scalability.
CHAPTER 15

Configuring EoMPLS

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports EoMPLS, a subset of AToM that uses a tunneling mechanism to carry Layer 2 Ethernet traffic. Ethernet Over MPLS (EoMPLS) encapsulates Ethernet frames in MPLS packets and forwards them across the MPLS network. In addition to dot1q, untagged, and default encapsulation support for an Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) with cross connect, effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(2)S, the Cisco ASR 901 router supports dot1ad encapsulation for the EVC with cross connect.

- Understanding EoMPLS, on page 259
- Configuring EoMPLS, on page 260
- EoMPLS Configuration Example, on page 262
- Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with xconnect, on page 263
- Configuring Pseudowire Redundancy, on page 264
- Port-Based EoMPLS, on page 266
- Feature Information for Configuring EoMPLS, on page 267

Understanding EoMPLS

EoMPLS encapsulates Ethernet frames in MPLS packets and forwards them across the MPLS network. Each frame is transported as a single packet, and the PE routers connected to the backbone add and remove labels, as appropriate, for packet encapsulation:

- The ingress PE router receives an Ethernet frame and encapsulates the packet by removing the preamble, the Start Frame Delimiter (SFD), and the frame check sequence (FCS). The rest of the packet header is not changed.
- The ingress PE router adds a point-to-point virtual connection (VC) label and a label-switched path (LSP) tunnel label for normal MPLS routing through the MPLS backbone.
- The network core router uses the LSP tunnel label to move the packet through the MPLS backbone and does not distinguish Ethernet traffic from other types of packets in the MPLS backbone.
- At the other end of the MPLS backbone, the egress PE router receives the packet and de-encapsulates the packet by removing the LSP tunnel label, if present. The PE router also removes the VC label from the packet.
- The PE router updates the header, if necessary, and sends the packet out of the appropriate interface to the destination switch.

The MPLS backbone uses the tunnel labels to transport a packet between the PE routers. The egress PE router uses the VC label to select the outgoing interface for the Ethernet packet. Because EoMPLS tunnels are unidirectional, for bidirectional EoMPLS, you should configure one tunnel in each direction.
The point-to-point VC requires you to configure VC endpoints at the two PE routers. Only the PE routers at the ingress and egress points of the MPLS backbone know about the VCs dedicated to transporting Layer 2 traffic. Other routers do not have table entries for these VCs.

Restrictions for EoMPLS

- When configuring an EoMPLS pseudowire on the Cisco ASR 901 1 Router, you cannot configure an IP address on the same interface as the pseudowire.
- EoMPLS xconnect with VLAN range is not supported.
- EoMPLS xconnect port with double-tagged encapsulation is not supported.
- When port channel is configured on the MPLS core, the encapsulation ID should be equal to the bridge domain.
- To configure cross-connect with dot1ad encapsulation on an EVC, the interface should be a dot1ad NNI port. This means that a service instance with dot1q encapsulation cannot be configured on the port.
- Port-based cross-connect cannot be configured on the dot1ad NNI port interface.
- The encapsulation dot1ad command with cross-connect is not supported on the port channel.
- The dot1ad encapsulation with cross connect is not supported for double tag (QinQ).
- In case of encapsulation dot1ad over cross-connect, push operation at egress is not possible on cross-connect port in scenarios which requires pushing an additional dot1ad tag on the incoming dot1ad tag.
- The maximum number of cross-connect sessions supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Router is 1000. In case of pseudowire redundancy, a maximum of 500 sessions for primary and 500 sessions for backup pseudowire are supported.
- Default EFP under xconnect and untagged EFP under bridge domain on the same interface are not supported.
- Encapsulation is supported only on bridge domain and cross-connect.
- The rewrite command in the default EVC encapsulation is rejected.
- Default encapsulation with cross-connect is not supported on the port-channel interface.
- Untagged EFPs are supported only on the port with default encapsulation.
- Layer 3 routing is not supported. Layer 2 VPN is supported on the default encapsulation EFP.
- DSCP based classification for marking is not supported.

Configuring EoMPLS

Complete the following steps to configure EoMPLS:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Specify the interface, and enter interface configuration mode. Valid interfaces are physical ports. Perform Step 4 if you want to configure dot1ad encapsulation for an EVC with cross-connect. Go to Step 5 if you want to configure dot1q encapsulation for an EVC with cross-connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface interface-id</td>
<td>Configures a dot1ad NNI port when you want to configure the dot1ad encapsulation for an EVC with cross-connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1</td>
<td>Configures a service instance and enter service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ethernet dot1ad nni</td>
<td>Configure encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# ethernet dot1ad</td>
<td>Configures 802.1Q encapsulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> service instance instance-id ethernet</td>
<td>The instance-id — The service instance identifier, an integer from 1 to 4000. (Optional) ethernet name — The name of a previously configured EVC. You do not need to use an EVC name in a service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# service instance 101 ethernet</td>
<td>Configure encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> encapsulation {dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>dot1ad vlan-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 51</td>
<td>Map to untagged VLANs. Only one EFP per port can have untagged encapsulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Configures default encapsulation to match all the ingress frames on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if-srv)#rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies that encapsulation modification to occur on packets at ingress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pop 1 — Removes the outermost tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>symmetric — Configures the packet to undergo the reverse of the ingress action at egress. If a tag is removed at ingress, it is added at egress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> Although the symmetric keyword appears to be optional, you must enter it for rewrite to function correctly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EoMPLS Configuration Example

The following is a sample configuration of dot1q encapsulation with cross-connect:

```plaintext
interface Loopback0
description for_mpls_ldp
ip address 99.99.99.99 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/10
description Core_facing
no negotiation auto
service instance 150 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 150
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 150
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/11
description CE_facing
service instance 501 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 501
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
xconnect 111.0.1.1 501 encapsulation mpls
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.104.99.74 255.255.255.0
full-duplex
!
interface Vlan1
!
interface Vlan150
ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
!
routing ospf 7
network 99.99.99.99 0.0.0.0 area 0
network 150.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
no ip http server
ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 10.104.99.1
!
logging esm config
!
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
!
end
```

The following is a sample configuration of dot1ad encapsulation with cross-connect:
! interface GigabitEthernet0/1
   negotiation auto
   ethernet dot1ad nni
   service instance 45 ethernet
      encapsulation dot1ad 45
      rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
      xconnect 13.13.13.13 45 encapsulation mpls
!

**Configuring EVC Default Encapsulation with xconnect**

Complete the following steps to configure EVC default encapsulation for xconnect.

---

When default encapsulation is configured on xconnect, the Cisco ASR 901 router does not support untagged encapsulation on the bridge domain of the same interface.

---

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>service instance instance-id ethernet</td>
<td>Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>encapsulation default</td>
<td>Configures the default service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*instance-id*—Integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface.
Verifying EVC Default Encapsulation with xconnect

To verify the configuration of EVC default encapsulation with xconnect, use the `show` command shown below.

```
Router# show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 0/4
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 181 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  no keepalive
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    xconnect 2.2.2.2 100 encapsulation mpls
!
end
```

Configuration Example for EVC Default Encapsulation with Xconnect

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  service instance 10 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    xconnect 1.1.1.1 100 encapsulation mpls
!
```

Configuring Pseudowire Redundancy

Pseudowire (PW) Redundancy enables you to configure a backup pseudowire in case the primary pseudowire fails. When the primary pseudowire fails, the PE router can switch to the backup pseudowire. Traffic can be switched back to the primary pseudowire after the path is operational again.
You can configure the network with redundant pseudowires and redundant network elements, as shown in the following figure.

![Figure 17: Configuring Redundant Pseudowires](image)

**Configuration Commands**

Complete the following steps to configure pseudowire redundancy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>interface GigabitEthernet0/2</td>
<td>Specifies an interface to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>service instance 101 ethernet</td>
<td>Configures a service instance and enters the service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q 101</td>
<td>Configures the encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the encapsulation modification to be performed on packets at ingress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>pop 1</strong>—Removes the outermost tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>symmetric</strong>—Configures the packet to undergo the reverse of the ingress action at egress. If a tag is removed at ingress, it is added at egress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Although the <strong>symmetric</strong> keyword seems to be optional, you must enter it for <strong>rewrite</strong> to function correctly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>xconnect 11.205.1.1 141 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds the VLAN attachment circuit to an AToM pseudowire for EoMPLS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>backup peer 13.205.3.3 1141</td>
<td>Specifies a backup peer for redundancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>show mpls l2t vc id</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Port-Based EoMPLS

The port mode allows a frame coming into an interface to be packed into an MPLS packet and transported over the MPLS backbone to an egress interface. The entire ethernet frame without the preamble or frame check sequence (FCS) is transported as a single packet. To configure port mode, use the xconnect command in the main interface mode and specify the destination address and the VC ID. The syntax and semantics of the xconnect command are the same as for all other transport types. Each interface is associated with one unique pseudowire VC label.

Complete the following steps to configure port-based EoMPLS:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  **enable**
  **Example:**
  
  Router> **enable**
  
  Enables the privileged EXEC mode.
  Enter your password, if prompted. |
| **Step 2**
  **configure terminal**
  **Example:**
  
  Router> **configure terminal**
  
  Enters the global configuration mode. |
| **Step 3**
  **interface GigabitEthernet slot/port**
  **Example:**
  
  Router(config)# **interface**
  GigabitEthernet 0/2
  
  Example:
  
  Router(config-if)#
  
  Specifies an interface to configure. |
| **Step 4**
  **xconnect peer-router-id vcid encapsulation mpls**
  **Example:**
  
  Router(config)# **xconnect 10.0.0.1 123 encapsulation mpls**
  
  Binds the attachment circuit to a pseudowire VC. The syntax for this command is the same as that for all other Layer 2 transports. |
What to do next

Feature Information for Configuring EoMPLS

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring EoMPLS</td>
<td>15.1(2)SN1</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1ad for EVC Cross Connect</td>
<td>15.4(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring MPLS VPNs

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is an IP-based network that delivers private network services over a public infrastructure. VPNs allow you to create a set of sites that can communicate privately over the Internet or other public or private networks.

- Understanding MPLS VPNs, on page 269
- Configuring MPLS VPNs, on page 270
- Configuration Examples for MPLS VPN, on page 270

Understanding MPLS VPNs

A conventional VPN consists of a full mesh of tunnels or permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) connecting all of the sites within the VPN. This type of VPN requires changes to each edge device in the VPN in order to add a new site. MPLS VPNs, also known as Layer 3 VPNs, are easier to manage and expand than conventional VPNs because they use layer 3 communication protocols and are based on a peer model. The peer model enables the service provider and customer to exchange Layer 3 routing information, enabling service providers to relay data between customer sites without customer involvement. The peer model also provides improved security of data transmission between VPN sites because data is isolated between improves security between VPN sites.

The Cisco ASR 901 supports the following MPLS VPN types:

- Basic Layer 3 VPN—Provides a VPN private tunnel connection between customer edge (CE) devices in the service provider network. The provider edge (PE) router uses Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) to distribute VPN routes and MPLS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) to distribute Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) labels to the next-hop PE router.
- Multi-VRF CE—Multi-VRF CE extends limited PE functionality to a CE router in an MPLS-VPN model. A CE router now has the ability to maintain separate VRF tables in order to extend the privacy and security of an MPLS-VPN down to a branch office rather than just at the PE router node.

Note

Cisco ASR 901 does not support VRF on TDM interfaces.
Configuring MPLS VPNs

Layer 3 VPNs allow you to establish VPNs in a routed environment, improving the flexibility and ease of maintenance of VPNs. For instructions on how to configure layer 3 VPNs, see the MPLS Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

The following restrictions apply to MPLS VPNs:

- When the port channel is on core, bridge ID must be equal to the encapsulation ID.
- Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) is not supported for swap cases.
- ECMP is not supported for MPLS-labeled prefixes due to hardware limitation and only one MPLS path can be configured at a time.

Configuration Examples for MPLS VPN

This section contains the following sample configurations involving three routers:

PE1 Configuration

Current configuration : 3326 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 20:37:37 UTC Thu Sep 29 2011
!
version 15.1
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
!
hostname Router
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!card type command needed for slot/vwic-slot 0/0
no logging console
!
no aaa new-model
ip source-route
ip cef
!
ip vrf customer_2
rd 1:2
route-target export 1:2
route-target import 1:2
!
!
no ip domain lookup
no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
! spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
vlan internal allocation policy ascending
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback2
no ip address
!
interface Loopback100
ip address 111.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
no negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/5
media-type sfp
no negotiation auto
cdp enable
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 2
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/6
no negotiation auto
service instance 10 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 20
bridge-domain 120
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/7
load-interval 30
media-type sfp
no negotiation auto
cdp enable
service instance 300 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 300
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 300
interface GigabitEthernet0/8
no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/9
load-interval 30
no negotiation auto
service instance 10 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 301
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 301

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
no negotiation auto
  ethernet dot1ad nni
  service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1ad 30
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric

interface GigabitEthernet0/11
no negotiation auto

interface T0P0/12
no negotiation auto

interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
  full-duplex

interface Vlan1

interface Vlan2
  ip vrf forwarding customer_2
  ip address 2.2.1.1 255.255.255.0

interface Vlan300
  ip address 1.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip

interface Vlan301
  ip address 11.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip

router ospf 22
  router-id 1.0.0.1
  redistribute connected subnets
  network 1.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 23
  network 11.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 23

router bgp 1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 111.0.1.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 111.0.1.1 update-source Loopback100

  address-family ipv4
    redistribute connected
    neighbor 111.0.1.1 activate
    neighbor 111.0.1.1 send-community both
  exit-address-family

  address-family vpnv4
neighbor 111.0.1.1 activate
eighbor 111.0.1.1 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf cust
redistribute static
aggregate-address 190.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summary-only
redistribute connected
neighbor 2.2.1.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 2.2.1.2 activate
exit-address-family
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
!
logging esm config
cdp run
!
mls ldp router-id Loopback100 force
!
control-plane
!
line con 0
line con 1
transport preferred lat pad telnet rlogin udptn mop ssh
transport output lat pad telnet rlogin udptn mop ssh
line vty 0 4
login
!
exception data-corruption buffer truncate
exception crashinfo buffersize 128
!
end

Provider Configuration

Router_1#show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 4/15
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 80 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet4/15
  ip address 9.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
end
Router_1#show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 4/16
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 91 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet4/16
  ip address 1.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
end
Router_1# mpls ldp router-id Loopback2 force
Router_1#show running-config partition router bgp 1
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 664 bytes
!
Configuration of Partition - router bgp 1
router bgp 1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 100.0.0.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 100.0.0.1 update-source Loopback2
  neighbor 100.0.1.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 100.0.1.1 update-source Loopback2
!
  address-family ipv4
    no synchronization
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 activate
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 send-community both
    neighbor 100.0.1.1 activate
    neighbor 100.0.1.1 send-community both
    no auto-summary
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family vpnv4
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 activate
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 send-community both
    neighbor 100.0.1.1 activate
    neighbor 100.0.1.1 send-community both
  exit-address-family
!
end

PE2 Configuration

Interface details

Router_3#show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 6/3
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 79 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet6/3
  ip address 9.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
end
Router_3#show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 6/6
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 107 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet6/6
OSPF and BGP details

Router_3#show running-config partition router bgp 1
Building configuration... Current configuration : 1061 bytes

Configuration of Partition - router bgp 1

router bgp 1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 35.35.35.35 remote-as 1
  neighbor 35.35.35.35 update-source Loopback1
  neighbor 100.0.0.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 100.0.0.1 update-source Loopback1

  address-family ipv4
    no synchronization
    redistribute connected
    neighbor 35.35.35.35 activate
    neighbor 35.35.35.35 send-community both
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 activate
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 send-community both
    no auto-summary
  exit-address-family

  address-family vpnv4
    neighbor 35.35.35.35 activate
    neighbor 35.35.35.35 send-community both
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 activate
    neighbor 100.0.0.1 send-community both
  exit-address-family

  address-family ipv4 vrf customer_green
    redistribute static
    aggregate-address 191.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summary-only
    no synchronization
    redistribute connected
    neighbor 20.20.30.199 remote-as 200
    neighbor 20.20.30.199 activate
  exit-address-family

  address-family ipv4 vrf customer_red
    redistribute static
    aggregate-address 191.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summary-only
    no synchronization
    redistribute connected
    neighbor 20.20.30.200 remote-as 100
neighbor 20.20.30.200 activate
exit-address-family
!
end
Router_3#show running-config partition router ospf 1
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 220 bytes
!
Configuration of Partition - router ospf 1
!
!
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
redistribute connected subnets
network 9.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 20.20.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
bfd all-interfaces
!
!
end
Router_3#

Loop Back details

Router_3#show interfaces Loopback 1
Loopback1 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Loopback
Internet address is 100.0.1.1/24
MTU 1514 bytes, BW 8000000 Kbit/sec, DLX 5000 usec,
reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation LOOPBACK, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Last input 20:14:17, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 22:18:00
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue: 0/0 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
21 packets output, 1464 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
0 unknown protocol drops
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
Router_3#show run | i Loopback
interface Loopback1
interface Loopback60
neighbor 35.35.35.35 update-source Loopback1
neighbor 100.0.0.1 update-source Loopback1
mpls ldp router-id Loopback1 force
Router_3#
Configuring MPLS OAM

This chapter describes how to configure multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) operations, administration and maintenance (OAM) in the Cisco ASR 901 router.

- Understanding MPLS OAM, on page 277
- How to Configure MPLS OAM, on page 278
- Displaying AToM VCCV capabilities, on page 280

Understanding MPLS OAM

MPLS OAM helps service providers monitor label-switched paths (LSPs) and quickly isolate MPLS forwarding problems to assist with fault detection and troubleshooting in an MPLS network. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the following MPLS OAM features:

LSP Ping

MPLS LSP ping uses MPLS echo request and reply packets, similar to Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request and reply messages, to validate an LSP. ICMP echo request and reply messages validate IP networks; MPLS OAM echo and reply messages validate MPLS LDP networks. The LSP ping and trace functions use IPv4 UDP packets with UDP port number 3503. You can use MPLS LSP ping to validate IPv4 LDP or Forwarding Equivalence Classes (FECs) by using the ping mpls privileged EXEC command. The MPLS echo request packet is sent to a target router by using the label stack associated with the FEC to be validated.

The source address of the LSP echo request is the IP address of the LDP router generating the LSP request. The destination IP address is a 127.x.y.z/8 address, which prevents the IP packet from being switched to its destination if the LSP is broken. The 127.0.0.x destination address range prevents the OAM packets from exiting the egress provider-edge router, which keeps them from leaking from the service-provider network to the customer network.

In response to an MPLS echo request, an MPLS echo reply is forwarded as an IP packet by using IP, MPLS, or a combination of both. The source address of the MPLS echo-reply packet is an address obtained from the router generating the echo reply. The destination address is the source address of the router that originated the MPLS echo-request packet. The MPLS echo-reply destination port is the echo-request source port.
LSP Traceroute

MPLS LSP traceroute also uses MPLS echo request and reply packets to validate an LSP. You can use MPLS LSP traceroute to validate LDP IPv4 by using the `trace mpls` privileged EXEC command. The traceroute time-to-live (TTL) settings force expiration of the TTL along an LSP. MPLS LSP traceroute incrementally increases the TTL value in its MPLS echo requests (TTL = 1, 2, 3, 4) to discover the downstream mapping of each successive hop. The transit router processing the MPLS echo request returns an MPLS echo reply containing information about the transit hop in response to the TTL-expired MPLS packet. The MPLS echo reply destination port is sent to the echo request source port.

LSP Ping over Pseudowire

The LSP Ping over Pseudowire is used for detecting faults in the data plane or forwarding path for pseudowire services. The connectivity verification model for pseudowires consists of:

- Advertising the VCCV capability
- Verifying the data plane connectivity

Advertising the VCCV capability is done as part of MPLS Label Mapping message. This consists of Control Channel (CC) type which is a bitmask that indicates the type of control channel that can be used to verify connectivity. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the following CC type:

- MPLS Router Alert Label (Type 2): The control channel is created out of band and uses the router alert label (RA).

Note  

The Cisco ASR 901 router does not support Control Channel Type 1 and 3.

Connectivity verification type defines a bitmask that indicates the types of CV packets and protocols that can be sent on the specified control channel.

The LSP ping over pseudowire uses the same label stack as used by the pseudowire data path. Basically it contains the virtual circuit (VC) label and tunnel labels.

How to Configure MPLS OAM

This section contains the following topics:

Note

On Cisco ASR 901, for a default MTU of 1500 bytes, IOS supports MPLS ping up to 1486 bytes. For MPLS ping with size more than 1486 bytes to work in Cisco ASR 901, the MTU setting on the SVI has to be adjusted to be more than 1500 bytes.

Using LSP Ping for LDP IPv4 FEC

When you enter the `ping mpls` privileged EXEC command to begin an LSP ping operation, the keyword that follows specifies the Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) that is the target of the LSP ping to which you want to verify connectivity.
Using LSP Traceroute for LDP IPv4 FEC

The LSP traceroute originator sends incremental MPLS echo requests to discover the downstream mapping of each successive hop. When the originating provider edge router receives the reply from the intermediate router, it forms another MPLS echo request with the same target FEC and the time-to-live is incremented by one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>traceroute mpls ipv4 destination-address destination-mask</td>
<td>To configure LSP IPv4 traceroute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• destination-address destination-mask is the address and network mask of the target FEC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using LSP Ping for Pseudowire

Use the `ping mpls pseudowire` command to verify the AToM pseudowire path.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ping mpls pseudowire ipv4-address vc_id vc-id-value</td>
<td>To verify AToM pseudowire path from the Cisco ASR 901 router to remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ipv4-address is the ip address of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• vc_id is the virtual circuit id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using LSP Traceroute over Pseudowire

Use the `traceroute mpls pseudowire` command to verify the pseudowire path and the next hop details at the remote peer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>traceroute mpls pseudowire ipv4-address vc_id vc-id-value segment</td>
<td>To verify AToM pseudowire path from the Cisco ASR 901 router to remote peer and next hop details at remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ipv4-address is the ip address of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• vc_id is the virtual circuit id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Displaying AToM VCCV capabilities

Use the `show mpls l2transport` command to display the AToM VCCV capabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show mpls l2transport binding vc_id vc-id-value</code></td>
<td>To display AToM VCCV capabilities negotiated between the peers. * vc_id is the virtual circuit id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Routing Protocols

In addition to static routing, the Cisco ASR 901 supports the following routing protocols:

- **OSPF**—An Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) designed for IP networks that supports IP subnetting and tagging of externally derived routing information. OSPF also allows packet authentication and uses IP multicast when sending and receiving packets. For more information on how to configure OSPF, see the IP Routing: OSPF Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

- **IS-IS**—An Open System Interconnection (OSI) protocol that specifies how routers communicate with routers in different domains. For more information on how to configure IS-IS, see the IP Routing: ISIS Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

- **BGP**—An interdomain routing protocol designed to provide loop-free routing between separate routing domains that contain independent routing policies (autonomous systems). For more information on how to configure BGP, see the IP Routing: BGP Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

For information about Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) including sample routing configurations with BFD, see Configuring BFD, on page 283.

---

**Note**
Cisco ASR 901 router supports IP routing on SVI interfaces.

**Note**
Cisco ASR 901 router does not support IGP fast timers.

**Note**
Cisco ASR 901 router does not support CLNS routing.

**Note**
The maximum number of prefixes supported in Cisco ASR 901 router is 12000.
The maximum number of SVI's supported in Cisco ASR 901 router is 250.

**Changing Default Hashing Algorithm for ECMP**

The hashing algorithm for ECMP is changed from Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S onwards. You can use the following commands to configure various types of ECMP hash configurations for improved load distribution of IP traffic.

- `asr901-ecmp-hash-config global-type`
- `asr901-ecmp-hash-config ipv4-type`
- `asr901-ecmp-hash-config ipv6-type`
- `asr901-ecmp-hash-config mpls-to-ip`

For detailed information on these commands, see the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference guide at the following location:

Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) provides a low-overhead, short-duration method of detecting failures in the forwarding path between two adjacent routers, including the interfaces, data links, and forwarding planes. BFD is a detection protocol that you enable at the interface and routing protocol levels.

- Understanding BFD, on page 283
- Configuring BFD, on page 283
- Configuration Examples for BFD, on page 289

Understanding BFD

Cisco supports the BFD asynchronous mode, in which two routers exchange BFD control packets to activate and maintain BFD neighbor sessions. To create a BFD session, you must configure BFD on both systems (or BFD peers). After you enable BFD on the interface and the router level for the appropriate routing protocols, a BFD session is created, BFD timers are negotiated, and the BFD peers begin to send BFD control packets to each other at the negotiated interval.

Configuring BFD

This section contains the following topics:

For more information about BFD, refer to the IP Routing: BFD Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

---

Note

Cisco ASR 901 supports BFD echo mode.

BFD Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions

- The minimum time interval supported for BFD is 50 ms.
- The maximum number of stable sessions supported for BFD with 50 ms interval is 4.
- BFD and REP together are not recommended on Cisco ASR 901 Router while sharing the same link.
• After enabling BFD on an interface, if you configure an IPV4 static route with BFD routing through this interface, and if the IPV4 BFD session does not get established, unconfigure BFD on the given interface, and configure it again. The BFD session comes up.
• When you move the BFD configuration saved in flash memory to the running configuration, BFD session is re-established.
• When BFD is configured on a port from which more than 70% of line rate data traffic is egressing, there is a drop in control packets including BFD packets. To avoid BFD packet drop, you have to configure QoS policies that give higher priority for both CPU generated BFD packets and BFD echo reply packets.

Configuring BFD for OSPF

This section describes how to configure BFD on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

Configuring BFD for OSPF on One of More Interfaces

Complete these steps to configure BFD for OSPF on a single interface.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an interface to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface vlan1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Enables BFD for OSPF on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip ospf bfd</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the BFD session parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

You can also use the `show bfd neighbors` and `show ip ospf` commands to display troubleshooting information about BFD and OSPF.

**Note**
Configuring BFD for OSPF on All Interfaces

Complete these steps to configure BFD for OSPF on all interfaces.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router ospf 100</td>
<td>Creates a configuration for an OSPF process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bfd all-interfaces</td>
<td>Enables BFD globally on all interfaces associated with the OSPF routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

You can disable BFD on a single interface using the `ip ospf bfd disable` command when configuring the relevant interface.

---

Configuring BFD for BGP

Complete these steps to configure BFD for BGP.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring BFD for IS-IS

This section describes how to configure BFD for IS-IS routing.

### Configuring BFD for IS-IS on a Single Interface

Complete these steps to configure BFD for IS-IS on a single interface.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface vlan1</code></td>
<td>Enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring BFD for IS-IS for All Interfaces

Complete these steps to configure BFD for IS-IS on all interfaces.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface vlan1</td>
<td>Enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip router isis [tag]</td>
<td>Enables support for IPv4 routing on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> bfd all-interfaces</td>
<td>Enables BFD globally on all interfaces associated with the IS-IS routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> interface vlan1</td>
<td>If you want to enable BFD on a per-interface basis for one or more interfaces associated with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring BFD for Static Routes

Complete these steps to configure BFD for static routes.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface vlan 150</td>
<td>Specifies an interface and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip address 10.201.201.1</td>
<td>Configures an IP address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> bfd interval 50 min_rx</td>
<td>Enables BFD on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><code>ip route static bfd Vlan150 150.0.0.2</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><code>ip route 77.77.77.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan150</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What to do next

You can use the `show ip static route` command to verify your configuration.

---

### Configuration Examples for BFD

The following section contains sample configurations for each routing protocol using BFD.

**Note**

This section provides partial configurations intended to demonstrate a specific feature.

---

**BFD with OSPF on All Interfaces**

```plaintext
interface GigabitEthernet0/10
description Core_facing
negotiation auto
service instance 150 ethernet
   encapsulation untagged
   bridge-domain 150
!
interface Vlan150
   ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
   bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
routerr ospf 7
   network 99.99.99.99 0.0.0.0 area 0
   network 150.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
   bfd all-interfaces
```

**BFD with OSPF on Individual Interfaces**

```plaintext
interface GigabitEthernet0/10
description Core_facing
negotiation auto
service instance 150 ethernet
   encapsulation untagged
   bridge-domain 150
!
interface Vlan150
   ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
   bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
```
ip ospf bfd
!
router ospf 7
    network 99.99.99.99 0.0.0.0 area 0
    network 150.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

BFD with BGP

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
    description Core_facing
    negotiation auto
    service instance 150 ethernet
        encapsulation untagged
        bridge-domain 150
!
interface Vlan150
    ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
    bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
router bgp 1
    bgp log-neighbor-changes
    neighbor 150.0.0.2 remote-as 2
    neighbor 150.0.0.2 fall-over bfd

BFD with IS-IS on All Interfaces

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
    description Core_facing
    negotiation auto
    service instance 150 ethernet
        encapsulation untagged
        bridge-domain 150
!
interface Vlan150
    ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
    bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
router isis
    net 49.0001.2222.2222.2222.00
    bfd all-interfaces
!

BFD with IS-IS on Individual Interfaces

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
    description Core_facing
    negotiation auto
    service instance 150 ethernet
        encapsulation untagged
        bridge-domain 150
!
interface Vlan150
    ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
    bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
    isis bfd
!
BFD with Static Routes

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
    description Core_facing
    negotiation auto
    service instance 150 ethernet
        encapsulation untagged
        bridge-domain 150
!
interface Vlan150
    ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
    bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
ip route static bfd Vlan150 150.0.0.2
ip route 77.77.77.0 255.255.255.0 Vlan150 150.0.0.2
Configuring T1/E1 Controllers

This chapter provides information about configuring the T1/E1 controllers on Cisco ASR 901 router.

- Configuring the Card Type, on page 293
- Configuring E1 Controllers, on page 294
- Support for Unframed E1, on page 296
- Configuring Support for Unframed E1 Controller, on page 297
- Configuring T1 Controllers, on page 297
- Verifying Support for Unframed E1 Controller, on page 299
- Troubleshooting Controllers, on page 300

Configuring the Card Type

Perform a basic card type configuration by enabling the router, enabling an interface, and specifying the card type as described below. You might also need to enter other configuration commands, depending on the requirements for your system configuration and the protocols you plan to route on the interface.

Note

To select and configure a card type, complete the following steps:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring E1 Controllers

Perform a basic E1 controller configuration by specifying the E1 controller, entering the clock source, specifying the channel-group, configuring the serial interface, configuring PPP encapsulation, and enabling keepalive packets. You might also need to enter other configuration commands, depending on the requirements for your system configuration and the protocols you plan to route on the interface.

In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

To configure the E1 controllers, complete the following steps in the global configuration mode:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  enable
  Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.
  • Enter your password if prompted. |

---

**PurposeCommand or Action**

**Step 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>card type {e1</th>
<th>t1} slot subslot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Example:**

Router(config)# card type e1 0 0

Sets the card type. The command has the following syntax:

• slot—Slot number of the interface.
• subslot—Sub slot number of the interface.

When the command is used for the first time, the configuration takes effect immediately. A subsequent change in the card type does not take effect unless you enter the reload command or reboot the router.

**Note** When you are using the card type command to change the configuration of an installed card, you must first enter the no card type \{e1 | t1\} slot subslot command. Then enter the card type \{e1 | t1\} slot subslot command for the new configuration information.

**Step 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Example:**

Router(config)# exit

Exit configuration mode.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> controller e1 slot/port</td>
<td>Specifies the controller that you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# controller e1 0/0 Router(config-controller)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> framing {crc4</td>
<td>no-crc4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-controller)# framing crc4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> linecode hdb3</td>
<td>Specifies the line code format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-controller)# linecode hdb3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> channel-group channel-no timeslots timeslot-list speed {64}</td>
<td>Specifies the channel-group and time slots to be mapped. After you configure a channel-group, the serial interface is automatically created. The syntax is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-controller)# channel-group 0 timeslots 1-31 speed 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: When you are using the channel-group channel-no timeslots timeslot-list {64} command to change the configuration of an installed card, you must enter the no channel-group channel-no timeslots timeslot-list speed {64} command first. Then enter the channel-group channel-no timeslots timeslot-list {64} command for the new configuration information.
### Support for Unframed E1

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S, support is available for unframed E1, enabling the use of `timeslot 0` for data to utilize the full capacity (2.048 Mbps) of E1 controllers, against the previous maximum bandwidth limit of 1.984 Mbps.

As `timeslot 0` is used for data, a few alarms are not supported. The following table provides information on supported and unsupported alarms:

**Table 21: Supported and Unsupported Alarms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alarm</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOF</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits controller configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>interface serial <code>slot/port:channel</code></td>
<td>Configures the serial interface. Specify the E1 slot, port number, and channel-group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface serial 0/0:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: When the prompt changes to `Router(config-if)`, you have entered interface configuration mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 9</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>encapsulation ppp</td>
<td>Specifies PPP encapsulation on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation ppp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 10</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td>keepalive <code>[period [retries]]</code></td>
<td>Enables keepalive packets on the interface and specifies the number of times keepalive packets are sent without a response before the router disables the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# keepalive [period [retries]]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 11</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 11</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support for Unframed E1 is available only on Cisco ASR 901 Routers using the AdvancedMetroIPAccess license.

### Configuring Support for Unframed E1 Controller

To configure support for an unframed E1 controller, perform this task.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>controller e1 slot port</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# controller e1 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>channel-group group-number unframed</td>
<td>Enables support for an unframed E1 controller on the controller interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# channel-group 0 unframed</td>
<td>Note This command is supported only on an E1 controller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring T1 Controllers

Use the following steps to perform a basic T1 controller configuration: specifying the T1 controller, specifying the framing type, specifying the line code form, specifying the channel-group and time slots to be mapped, configuring the cable length, configuring the serial interface, configuring PPP encapsulation, and enabling keepalive packets. You might also need to enter other configuration commands, depending on the requirements for your system configuration and the protocols you plan to route on the interface.
In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

To configure the T1 interfaces, complete the following steps in the global configuration mode:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Step 3 | controller t1 slot/subslot | Specifies the controller that you want to configure. The command has the following syntax:  
  • slot—Slot number of the interface. The slot number should be 0.  
  • subslot—Subslot number of the interface. The supported range for subslot is 0 to 15. |
|       | Example:         |         |
|       | Router(config-controller)# controller t1 0/0 |         |
| Step 4 | framing esf     | Specifies the framing type. |
|       | Example:         |         |
|       | Router(config-controller)# framing esf |         |
| Step 5 | linecode line-code | Specifies the line code format. |
|       | Example:         |         |
|       | Router(config-controller)# linecode b8zs |         |
| Step 6 | channel-group group-no timeslots 1-24 speed speed | Specifies the channel-group and time slots to be mapped. After you configure a channel-group, the serial interface is automatically created.  
  • The default speed of the channel-group is 64.  
  • The supported range for channel-group is 0 to 23. |
|       | Example:         |         |
|       | Router(config-controller)# channel-group 0  
  timeslots 1-24 speed 64 |         |
| Step 7 | cablelength {long [-15db | -22.5db | -7.5db | 0db] short [110ft | 220ft | 330ft | 440ft | 550ft | 600ft]} | Configures the cable length. |
## Configuring T1/E1 Controllers

### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>```</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>```</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>```</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>```</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verifying Support for Unframed E1 Controller

To verify support for an unframed E1 controller, use the following `show` command:

```sh
Router# show controllers e1 0/0
```

E1 0/0 is up.

Applique type is Channelized E1 - balanced
No alarms detected.
alarm-trigger is not set
Framing is unframed, Line Code is HDB3, Clock Source is Internal.
Data in current interval (19 seconds elapsed):
0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 0 Unavail Secs
Data in Interval 1:
0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 0 Unavail Secs
Data in Interval 2:
0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 0 Unavail Secs
## Troubleshooting Controllers

This line card supports local and network T1/E1 loopback modes, and remote T1 loopback modes for testing, network fault isolation, and agency compliance. You can test T1/E1 lines in local and network loopback modes. You can also test T1 lines in remote mode.

### Note

The ASR901 supports activating or deactivating payload and line loopback modes using FDL in ESF framing mode as defined in the T1.403 ANSI standard. The implementation conforms to ANSI T1.403-1999, sections 9.4.2.1 and 9.4.2.2. The ASR901 only accepts remotely initiated loopback requests and does not support initiation of FDL remote loopback requests.

### Note

Bit-error-rate testing and loopbacks are used to resolve problems and test the quality of T1/E1 links.

## Troubleshooting E1 Controllers

To troubleshoot the E1 line card, complete the following steps in the controller configuration mode:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>controller e1slot/subslot</td>
<td>Sets the controller type. The command has the following syntax:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Example: | Router(config-controller)# controller e1 0/0 | • slot—Slot number of the interface.  
• subslot—0. |
| **Step 4** | loopback {local | network {line| payload}} | Sends the packets from a port in local loopback to the remote end. |
| Example: | Router(config-controller)# loopback network line | • local—Configures the line card to loop the transmitted traffic back to the line card as |
**Purpose**

Command or Action | Purpose |
--- | --- |
E1 received traffic and transmits AIS to the remote receiver. | • **line**—Configures the E1 line card to loop the received traffic back to the remote device after passing them through the line loopback mode of the framer. The framer does not re-clock or reframe the incoming traffic.  
• **payload**—Configures the E1 line card to loop the received traffic back to the remote device after passing them through the payload loopback mode of the framer. The framer re-clocks and reframes the incoming traffic before sending it to the network. |

**Step 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>exit</strong></td>
<td>Exits the controller configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-controller)# exit</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Troubleshooting T1 Controllers**

To troubleshoot the T1 line card, complete the following steps in the controller configuration mode:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2** | Enters the global configuration mode. |
| **configure terminal** | |
| **Example:** | |
| `Router# configure terminal` | |

| **Step 3** | Sets the controller type. The command has the following syntax:  
• **slot**—Slot number of the interface.  
• **subslot**—0. |
| **controller t1 slot/subslot** | |
| **Example:** | |
| `Router(config-controller)# controller t1 0/0` | |

<p>| <strong>Step 4</strong> | Sends the packets from a port in local loopback to the remote end. |
| <strong>loopback {diagnostic | local {line | payload}}</strong> | |
| <strong>Example:</strong> | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Router(config-controller)# loopback local line | • **diagnostic**—Configures the line card to loop data from the transmit path to the receiver path.  
• **line**—Configures the T1 line card to loop the received traffic back to the remote device after passing them through the line loopback mode of the framer. The framer does not re-clock or reframe the incoming traffic.  
• **payload**—Configures the T1 line card to loop the received traffic back to the remote device after passing them through the payload loopback mode of the framer. The framer re-clocks and reframes the incoming traffic before sending it to the network. |

**Step 5**

**Example:**

Router(config-controller)# exit

**Purpose:** Exits the controller configuration mode.
Configuring Pseudowire

Cisco Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) allows you to transport traffic using traditional services such as E1/T1 over a packet-based backhaul technology such as MPLS or IP. A pseudowire (PW) consists of a connection between two provider edge (PE) devices that connects two attachment circuits (ACs), such as ATM VPIs/VCIs or E1/T1 links.

- Understanding Pseudowires, on page 303
- Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA, on page 304
- Configuring Pseudowire, on page 305
- Configuring L2VPN Pseudowire Redundancy, on page 318
- Pseudowire Redundancy with Uni-directional Active-Active, on page 321
- Configuring Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA, on page 324
- TDM Local Switching, on page 329
- Configuration Example for Local Switching, on page 331
- Configuration Examples of Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA, on page 331
- Configuration Examples for Pseudowire, on page 332

Understanding Pseudowires

Pseudowires (PWs) manage encapsulation, timing, order, and other operations in order to make it transparent to users; the PW tunnel appears as an unshared link or circuit of the emulated service.

There are limitations that impede some applications from utilizing a PW connection.

Cisco supports the following standards-based PWE types:

Structure-Agnostic TDM over Packet

SAToP encapsulates TDM bit-streams (T1, E1, T3, E3) as PWs over PSNs. It disregards any structure that may be imposed on streams, in particular the structure imposed by the standard TDM framing. The protocol used for emulation of these services does not depend on the method in which attachment circuits are delivered to the PEs. For example, a T1 attachment circuit is treated the same way for all delivery methods, including: PE on copper, multiplex in a T3 circuit, mapped into a virtual tributary of a SONET/SDH circuit, or carried over a network using unstructured Circuit Emulation Service (CES). Termination of specific carrier layers used between the PE and circuit emulation (CE) is performed by an appropriate network service provider (NSP).
For instructions on how to configure SAToP, see Configuring Structure-Agnostic TDM over Packet, on page 309.
For a sample SAToP configuration, see Configuration Examples for Pseudowire, on page 332.

Structure-Aware TDM Circuit Emulation Service over Packet-Switched Network

CESoPSN encapsulates structured (NxDS0) TDM signals as PWs over PSNs.
Emulation of NxDS0 circuits saves PSN bandwidth and supports DS0-level grooming and distributed cross-connect applications. It also enhances resilience of CE devices due to the effects of loss of packets in the PSN.
For instructions on how to configure CESoPSN, see Configuring Circuit Emulation Service over Packet-Switched Network, on page 313.
For a sample CESoPSN configuration, see Configuration Examples for Pseudowire, on page 332.

Transportation of Service Using Ethernet over MPLS

Ethernet over MPLS (EoMPLS) PWs provide a tunneling mechanism for Ethernet traffic through an MPLS-enabled Layer 3 core network. EoMPLS PWs encapsulate Ethernet protocol data units (PDUs) inside MPLS packets and use label switching to forward them across an MPLS network. EoMPLS PWs are an evolutionary technology that allows you to migrate packet networks from legacy networks while providing transport for legacy applications. EoMPLS PWs also simplify provisioning, since the provider edge equipment only requires Layer 2 connectivity to the connected customer edge (CE) equipment. The Cisco ASR 901 implementation of EoMPLS PWs is compliant with the RFC 4447 and 4448 standards.
For instructions on how to create an EoMPLS PW, see Configuring Transportation of Service Using Ethernet over MPLS, on page 317.

Limitations

• When configuring an EoMPLS pseudowire on the Cisco ASR 901, you cannot configure an IP address on the same interface as the pseudowire.
• Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol, version 2 and 3 (L2TPv2 and L2TPv3) is not supported on the Cisco ASR 901 series routers.

Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA

The Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM (IMA) feature improves the availability of pseudowires by detecting failures and handling them with minimal disruption to the service. This feature allows the backup pseudowire to be in a “hot standby” state, so that it can immediately take over if the primary pseudowire fails.
A backup pseudowire is provisioned and corresponding entries are populated to hardware tables. When the primary pseudowire goes down, the backup pseudowire is used to switch the packets.
This feature supports the following transport types:
• ATM AAL5 in VC mode
• ATM in VP mode
• ATM in port mode

Configuring Pseudowire

This section describes how to configure pseudowire on the Cisco ASR 901. The Cisco ASR 901 supports pseudowire connections using CESoPSN. The following sections describe how to configure pseudowire connections.

For full descriptions of each command, see the *Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Command Reference Guide*.

For pseudowire configuration examples, see Configuration Examples for Pseudowire, on page 332.

Configuring Pseudowire Classes

A pseudowire class allows you to create a single configuration template for multiple pseudowire connections. You can apply pseudowire classes to all pseudowire types.

Complete the following steps to configure a pseudowire class:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> pseudowire-class class-name</td>
<td>Creates a new pseudowire class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# pseudowire-class newclass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Sets an encapsulation type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Pseudowire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Configure the pseudowire interface use for the new pseudowire class. This example shows a CESoPSN interface.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface cem slot/port</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# interface cem0/0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Defines a CEM channel.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cem group-number</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# cem 0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Binds an attachment circuit to the CESoPSN interface to create a CESoPSN pseudowire. Use the <code>pw-class</code> parameter to specify the pseudowire class that the CESoPSN pseudowire interface uses.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>xconnect ip pw-class pseudowire-class</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(cfg-if-cem)# xconnect 1.1.1.1 40 pw-class myclass</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What to do next

**Note:**
You cannot use the encapsulation `mpls` parameter with the `pw-class` parameter.

**Note:**
The use of the `xconnect` command can vary depending on the type of pseudowire you configure.

### Configuring CEM Classes

A CEM class allows you to create a single configuration template for multiple CEM pseudowires.

**Note:**
Cisco IOS release 15.3(3)S automatically enables forward-alarm ais configuration (under the config-controller configuration mode). To disable this configuration, use the `no forward-alarm ais` command.

- The forward-alarm ais configuration is applicable only for CESoP. It is not supported for SAToP.
- You must run the `no forward-alarm ais` command before using CESoP with controllers in loopback (either through loopback command under controller or by using a physical loopback jack).
- Though the `forward-alarm ais` command (and its no form) was not supported in previous releases, the Cisco ASR 901 router behaved as if this command was configured under the controller interface.

Complete the following steps to configure a CEM class:
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | enable            | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
Example:  
*Router> enable* |
| 2     | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
Example:  
*Router# configure terminal* |
| 3     | class cem *cem-class-name* | Creates a new CEM class  
Example:  
*Router(config)# class cem mycemclass* |
| 4     | payload-size *size* | Specifies the payload for the CEM class.  
Example:  
*Router(config-cem-class)# payload-size 512* |
| 5     | dejitter-buffer *size* | Specifies the dejitter buffer for the CEM class.  
Example:  
*Router(config-cem-class)# dejitter-buffer 10* |
| 6     | idle-pattern *size* | Specifies the idle-pattern for the CEM class.  
Example:  
*Router(config-cem-class)# idle-pattern 0x55* |
| 7     | exit              | Returns to the config prompt.  
Example:  
*Router(config-cem-class)# exit* |
| 8     | interface cem *slot/port* | Configure the CEM interface that you want to use for the new CEM class.  
**Note**: The use of the xconnect command can vary depending on the type of pseudowire you are configuring.  
Example:  
*Router(config)# interface cem 0/0* |
| 9     | no ip address     | Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.  
Example:  
*Router(config-cem-class)# no ip address* |
Configuring a Backup Peer

A backup peer provides a redundant pseudowire (PW) connection in the case that the primary PW loses connection; if the primary PW goes down, the Cisco ASR 901 diverts traffic to the backup PW.

Complete the following steps to configure a backup peer:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Configures the pseudowire interface to use for the new pseudowire class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface name slot/port</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface cem0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Defines a CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cem group-number</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Pseudowire

**Purpose**

- Command or Action
  - `Router(config-if)# cem 0`

**Step 5**

- **xconnect** `peer-loopback-ip-address encapsulation mpls`
  - **Example:**
    - `Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 10.10.10.20 encapsulation mpls`
  - **Purpose:** Binds an attachment circuit to the CEM interface to create a pseudowire.

**Step 6**

- **backup peer** `peer-router-ip-address vcid [pw-class pw-class-name]`
  - **Example:**
    - `Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# backup peer 10.10.10.12 10 344`
  - **Purpose:** Defines the address and VC of the backup peer.

**Step 7**

- **backup delay** `enable-delay [disable-delay | never]`
  - **Example:**
    - `Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# backup delay 30 never`
  - **Purpose:** Specifies the delay before the router switches pseudowire traffic to the backup peer VC. 
    - **Where:**
      - `enable-delay` — Time before the backup PW takes over for the primary PW.
      - `disable-delay` — Time before the restored primary PW takes over for the backup PW.
      - `never` — Disables switching from the backup PW to the primary PW.

### Configuring Structure-Aagnostic TDM over Packet

Complete the following steps to configure Structure-Aagnostic TDM over Packet (SAToP) on the Cisco ASR 901:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  - `enable`
  - **Example:**
    - `Router> enable`
  - **Purpose:** Enables privileged EXEC mode.
    - • Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2**
  - `configure terminal`
  - **Example:**
    - `Router# configure terminal`
  - **Purpose:** Enters global configuration mode. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# controller t1 0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>cem-group group-number unframed</td>
<td>Assigns channels on the T1 or E1 circuit to the CEM channel. This example uses the unframed parameter to assign all the T1 timeslots to the CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# cem-group 4 unframed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>interface cem slot/port</td>
<td>Configures the pseudowire interface to use for the new pseudowire class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface cem 0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>no ip address</td>
<td>Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# no ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>cem group-number</td>
<td>Defines a CEM group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# cem 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>xconnect ip-address encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to the CEM interface to create a pseudowire. This example creates a pseudowire by binding the CEM circuit 304 to the remote peer 30.30.2.304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 30.30.30.2 304 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(cfg-if-cem-xconn)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

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

**Configuring a SAToP Pseudowire with UDP Encapsulation**

Complete the following steps to configure a SAToP pseudowire with UDP encapsulation:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>pseudowire-class pseudowire-class-name</td>
<td>Creates a new pseudowire class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# pseudowire-class udpClass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>encapsulation udp</td>
<td>Specifies the UDP transport protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation udp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>ip local interface loopback interface-number</td>
<td>Configures the IP address of the provider edge (PE) router interface as the source IP address for sending tunneled packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-pw-class)# ip local interface Loopback 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>ip tos value value-number</td>
<td>Specifies the type of service (ToS) level for IP traffic in the pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-pw-class)# ip tos value 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>ip ttl number</td>
<td>Specifies a value for the time-to-live (TTL) byte in the IP headers of Layer 2 tunneled packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-pw-class)# ip ttl 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>controller {e1</td>
<td>t1} slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# controller [e1</td>
<td>t1] 0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>cem-group group-number unframed</td>
<td>Assigns channels on the T1 or E1 circuit to the CEM channel. This example uses the unframed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Pseudowire

#### Configuring a SAToP Pseudowire with UDP Encapsulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-controller)# cem-group 4 unframed</code></td>
<td>Parameter to assign all the TI timeslots to the CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 10**

**Exit**

**Example:**

`Router(config-controller)# exit`

- Exits controller configuration.

**Step 11**

**Interface cem slot/port**

**Example:**

`Router(config)# interface CEM0/4`

- Selects the CEM interface where the CEM circuit (group) is located (where slot/subslot is the SPA slot and subslot and port is the SPA port where the interface exists).

**Step 12**

**No ip address**

**Example:**

`Router(config)# no ip address`

- Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.

**Step 13**

**cem group-number**

**Example:**

`Router(config-if)# cem 4`

- Defines a CEM channel.

**Step 14**

**xconnect peer-router-id vcid {pseudowire-class name}**

**Example:**

`Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 pw-class udpClass`

- Binds an attachment circuit to the CEM interface to create a pseudowire. This example creates a pseudowire by binding the CEM circuit 5 to the remote peer 30.30.30.2.

**Note**

When creating IP routes for a pseudowire configuration, we recommend that you build a route from the cross-connect address (LDP router-ID or loopback address) to the next hop IP address, such as `ip route 30.30.30.2 255.255.255.255 1.2.3.4`.

**Step 15**

**udp port local {local-udp-port} remote {remote-udp-port}**

**Example:**

`Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# udp port local 49150 remote 55000`

- Specifies a local and remote UDP port for the connection. Valid port values for SAToP pseudowires using UDP are from 49152–57343.

**Step 16**

**Exit**

**Example:**

`Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# exit`

- Exits the CEM interface.
### Configuring Circuit Emulation Service over Packet-Switched Network

Complete the following steps to configure Circuit Emulation Service over Packet-Switched Network (CESoPSN):

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>controller {e1</td>
<td>t1} slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# controller {e1</td>
<td>t1} 0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>cem-group 5 timeslots timeslot</td>
<td>Assigns channels on the T1 or E1 circuit to the circuit emulation (CEM) channel and specific timeslots to the CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# cem-group 5 timeslots 1-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits controller configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>interface CEM slot/port</td>
<td>Defines a CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface CEM0/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cem group-number</code></td>
<td>Defines a CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-cem)# cem 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>xconnect ip-address encapsulation mpls</code></td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to the CEM interface to create a pseudowire. This example creates a pseudowire by binding the CEM circuit 5 to the remote peer 30.30.30.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td>Exits the CEM interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-cem)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring a CESoPSN Pseudowire with UDP Encapsulation

Complete the following steps to configure a CESoPSN pseudowire with UDP encapsulation:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>pseudowire-class pseudowire-class-name</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# pseudowire-class udpClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>encapsulation udp</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation udp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip local interface loopback interface-number</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-pw-class)# ip local interface loopback1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip tos value value-number</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-pw-class)# ip tos value 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip ttl number</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-pw-class)# ip ttl 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><strong>exit</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-pw-class)# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>**controller {e1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>cem-group number timeslots number</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-controller)# cem-group 5 timeslots 1-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td><strong>exit</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Exits controller configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-controller)# exit</td>
<td>Selects the CEM interface where the CEM circuit (group) is located (where slot/subslot is the SPA slot and subslot and port is the SPA port where the interface exists).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 12**  
interface cem slot/port  
**Example:**  
Router(config)# interface cem 0/5

**Step 13**  
no ip address  
**Example:**  
Router(config)# no ip address

**Step 14**  
cem group-number  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if)# cem 5

**Step 15**  
xconnect peer-router-id vcid {pseudowire-class name}  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 pw-class udpClass

**Note**  
When creating IP routes for a pseudowire configuration, we recommend that you build a route from the cross-connect address (LDP router-ID or loopback address) to the next hop IP address, such as `ip route 30.30.30.2 255.255.255.255 1.2.3.4`.  

**Step 16**  
udp port local local_udp_port remote remote_udp_port  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# udp port local 49150 remote 55000

**Step 17**  
end  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if-cem)# end

---

**QoS for CESoPSN over UDP and SAToP over UDP**

Cisco ASR 901 router supports IP DSCP and IP Precedence via service-policy and Type of Service (ToS) setting in pseudowire-class.
The ToS setting in pseudowire-class is optional. If a quality of service (QoS) policy with DSCP and IP Precedence value is applied on the cem circuit that has a ToS setting (via pseudowire-class), then the DSCP IP Precedence setting at the service policy is applied. Hence, the service-policy overrides the Qos configuration that is set through the pseudowire-class.

**Example**

```plaintext
Router(config)#pseudowire-class pw-udp
Router(config-pw-class)#ip tos value tos-value
Router(config)#policy-map policy-Qos
Router(config-pmap)#class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)#set ip precedence precedence-value
Router(config-pmap-c)#set ip dscp dscp-value
Router(config-pmap-c)#set qos-group qos-group-value
Router(config)#interface cem 0/0
Router(config-if-cem)#service-policy input policy-Qos
Router(config-if-cem)#xconnect 180.0.0.201 29 pw-class pw-udp
Router(config-if-cem-xconn)#udp port local 49152 remote 49152
```

The `set qos-group` command is used to set the mpls experimental bit for the vc label, if no action on egress is copied to the outer mpls label experimental bit.

For details on configuring QoS in Cisco ASR 901, see *Configuring QoS, on page 421.*

## Configuring Transportation of Service Using Ethernet over MPLS

Ethernet over MPLS PWs allow you to transport Ethernet traffic over an existing MPLS network. For an overview of Ethernet over MPLS pseudowires, see *Transportation of Service Using Ethernet over MPLS, on page 304.*

Complete the following steps to configure an Ethernet over MPLS pseudowire:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an interface to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface GigabitEthernet slot/port</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/2</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring L2VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the L2VPN pseudowire redundancy feature that provides backup service for circuit emulation (CEM) pseudowires. This feature enables the network to detect a failure, and reroute the Layer 2 (L2) service to another endpoint that can continue to provide the service. This feature also provides the ability to recover from a failure: either the failure of the remote PE router, or of the link between the PE and the CE routers.

Configure pseudowire redundancy by configuring two pseudowires for the CEM interface: a primary pseudowire and a backup (standby) pseudowire. If the primary pseudowire goes down, the router uses the backup...
pseudowire in its place. When the primary pseudowire comes back up, the backup pseudowire is brought down and the router resumes using the primary.

The following figure shows an example of pseudowire redundancy.

![Diagram showing pseudowire redundancy](image)

**Note**

You must configure the backup pseudowire to connect to a different router than the primary pseudowire.

Complete the following steps to configure pseudowire redundancy on a CEM interface.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>controller {e1</td>
<td>t1} slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# controller t1 0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>cem-group group-number {unframed</td>
<td>timeslots} timeslot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# cem-group 5 timeslots 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>framing {sf</td>
<td>esf}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# framing esf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits the controller configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# <strong>exit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>interface cem <em>slot</em>/port</td>
<td>Configures the pseudowire interface to use for the new pseudowire class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface cem 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>cem group-number</td>
<td>Configures the pseudowire interface to use for the new pseudowire class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# cem 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>xconnect peer-router-id vcid {encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Configures a pseudowire to transport TDM data from the CEM circuit across the MPLS network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pw-class pw-class-name}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# xconnect 10.10.10.11 344 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>peer-router-id</strong> is the IP address of the remote PE peer router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>vcid</strong> is a 32-bit identifier to assign to the pseudowire. The same vcid must be used for both ends of the pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>encapsulation mpls</strong> sets MPLS for tunneling mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>pw-class-name</strong> specifies a pseudowire class that includes the encapsulation mpls command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The peer-router-id and vcid combination must be unique on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>backup peer peer-router-ip-address vcid [pw-class pw-class-name]</td>
<td>Specifies a redundant peer for the pseudowire VC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-xcon)# backup peer 10.10.10.11 344 pw-class pwclass1</td>
<td>The pseudowire class name must match the name specified when you created the pseudowire class, but you can use a different pw-class in the backup peer command than the name used in the primary xconnect command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>backup delay enable-delay {disable-delay</td>
<td>• <strong>enable delay</strong>—Specifies how long (in seconds) the backup pseudowire VC should wait to take over, after the primary pseudowire VC goes down. The range is 0 to 180.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>never}</td>
<td>• <strong>disable delay</strong>—Specifies how long the primary pseudowire should wait, after it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>becomes active to take over for the backup pseudowire VC. The range is 0 to 180 seconds. If you specify the never keyword, the primary pseudowire VC never takes over for the backup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example: Pseudowire Redundancy

This example shows pseudowire redundancy configured for a CEM circuit (group). In the example, the `xconnect` command configures a primary pseudowire for CEM group 0. The backup peer command creates a redundant pseudowire for the group.

```
int cem 0/1
no ip address
cem 0
xconnect 10.10.10.1 1 encap mpls
backup peer 10.10.10.2 200
exit
```

### Pseudowire Redundancy with Uni-directional Active-Active

Pseudowire redundancy active-active feature supports replication of packets from the upstream and to send the packets to both the primary and backup pseudowires. The peer routers forward the packets received to the working and protect circuits. The BSC receives the same packets on any of the circuits and changes the Rx link, thus ensuring the packet is not dropped.

*Figure 18: Pseudowire Redundancy with Unidirectional Active-Active*

### Restrictions

- Provides support of maximum number of 8 E1 circuits with enabled MR-APS feature.
- Supports only SAToP or CESoSPN. This feature does not support UDP encapsulation like SAToUDP or CESoUDP.
Configuring Pseudowire Redundancy Active-Active at Interface

```plaintext
enable
cfg-term
ps-class mraps
cmpl
int cem 0/0

cem 0
xconnect 10.10.10.11 3 encaps mplspw-class mraps
backup peer 10.10.10.12 3 pw-class mraps
redundancy all-active replicate
exit
```

Verifying the Pseudowire Redundancy Active-Active Configuration

You can use the following commands to verify your pseudowire redundancy active-active configuration:

- `show xconnect all` - Displays the information about xconnect attachment circuits and pseudowires (PWs).

```plaintext
Router# show xconnect all
Legend: XC ST=Xconnect State S1=Segment1 State S2=Segment2 State
UP=Up DN=Down AD=Admin Down IA=Inactive
SB=Standby HS=Hot Standby RV=Recovering NH=No Hardware

XC ST Segment 1 S1 Segment 2 S2
+---------------------------------+--+---------------------------------+--
UP pri ac CE0/0:0(SATOP E1) UP mpls 10.10.10.11:3 UP
UP sec ac CE0/0:0(SATOP E1) UP mpls 10.10.10.12:3 UP
```

- `show mpls l2transport vc 3 detail` - Displays the information about Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) virtual circuits (VCs) and static pseudowires that have been enabled to route Layer 2 packets on a router.

```plaintext
Router# show mpls l2transport vc 3 detail
Local interface: CE0/0 up, line protocol up, SATOP E1 0 up
Destination address: 10.10.10.11, VC ID: 3, VC status: up
Output interface: Vl1509, imposed label stack {21 52}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: 150.9.1.2
Create time: 1d23h, last status change time: 00:04:06
Last label FSM state change time: 00:04:06
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 10.10.10.11:0 up
Targeted hello: 10.10.10.13(LDP Id) -> 10.10.10.11, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: configured and enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
LDP route watch (local/remote) : enabled
Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status sent: No fault
```
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
MPLS VC labels: local 62, remote 52
Group ID: local 35, remote 27
MTU: local 0, remote 0
Remote interface description:
Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
Dataplane:
SSM segment/switch IDs: 21016/45208 (used), PWID: 2
VC statistics:
transit packet totals: receive 41364, send 41364
transit byte totals: receive 10589184, send 10589184
transit packet drops: receive 0, seq error 0, send 0

Local interface: CE0/0 up, line protocol up, SATOP E1 0 up
Destination address: 10.10.10.12, VC ID: 3, VC status: up
Output interface: Vl1510, imposed label stack {35 18}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: 150.10.1.2
Create time: 1d21h, last status change time: 00:00:56
Last label FSM state change time: 00:00:56
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 10.10.10.12:0 up
Targeted Hello: 10.10.10.13(LDP Id) -> 10.10.10.12, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: configured and enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
LDP route watch : enabled
Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status sent: No fault
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
MPLS VC labels: local 63, remote 18
Group ID: local 35, remote 27
MTU: local 0, remote 0
Remote interface description:
Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
Dataplane:
SSM segment/switch IDs: 78374/4263 (used), PWID: 3
VC statistics:
transit packet totals: receive 0, send 41365
transit byte totals: receive 0, send 10589440
transit packet drops: receive 0, seq error 0, send 0

• `show ssm id` — Displays the Segment Switching Manager (SSM) information.
Configuring Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA

This section describes how to configure ATM/IMA pseudowire redundancy:

Note
Both the primary and backup pseudowires must be provisioned for the Hot Standby Pseudowire Support feature to work.

Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVC Mode

Complete the following steps to configure pseudowire redundancy in permanent virtual circuit (PVC) mode.
# Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVC Mode

## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface <em>interface-name</em></td>
<td>Selects the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# interface ATM0/IMA1</td>
<td>• <em>interface-name</em>— Name of the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> pvc <em>vpi</em>/vci l2transport</td>
<td>Create or assigns a name to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), to specify the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# pvc 90/90 l2transport</td>
<td>• <em>vpi</em>— ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>vci</em>— ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> encapsulation {aal0</td>
<td>aal5}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# encapsulation aa10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> xconnect <em>peer-ip-address</em> vc-id encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if-srv)# xconnect 192.168.1.12 100 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>• <em>peer-ip-address</em>— IP address of the remote provider edge (PE) peer. The remote router ID can be any IP address, as long as it is reachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>vcid</em>— 32-bit identifier of the VC between the routers at each end of the layer control channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>encapsulation</em>— Specifies the tunneling method to encapsulate the data in the pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> backup peer <em>peer-router-ip-addr</em> vc-id</td>
<td>Specifies a redundant peer for a pseudowire virtual circuit (VC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if-xconn)# backup peer 170.0.0.201 200</td>
<td>• <em>peer-router-id</em>— IP address of the remote peer router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVP Mode

Complete the following steps to configure pseudowire redundancy in permanent virtual path (PVP) mode.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface interface-name</td>
<td>Selects the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• interface-name— Name of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface ATM0/IMA1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atm pvp vpi l2transport</td>
<td>Creates a permanent virtual path (PVP) used to multiplex (or bundle) one or more virtual circuits (VCs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• vpi— ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) of the VC to multiplex on the permanent virtual path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• l2transport— Specifies that the PVP is for the Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) ATM cell relay feature or the ATM Cell Relay over L2TPv3 feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# atm pvp 90 l2transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xconnect peer-ip-address vc-id encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, and to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• peer-ip-address—IP address of the remote provider edge (PE) peer. The remote router ID can be any IP address, as long as it is reachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# xconnect 192.168.1.12 100 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in Port Mode

Complete the following steps to configure pseudowire redundancy in port mode.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interface interface-name</td>
<td>Selects the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface ATM0/IMA1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>xconnect peer-ip-address vc-id encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, and to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# xconnect 192.168.1.12 100 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The purpose of each command or action is as follows:

- **vcid**: 32-bit identifier of the VC between the routers at each end of the layer control channel. specifying the tunneling method to encapsulate the data in the pseudowire.
- **peer-router-id**: IP address of the remote peer router.
- **vcid**: 32-bit identifier of the VC between the routers at each end of the layer control channel.
- **peer-ip-address**: IP address of the remote provider edge (PE) peer. The remote router ID can be any IP address, as long as it is reachable.
Verifying Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA

To verify the configuration of Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA, use the `show` commands as shown in the following examples.

```
Router# show mpls l2transport vc 90
Local intf Local circuit Dest address VC ID Status
----------- -------------------------- --------------- ---------- ----------
AT0/IMA1 ATM VPC CELL 90 2.2.2.2 90 STANDBY
AT0/IMA1 ATM VPC CELL 90 180.0.0.201 90 UP
```

```
Router# show mpls l2transport vc detail
```

```
ASR901-PE2#sh mpls l2 vc 90 detail
Local interface: AT0/IMA1 up, line protocol up, ATM VPC CELL 90 up
   Destination address: 2.2.2.2, VC ID: 90, VC status: standby
   Output interface: Vl500, imposed label stack {22 17}
   Preferred path: not configured
   Default path: active
   Next hop: 150.1.1.201
   Create time: 5d02h, last status change time: 2d17h
   Last label FSM state change time: 5d02h
   Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 2.2.2.2:0 up
      Targeted Hello: 170.0.0.201(LDP Id) -> 2.2.2.2, LDP is UP
      Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
      Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
   Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
      LDP route watch : enabled
      Label/status state machine : established, LrdRru
      Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
      Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
      Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
      Last local AC circuit status rcvd: DOWN(standby)
      Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault
      Last local LDP TLV status sent: DOWN(standby)
      Last local LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
      Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
   MPLS VC labels: local 17, remote 17
   Link ID: local 0, remote 0
   MTU: local n/a, remote n/a
   Remote interface description:
   Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
```
TDM Local Switching

Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) Local Switching allows switching of layer 2 data between two CEM interfaces on the same router.

Effective with 15.2(2)SNH1 release, you can configure local switching on the T1 or E1 mode.

Restrictions

- Auto-provisioning is not supported.
- Out-of-band signaling is not supported.
• Redundancy is not supported.
• Interworking with other interface types other than CEM is not supported.
• The same CEM circuit cannot be used for both local switching and cross-connect.
• You cannot use CEM local switching between two CEM circuits on the same CEM interface.
• Local switching is not supported in unframed mode.
• Local switching with channelized CEM interface is not supported.
• Modifications to payload size, dejitter buffer, idle pattern, and service policy CEM interface parameters are not supported.

Configuring TDM Local Switching on a T1/E1 Mode

To configure local switching on a T1 or E1 mode, complete the following steps:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enable</em></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td><em>Enter your password if prompted.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>configure terminal</em></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>interface interface-name slot/port</em></td>
<td>Selects the CEM interface to configure the pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface cem0/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>connect connection-name interface-name slot/port</em></td>
<td>Configures a local switching connection between the first and the second CEM interfaces. The no form of this command unconfigures the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# connect myconn CEM0/0 0 CEM0/1 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verifying Local Switching

To verify local switching on a T1/E1 mode, use the show connection, show connection all, show connection id or show connection name command.

Router# show connection
ID  Name  Segment 1  Segment 2  State
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Configuration Example for Local Switching

The following is a sample configuration of local switching:

```
! controller T1 0/0
  cem-group 0 timeslots 1-24
!
controller T1 0/1
  cem-group 0 timeslots 1-24
!
interface CEM0/0
  no ip address
cem 0
!
interface CEM0/1
  no ip address
cem 0
!
connect myconn CEM0/0 0 CEM0/1 0
!```

**Configuration Examples of Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA**

This section provides sample configuration examples of Hot Standby Pseudowire Support for ATM/IMA on the Cisco ASR 901 router.
Example: Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVC Mode

The following is a sample configuration of ATM/IMA pseudowire redundancy in PVC mode.

```
! interface ATM0/IMA1
pvc 90/90 l2transport
encapsulation aal0
xconnect 192.168.1.12 100 encapsulation mpls
backup peer 170.0.0.201 200
```

Example: Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in PVP Mode

The following is a sample configuration of ATM/IMA pseudowire redundancy in PVP mode.

```
! interface ATM0/IMA1
atm pvp 90 l2transport
xconnect 192.168.1.12 100 encapsulation mpls
  backup peer 170.0.0.201 200
```

Example: Configuring ATM/IMA Pseudowire Redundancy in Port Mode

The following is a sample configuration of ATM/IMA pseudowire redundancy in port mode.

```
! interface ATM0/IMA1
xconnect 192.168.1.12 100 encapsulation mpls
  backup peer 170.0.0.201 200
```

Configuration Examples for Pseudowire

This section contains the following examples:

Example: TDM over MPLS Configuration-Example

Figure 19: TDM over MPLS Configuration, on page 332 shows a TDM over MPLS configuration. The configuration uses CESoPSN for E1.
ASR_A

! version 12.4
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
no service password-encryption
!
hostname asr_A
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
card type e1 0 0
enable password xxx
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone est -5
!
ip cef
!
controller E1 0/0
clock source internal
cem-group 0 timeslots 1-31
description E1 CESoPSN example
!
controller E1 0/1
clock source internal
cem-group 1 unframed
description E1 SATOP example
!
controller E1 0/4
clock source internal
cem-group 4 unframed
description E1 SATOP example
!
controller E1 0/5
clock source internal
cem-group 5 timeslots 1-24
description E1 CESoPSN example
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 30.30.30.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no negotiation auto
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
bridge-domain 100
!
!
interface CEM0/0
no ip address
cem 0
xconnect 30.30.30.2 300 encapsulation mpls
!
!
interface CEM0/1
no ip address
cem 1
xconnect 30.30.30.2 301 encapsulation mpls
!
Example: TDM over MPLS Configuration-Example

```plaintext
interface CEM0/4
do ip address
cem 4
xconnect 30.30.30.2 304 encapsulation mpls
!
interface CEM0/5
no ip address
cem 5
xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 encapsulation mpls
!
interface Vlan100
ip address 50.50.50.1 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
  router ospf 1
  network 50.50.50.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 30.30.30.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
line con 0
password xxx
login
line aux 0
password xxx
login
no exec
line vty 0 4
password xxx
login
!
network-clock input-source 1 external 0/0/0 e1 crc4
end

ASR_B

!
version 12.4
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
no service password-encryption
!
hostname asr_B
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
card type e1 0 0
enable password xxx
!
no aaa new-model
clock timezone est -5
!
ip cef
!
controller E1 0/0
clock source internal
cem-group 0 timeslots 1-31
description E1 CESoPSN example
!
controller E1 0/1
```
clock source internal
cem-group 1 unframed
description E1 SATOP example
!
controller E1 0/4
clock source internal
cem-group 4 unframed
description T1 SATOP example
!
controller E1 0/5
clock source internal
cem-group 5 timeslots 1-24
description T1 CESoPSN example
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 30.30.30.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no negotiation auto
service instance 2 ethernet
capsulation untagged
bridge-domain 100
!
!
interface CEM0/0
no ip address
cem 0
xconnect 30.30.30.1 300 encapsulation mpls
!
!
interface CEM0/1
no ip address
cem 1
xconnect 30.30.30.1 301 encapsulation mpls
!
!
interface CEM0/4
no ip address
cem 4
xconnect 30.30.30.1 304 encapsulation mpls
!
!
interface CEM0/5
no ip address
cem 5
xconnect 30.30.30.1 305 encapsulation mpls
!
!
interface Vlan100
ip address 50.50.50.2 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
!
router ospf 1
network 50.50.50.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 30.30.30.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
line con 0
password xxx
login
line aux 0
password xxx
Example: CESoPSN with UDP

The following configuration uses CESoSPN with UDP encapsulation.

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

Example: Ethernet over MPLS

The following configuration example shows an Ethernet pseudowire (aka EoMPLS) configuration.
ip address 10.104.99.74 255.255.255.0
full-duplex
!
interface Vlan1
!
interface Vlan150
ip address 150.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
!
router ospf 7
  network 99.99.99.99 0.0.0.0 area 0
  network 150.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
no ip http server
ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 10.104.99.1
!
logging esm config
!
mls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
!
!end
Example: Ethernet over MPLS
Configuring Clocking

This chapter provides information about configuring clocking on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

- Configuring Clocking, on page 339
- Restrictions, on page 339
- Configuring Network Clock for Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 340
- Configuring PTP for the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 354

Restrictions

- External interfaces like Building Integrated Timing Supply (BITS) and 1 Pulse Per Second (1PPS) have only one port. These interfaces can be used as either an input interface or output interface at a given time.
- The line to external option is not supported for external Synchronization Supply Unit (SSU).
- Time-of-Day (ToD) is not integrated to the router system time. ToD input or output reflects only the PTP time, not the router system time.
- Revertive and non-revertive modes work correctly only with two clock sources.
- BITS cable length option is supported via platform timing bits line-build-out command.
- There is no automatic recovery from out-of-resource (OOR) alarms. OOR alarms must be manually cleared using clear platform timing oor-alarms command.
- If copper Gigabit Ethernet port is selected as the input clock source, the link must be configured as a IEEE 802.3 link-slave, using synce state slave command.
- BITS reports loss of signal (LOS) only for Alarm Indication Signal (AIS), LOS, and loss of frame (LOF) alarms.
- The clock source line command does not support loop timing in T1/E1 controllers. However, the clock can be recovered from T1/E1 lines and used to synchronize the system clock using the network-clock input-source priority controller E1/T1 0/x command.
- Adaptive clocking is not supported in Cisco ASR 901 router.
- The show network-clocks command is not supported in Cisco ASR 901 Router.
- Do not use `network-clock synchronization` command while configuring 2dmm, as it is not supported. If you proceed with the unsupported configuration, it will show junk values.

Configuring Network Clock for Cisco ASR 901 Router

Cisco ASR 901 router supports time, phase and frequency awareness through ethernet networks; it also enables clock selection and translation between the various clock frequencies.

If Cisco ASR 901 interoperates with devices that do not support synchronization, synchronization features can be disabled or partially enabled to maintain backward compatibility.

The network clock can be configured in global configuration mode and interface configuration mode:

Configuring Network Clock in Global Configuration Mode

Complete the following steps to configure the network clock in global configuration mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><code>network-clock synchronization automatic</code></td>
<td>Enables G.781-based automatic clock selection process. G.781 is the ITU-T Recommendation that specifies the synchronization layer functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# network-clock synchronization automatic</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>`network-clock eec {1</td>
<td>2 }`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# network-clock eec 1</code></td>
<td>- For option 1, the default value is EEC-Option 1 (2048).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Example:</code></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# network-clock eec 1</code></td>
<td>- For option 2, the default value is EEC-Option 2 (1544).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>`network-clock synchronization ssm option {1</td>
<td>2 {GEN1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

- Option 1: refers to synchronization networks designed for Europe (E1 framings are compatible with this option).
- Option 2: refers to synchronization networks designed for the US (T1 framings are compatible with this option).

**Note**: Network-clock configurations that are not common between options need to be configured again.

### Step 6

**network-clock hold-off** \(\{0 \mid 50-10000\}\)
**global**

**Example:**

Router(config)# network-clock hold-off 75 global

**Purpose**

Configures general hold-off timer in milliseconds. The default value is 300 milliseconds.

**Note**

Displays a warning message for values below 300 ms and above 1800 ms.

### Step 7

**network-clock external** \(slot/card/port\)
**hold-off** \(\{0 \mid 50-10000\}\)

**Example:**

Router(config)# network-clock external 3/1/1 hold-off 300

**Purpose**

Overrides hold-off timer value for external interface.

**Note**

Displays a warning message for values above 1800 ms, as waiting longer causes the clock to go into the holdover mode.

### Step 8

**network-clock wait-to-restore** \(0-86400\)
**global**

**Example:**

Router(config)# network-clock external wait-to-restore 1000 global

**Purpose**

Sets the value for the wait-to-restore timer globally.

The wait to restore time is configurable in the range of 0 to 86400 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds.

**Caution**

Ensure that you set the wait-to-restore values above 50 seconds to avoid a timing flap.

### Step 9

**network-clock input-source** \(\text{priority}\) \{\text{interface} interface-name slot/port | \text{top slot/port} | \text{external slot/card/port} [t1{s|f} efs d4] | e1 [crc4 fas cas[crc4] | 2048k | 10m]\}

**Example:**

Router(config)# network-clock input-source 1 interface top 0/12

**Purpose**

Configures a clock source line interface, an external timing input interface, GPS interface, or a packet-based timing recovered clock as the input clock for the system and defines its priority. Priority is a number between 1 and 250.

This command also configures the type of signal for an external timing input interface. These signals are:
## Configuring Clocking

### Configuring Network Clock in Global Configuration Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:** | • T1 with Standard Frame format or Extended Standard Frame format.  
• E1 with or without CRC4  
• 2 MHz signal  
• Default for Europe or Option I is e1 crc4 if the signal type is not specified.  
• Default for North America or Option II is t1 esf if signal type is not specified.  
**Note** | The no version of the command reverses the command configuration, implying that the priority has changed to undefined and the state machine is informed. |
# Configuring Network Clock in Interface Configuration Mode

Complete the following steps to configure the network clock in interface configuration mode:

## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | `enable` | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  * Enter your password if prompted.  
  **Example:**  
  `Router> enable` |
| Step 2 | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode.  
  **Example:**  
  `Router# configure terminal` |
| Step 3 | `interface` | Enters interface configuration mode.  
  **Example:**  
  `Router(config)# interface` |
| Step 4 | `synchronous mode` | Configures the ethernet interface to synchronous mode.  
  **Note**  
  This command is applicable to Synchronous Ethernet capable interfaces. The default value is asynchronous mode.  
  **Example:**  
  `Router(config-if)# synchronous mode` |
| Step 5 | `network-clock hold-off {0 | 50-10000}` | Configures hold-off timer for interface. The default value is 300 milliseconds.  
  **Note**  
  Displays a warning for values below 300 ms and above 1800 ms.  
  **Example:**  
  `Router(config-if)# network-clock hold-off 1000` |
| Step 6 | `network-clock wait-to-restore 0-86400` | Configures the wait-to-restore timer on the SyncE interface.  
  **Caution**  
  Ensure that you set the wait-to-restore values above 50 seconds to avoid timing flap.  
  **Example:**  
  `Router(config-if)# network-clock wait-to-restore 1000` |

## Understanding SSM and ESMC

Network Clocking uses these mechanisms to exchange the quality level of the clock between the network elements:
Synchronization Status Message

Network elements use Synchronization Status Messages (SSM) to inform the neighboring elements about the Quality Level (QL) of the clock. The non-ethernet interfaces such as optical interfaces and SONET/T1/E1 SPA framers use SSM. The key benefits of the SSM functionality are:

- Prevents timing loops.
- Provides fast recovery when a part of the network fails.
- Ensures that a node derives timing from the most reliable clock source.

Ethernet Synchronization Messaging Channel

In order to maintain a logical communication channel in synchronous network connections, ethernet relies on a channel called Ethernet Synchronization Messaging Channel (ESMC) based on IEEE 802.3 Organization Specific Slow Protocol standards. ESMC relays the SSM code that represents the quality level of the Ethernet Equipment Clock (EEC) in a physical layer.

The ESMC packets are received only for those ports configured as clock sources and transmitted on all the SyncE interfaces in the system. The received packets are processed by the clock selection algorithm and are used to select the best clock. The Tx frame is generated based on the QL value of the selected clock source and sent to all the enabled SyncE ports.

Clock Selection Algorithm

Clock selection algorithm selects the best available synchronization source from the nominated sources. The clock selection algorithm has a non-revertive behavior among clock sources with same QL value and always selects the signal with the best QL value. For clock option 1, the default is revertive and for clock option 2, the default is non-revertive.

The clock selection process works in the QL enabled and QL disabled modes. When multiple selection processes are present in a network element, all processes work in the same mode.

QL-enabled mode

In the QL-enabled mode, the following parameters contribute to the selection process:

- Quality level
- Signal fail via QL-FAILED
- Priority
- External commands.

If no external commands are active, the algorithm selects the reference (for clock selection) with the highest quality level that does not experience a signal fail condition.

If multiple inputs have the same highest quality level, the input with the highest priority is selected.

For multiple inputs having the same highest priority and quality level, the existing reference is maintained (if it belongs to this group), otherwise an arbitrary reference from this group is selected.

QL-disabled mode

In the QL-disabled mode, the following parameters contribute to the selection process:

- Signal failure
- Priority
**External commands**

If no external commands are active, the algorithm selects the reference (for clock selection) with the highest priority that does not experience a signal fail condition.

For multiple inputs having the same highest priority, the existing reference is maintained (if it belongs to this group), otherwise an arbitrary reference from this group is selected.

**ESMC behavior for Port Channels**

ESMC is an Organization Specific Slow Protocol (OSSP) like LACP of port channel, sharing the same slow protocol type, indicating it is in the same sub-layer as LACP. Hence, ESMC works on the link layer on individual physical interfaces without any knowledge of the port channel. This is achieved by setting the egress VLAN as the default VLAN (VLAN 1) and the interface as a physical interface while sending out the packets from the CPU. So none of the service instance, port channel, or VLAN rules apply to the packet passing through the switch ASIC.

**ESMC behavior for STP Blocked Ports**

ESMC works just above the MAC layer (below spanning tree protocol), and ignores spanning tree Port status. So, ESMC is exchanged even when the port is in the blocked state (but not disabled state). This is achieved by setting the egress VLAN as the default VLAN (VLAN 1) and the interface as a physical interface while sending out packets from the CPU. So none of the service instance, port channel, or VLAN port state, or rules apply to the packet passing through the switch ASIC.

**Configuring ESMC in Global Configuration Mode**

Complete the following steps to configure ESMC in global configuration mode:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>network-clock synchronization mode ql-enabled</td>
<td>Configures the automatic selection process QL-enabled mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# network-clock synchronization mode ql-enabled</td>
<td>• QL is disabled by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• ql-enabled mode can be used only when the synchronization interface is capable to send SSM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>esmc process</td>
<td>Enables the ESMC process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring ESMC in Interface Configuration Mode

Complete the following steps to configure ESMC in interface configuration mode:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface</td>
<td>Enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> esmc mode {tx</td>
<td>rx}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> network-clock source quality-level value {tx</td>
<td>rx}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Command or Action: ESMC process

Example:

```plaintext
Router(config)# esmc process
```

**Purpose:** ESMC can be enabled globally or at the sync-E interface level.

**Note:**

Forces the QL value for line or external timing output.

```plaintext
Step 5 network-clock quality-level \{tx | rx\} value \{interface interface-name slot/sub-slot/port | external slot/sub-slot/port | gps slot/sub-slot | controller slot/sub-slot/port\}
```

Example:

```plaintext
Router(config)# network-clock quality-level tx ql-pRC external 0/0/0 e1 crc4
```

---

### Network Clock Quality Level

**Command or Action:**

Example:

```plaintext
Router(config)# network-clock source quality-level \{tx | rx\}
```

**Example:**

```plaintext
Router(config)# network-clock source quality-level tx ql-pRC external 0/0/0 e1 crc4
```

- If Option 1 is configured, the available values are QL-PRC, QL-SSU-A, QL-SSU-B, QL-SEC, and QL-DNU.
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| quality-level <value> tx | • If Option 2 is configured with GEN 2, the available values are QL-PRS, QL-STU, QL-ST2, QL-TNC, QL-ST3, QL-SMC, QL-ST4, and QL-DUS.  
• If Option 2 is configured with GEN 1, the available values are QL-PRS, QL-STU, QL-ST2, QL-SMC, QL-ST4, and QL-DUS. |

### Step 6

**esmc mode ql-disabled**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# esmc mode ql-disabled
```

Enables the QL-disabled mode.

---

### What to do next

By disabling Rx on an interface, any ESMC packet received on the interface shall be discarded. By disabling Tx on an interface, ESMC packets will not be sent on the interface; any pending Switching Message Delay timers (TSM) are also stopped.

### Verifying ESMC Configuration

Use the following commands to verify ESMC configuration:

- `show esmc`
- `show network-clock synchronization`

```
Router# show esmc interface gigabitEthernet ?
<0-1> GigabitEthernet interface number

Router# show esmc interface gigabitEthernet 0/10
Interface: GigabitEthernet0/10
Administrative configurations:
  Mode: Synchronous
  ESMC TX: Enable
  ESMC RX: Enable
  QL TX: -
  QL RX: -
Operational status:
  Port status: UP
  QL Receive: QL-SEC
  QL Transmit: QL-DNU
  QL rx overridden: -
  ESMC Information rate: 1 packet/second
  ESMC Expiry: 5 second
```

```
Router# show network-clocks synchronization
```

Symbols:

```
En - Enable, Dis - Disable, Adis - Admin Disable
NA - Not Applicable
* - Synchronization source selected
# - Synchronization source force selected
& - Synchronization source manually switched
```

Automatic selection process : Enable
Equipment Clock : 2048 (EEC-Option1)
Managing Synchronization

You can manage the synchronization using the following management commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>network-clock switch force {interface interface_name slot/port</td>
<td>external slot/card/port}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# network-clock switch force interface GigabitEthernet 0/1 t1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-clock switch manual {interface interface_name slot/port</td>
<td>external slot/card/port}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# network-clock switch manual interface GigabitEthernet 0/1 t1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-clock clear switch {t0</td>
<td>external slot/card/port {10m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# network-clock clear switch t0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synchronization Example

Configuration for QL-disabled mode clock selection

```
network-clock synchronization automatic
network-clock input-source 1 interface ToP0/12
network-clock input-source 2 External 0/0/0 10m
network-clock input-source 20 interface GigabitEthernet0/1
network-clock input-source 21 interface GigabitEthernet0/4
network-clock output-source system 1 External 0/0/0 e1 crc4
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
    synchronous mode
    synce state slave
```
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  negotiation auto
  synchronous mode
  synce state slave
end

GPS Configuration

10MHz signal
network-clock input-source 1 External 0/0/0 10m
2M signal
network-clock input-source 1 External 0/0/0 2048K

Configuring Synchronous Ethernet for Copper Ports

You can configure synchronization on the copper ports using the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# synce state slave</td>
<td>Configures synchronous ethernet copper port as slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# synce state master</td>
<td>Configures synchronous ethernet copper port as master.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

Synchronization on the ethernet copper port is not supported for 10 Mbps speed.

Verifying the Synchronous Ethernet configuration

Use the show network-clock synchronization command to display the sample output.

Router# show network-clocks synchronization

Symbols:    En - Enable, Dis - Disable, Adis - Admin Disable
            NA - Not Applicable
            * - Synchronization source selected
            # - Synchronization source force selected
            & - Synchronization source manually switched

Automatic selection process : Enable
Equipment Clock : 2048 (EEC-Option1)
Clock Mode : QL-Disable
ESMC : Disabled
SSM Option : 1
T0 : GigabitEthernet0/4
Hold-off (global) : 300 ms
Wait-to-restore (global) : 300 sec
Tsm Delay : 180 ms
Revertive : No
Nomimated Interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>SigType</th>
<th>Mode/QL</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>QL IN</th>
<th>ESMC Tx</th>
<th>ESMC Rx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA/Dis</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>QL-SEC</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To0/12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA/En</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>QL-FAILED</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External 0/0/0</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>NA/Dis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>QL-FAILED</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Sync/En</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>QL-FAILED</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the `show network-clocks synchronization detail` command to display all details of network-clock synchronization parameters at the global and interface levels.

```
Router# show network-clocks synchronization detail
Symbols:   En - Enable, Dis - Disable, Adis - Admin Disable
           NA - Not Applicable
           * - Synchronization source selected
           # - Synchronization source force selected
           & - Synchronization source manually switched

Automatic selection process : Enable
Equipment Clock : 2048 (ECC-Option1)
Clock Mode : QL-Disable
ESMC : Disabled
SSM Option : 1
T0 : External 0/0/0 10m
Hold-off (global) : 300 ms
Wait-to-restore (global) : 0 sec
Tsm Delay : 180 ms
Revertive : Yes
Force Switch: FALSE
Manual Switch: FALSE
Number of synchronization sources: 3
sm(netsync NETCLK_QL_DISABLE), running yes, state 2A
Last transition recorded: (begin)-> 2A (sf_change)-> 2A

Nominated Interfaces

Interface | SigType | Mode/ql | Prio | QL_IN | ESMC Tx | ESMC Rx
----------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------
Internal  | NA      | NA/Dis  | 251  | QL-SEC| NA      | NA      |
To0/12    | NA      | NA/En   | 3    | QL-SEC| NA      | NA      |
*External 0/0/0 | 10M  | NA/Dis  | 1    | QL-SEC| NA      | NA      |
Gi0/11    | NA      | Sync/En | 2    | QL-DNU| -       | -       |

T4 Out

External Interface | SigType | Input | Prio | Squelch | AIS
External 0/0/0     | E1 CRC4 | Internal | 1 | FALSE | FALSE

Interface:
---------------------------------------------
Local Interface: Internal
Signal Type: NA
Mode: NA(QL-disabled)
SSM Tx: DISABLED
SSM Rx: DISABLED
Priority: 251
QL Receive: QL-SEC
QL Receive Configured: -
QL Receive Overried: -
QL Transmit: -
QL Transmit Configured: -
Hold-off: 0
Wait-to-restore: 0
Lock Out: FALSE
Signal Fail: FALSE
Alarms: FALSE
Slot Disabled: FALSE
SNMP input source index: 1
SNMP parent list index: 0
Local Interface: To0/12
Signal Type: NA
Mode: NA(QL-disabled)
SSM Tx: DISABLED
SSM Rx: ENABLED
```
Configuring Clocking

Verifying the Synchronous Ethernet configuration

Priority: 3
QL Receive: QL-SEC
QL Receive Configured: -
QL Receive Overrided: -
QL Transmit: -
QL Transmit Configured: -
Hold-off: 300
Wait-to-restore: 0
Lock Out: FALSE
Signal Fail: FALSE
Alarms: FALSE
Slot Disabled: FALSE
SNMP input source index: 2
SNMP parent list index: 0
Local Interface: External 0/0/0
Signal Type: 10M
Mode: NA(Ql-disabled)
SSM Tx: DISABLED
SSM Rx: DISABLED
Priority: 1
QL Receive: QL-SEC
QL Receive Configured: -
QL Receive Overrided: -
QL Transmit: -
QL Transmit Configured: -
Hold-off: 300
Wait-to-restore: 0
Lock Out: FALSE
Signal Fail: FALSE
Alarms: FALSE
Active Alarms: None
Slot Disabled: FALSE
SNMP input source index: 3
SNMP parent list index: 0
Local Interface: Gi0/11
Signal Type: NA
Mode: Synchronous(Ql-disabled)
ESMC Tx: ENABLED
ESMC Rx: ENABLED
Priority: 2
QL Receive: QL-DNU
QL Receive Configured: -
QL Receive Overrided: -
QL Transmit: -
QL Transmit Configured: -
Hold-off: 300
Wait-to-restore: 0
Lock Out: FALSE
Signal Fail: FALSE
Alarms: FALSE None
Slot Disabled: FALSE
SNMP input source index: 4
SNMP parent list index: 0
External 0/0/0 e1 crc4's Input:
Local Interface: Internal
Signal Type: NA
Mode: NA(Ql-disabled)
SSM Tx: DISABLED
SSM Rx: DISABLED
Priority: 1
QL Receive: QL-SEC
QL Receive Configured: -
QL Receive Overrided: -
QL Transmit: -
QL Transmit Configured: -
Hold-off: 300
Wait-to-restore: 0
Lock Out: FALSE
Signal Fail: FALSE
Alarms: FALSE
Slot Disabled: FALSE
SNMP input source index: 1
SNMP parent list index: 1

Troubleshooting Tips

Note

Before you troubleshoot, ensure that all the network clock synchronization configurations are complete.

The following table provides the troubleshooting scenarios encountered while configuring the synchronous ethernet.
Table 22: Troubleshooting Scenarios for Synchronous Ethernet Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clock selection</td>
<td>• Verify that there are no alarms on the interfaces. Use the show network-clock synchronization detail RP command to confirm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use the <code>show network-clock synchronization</code> command to confirm if the system is in revertive mode or non-revertive mode and verify the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>non-revertive configurations as shown in the following example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Router# show network-clocks synchronization</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Symbols: En = Enable, Dis = Disable, Adis = Admin Disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NA = Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* = Synchronization source selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># = Synchronization source force selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; = Synchronization source manually switched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Automatic selection process : Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment Clock : 2048 (EEC-Option1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clock Mode : QL-Disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESMC : Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSM Option : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T0 : GigabitEthernet0/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hold-off (global) : 300 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wait-to-restore (global) : 300 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tam Delay : 180 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revertive : Yes&lt;&lt;&lt;If it is non revertive then it will show NO here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The above example does not show the complete command output. For complete command output, see the example in Verifying the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synchronous Ethernet configuration, on page 349.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reproduce the current issue and collect the logs using the <code>debug network-clock errors</code>, <code>debug network-clock event</code>, and <code>debug network-clock sm RP</code> commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> We suggest you do not use these <code>debug</code> commands without TAC supervision. Contact Cisco technical support if the issue persists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect quality level (QL) values when you use the <code>show network-clock synchronization detail</code> command.</td>
<td>Use the `network clock synchronization SSM[ option 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use the `show run interface [ option 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error message %NETCLK-6-SRC_UPD: Synchronization source 10m 0/0/0 status (Critical Alarms(OOR)) is posted to all selection process is displayed.</td>
<td>Interfaces with alarms or OOR cannot be the part of selection process even if it has higher quality level or priority. OOR should be cleared manually. OOR can be cleared by <code>clear platform timing oor-alarms</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Troubleshooting ESMC Configuration

Use the following debug commands to troubleshoot the PTP configuration on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>debug esmc error</td>
<td>Verify whether the ESMC packets are transmitted and received with proper quality-level values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug esmc event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug esmc packet [interface interface-name&gt;]]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug esmc packet rx [interface interface-name]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug esmc packet tx [interface interface-name]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We suggest you do not use these debug commands without TAC supervision.

Configuring PTP for the Cisco ASR 901 Router

Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (3) S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports PTP over Ethernet.

Before configuring PTP, you should set the system time to the current time. See Setting System Time to Current Time, on page 358 section for configuration details.

This section contains the following topics:

- Restrictions, on page 355
- Setting System Time to Current Time, on page 358
- Configuring PTP Ordinary Clock, on page 358
- Configuring PTP in Unicast Mode, on page 363
- Configuring PTP in Unicast Negotiation Mode, on page 364
- PTP Boundary Clock, on page 366
- Verifying PTP modes, on page 370
- Verifying PTP Configuration on the 1588V2 Slave in Unicast Mode, on page 373
- Verifying PTP Configuration on the 1588V2 Master in Unicast Mode, on page 378
- PTP Hybrid Clock, on page 382
- SSM and PTP Interaction, on page 389
- ClockClass Mapping, on page 389
- PTP Redundancy, on page 389
- Configuring ToD on 1588V2 Slave, on page 398
- Troubleshooting Tips, on page 403
Restrictions

- In IP mode only unicast static and unicast negotiation modes are supported. Multicast mode is not supported.
- PTP over Ethernet is supported only in multicast mode.
- PTP over Ethernet is not supported in telecom profiles.
- PTP slave supports both single and two-step modes. PTP master supports only two-step mode.
- VLAN 4093 and 4094 are used for internal PTP communication; do not use VLAN 4093 and 4094 in your network.
- VLAN 4094 is used for internal PTP communication; do not use VLAN 4094 in your network.

Note Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (3) S, VLAN 4093 is not reserved for internal communication. However, every clock-port created picks a VLAN from the free pool list and reserves it internally for PTP usage only.

- Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.5 (2)S, SVI interface is supported. With this, you can use SVI or Loopback interface in Cisco ASR 901 router instead of ToP interface for configuring 1588 interface/IP address.
- The **1pps output** command is not supported on master ordinary clock.
- Sync and Delay request rates should be above 32 pps. The optimum value is 64 pps.
- Clock-ports start as master even when they are configured as slave-only. The initial or reset state of the clock is master. Therefore, the master clock must have higher priority (priority1, priority2) for the slave to accept the master.
- IEEEv2BMCA is supported only in unicast negotiation mode.
- IEEEv2BMCA is not supported in multicast and unicast modes.
- You should use **no transport ipv4 unicast** command to remove an existing transport configuration before changing the transport configuration from Loopback to VLAN and vice versa.
- You should use **no transport ipv4 unicast** command when there is change in the IP address of the interface on which PTP Master is configured.
- Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (3) S, VLAN id is reserved for each of the clock-port being configured. Therefore, depending on number of clock-ports, maximum of 20 VLANs can get reserved for internal purpose on Boundary Clock. For finding an internal VLAN for clock-port over PTP configuration, a free VLAN id is searched from 4093 in decreasing order. The free VLAN id remains reserved as long as the corresponding clocking-port is configured and this VLAN id cannot be used for any other purpose.

Note You should not use VLAN 4094 on your network as Vlan 4094 is reserved internally to process PTP management packets.
- The **1pps port** is enabled by default to receive output signal.
Precision Time Protocol

The Cisco ASR 901 Router supports the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) as defined by the IEEE 1588-2008 standard. PTP provides accurate time synchronization over packet-switched networks.

The following table provides the description of the nodes within a PTP network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandmaster</td>
<td>A network device physically attached to the primary time source. All clocks are synchronized to the grandmaster clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Clock</td>
<td>An ordinary clock is a 1588 clock with a single PTP port that can operate in one of the following modes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Master mode—Distributes timing information over the network to one or more slave clocks, thus allowing the slave to synchronize its clock to the master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Slave mode—Synchronizes its clock to a master clock. You can enable the slave mode on up to two interfaces simultaneously in order to connect to two different master clocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Clock</td>
<td>The device participates in selecting the best master clock and can act as the master clock if no better clocks are detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary clock starts its own PTP session with a number of downstream slaves. The boundary clock mitigates the number of network hops and results in packet delay variations in the packet network between the Grand Master and Slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent Clock</td>
<td>A transparent clock is a device or a switch that calculates the time it requires to forward traffic and updates the PTP time correction field to account for the delay, making the device transparent in terms of time calculations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IEEEV2 Best Master Clock Algorithm Overview

1588-2008 is an IEEE standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems. Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports IEEEV2 Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA).

Information About Best Master Clock Algorithm

BMCA is used to select the master clock on each link, and ultimately, select the grandmaster clock for the entire Precision Time Protocol (PTP) domain. BCMA runs locally on each port of the ordinary and boundary
clocks, and selects the best clock on the link by comparing the local data sets with the received data from the announce messages. BMCA also runs the state decision algorithm to determine the PTP port states.

The best master clock is selected based on the following parameters:

- **Priority1**—User-configurable value ranging from 0 to 255; lower value takes precedence
- **ClockClass**—Defines the traceability of time or frequency from the grandmaster clock
- **ClockAccuracy**—Defines the accuracy of a clock; lower value takes precedence
- **OffsetScaledLogVariance**—Defines the stability of a clock
- **Priority2**—User-configurable value ranging from 0 to 255; lower value takes precedence
- **ClockIdentity**—8-byte number, typically in IEEE-EUI64 format, to uniquely identify a clock

By changing the user-configurable values, network administrators can influence the way the grandmaster clock is selected. BMCA provides the mechanism that allows all PTP clocks to dynamically select the best master clock (grandmaster) in an administration-free, fault-tolerant way, especially when the grandmaster clocks changes.

The following figure shows a sample IEEEV2 BMCA topology.

*Figure 20: Sample IEEEV2 BMCA Topology*

The Cisco ASR 901 Router supports IEEEv2 BMCA in the following scenarios:

- IEEEv2BMCA with Slave Ordinary Clock
- IEEEv2BMCA with Hybrid Ordinary Clock
- IEEEv2BMCA with Boundary Clock
- IEEEv2BMCA with Hybrid Boundary clock

For more information on configuring the BMCA in ordinary and boundary clocks, see Configuring PTP Ordinary Clock, on page 358 and PTP Boundary Clock, on page 366.
Setting System Time to Current Time

To set the system time to the current time before configuring PTP, complete the steps given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router# calendar set hh:mm:ss day month year</td>
<td>Sets the hardware clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# calendar set 09:00:00 6 Feb 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# clock read-calendar</td>
<td>Synchronizes the system clock with the calendar time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show clock</td>
<td>Verifies the clock setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring PTP Ordinary Clock

The following sections describe how to configure a PTP ordinary clock.

Configuring Master Ordinary Clock

Complete the following steps to configure the a master ordinary clock:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ptp clock ordinary domain domain</td>
<td>Configures the PTP clock as an ordinary clock and enters clock configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• domain—The PTP clocking domain number. The range is from 0 to 127.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>priority1 priority-value</td>
<td>(Optional) Sets the preference level for a clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• priority-value—The range is from 0 to 255. The default is 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-ptp-clk)# priority1 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 5** priority2 priority-value | (Optional) Sets a secondary preference level for a clock. The priority2 value is considered only when the router is unable to use priority1 and other clock attributes to select a clock.  
• priority-value—The range is from 0 to 255. The default is 128. |
| **Example:** Router(config-ptp-clk)# priority2 8 |
| **Step 6** clock-port port-name master | Sets the clock port to PTP master and enters clock port configuration mode. In master mode, the port exchanges timing packets with PTP slave devices. |
| **Example:** Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port Master master |
| **Step 7** Do one of the following:  
• transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number  
• transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain bridge-id | Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.  
• interface-type—The type of the interface.  
• interface-number—The number of the interface.  
Configures a bridge domain.  
• bridge-id—Identifier for the bridge domain instance. The range is from 1 to 4094.  

**Note** Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S onwards, VLAN interface (with DHCP assigned IP or static IP) is supported. The option of using dynamic IP for PTP over VLAN is generally meant for a Slave interface. Though the implementation supports dynamic IP assignment on the PTP master, you must configure the dynamically assigned IP in “clock source” command on the PTP Slave. |
| **Example:** Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0 |
| **Step 8** clock-destination clock-ip-address | Specifies the IP address of a clock destination when the router is in PTP master mode. |
| **Example:** Router(config-ptp-port)# clock-destination 8.8.8.1 |
| **Step 9** sync interval interval | (Optional) Specifies the interval used to send PTP synchronization messages. The intervals are set using log base 2 values. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the following values: |
| **Example:** Router(config-ptp-port)# sync interval -5 |
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • -5 — 1 packet every 1/32 seconds, or 32 packets per second.  
• -6 — 1 packet every 1/64 seconds, or 64 packets per second.  
The default is -6. |

### Step 10

**announce interval interval**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-ptp-port)# announce interval 2
```

(Optional) Specifies the interval for PTP announce messages. The intervals are set using log base 2 values, as follows:

• 4 — 1 packet every 16 seconds.  
• 3 — 1 packet every 8 seconds.  
• 2 — 1 packet every 4 seconds.  
• 1 — 1 packet every 2 seconds.  
• 0 — 1 packet every second (default).

### Step 11

**end**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-ptp-port)# end
```

Exits clock port configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

---

### Configuring Slave Ordinary Clock

Complete the following steps to configure a slave ordinary clock:

**Note**

PTP redundancy is an implementation on different clock nodes by which the PTP slave clock node interacts with multiple master ports such as grand master, boundary clock nodes, and so on. A new servo mode is defined under PTP to support high PDV scenarios (when the PDVs exceed G.8261 standard profiles). You should use the servo mode high-jitter command to enable this mode on the PTP slave. In servo mode, convergence time would be longer than usual, as this mode is meant only for frequency synchronization.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**  
enable  
**Example:**  
```
Router> enable
```
| Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2**  
configure terminal  
**Example:**  
```
Router# configure terminal
```
<p>| Enters global configuration mode. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><code>ptp clock ordinary domain domain</code></td>
<td>Configures the PTP clock as an ordinary clock and enters clock configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><code>clock-port port-name slave</code></td>
<td>Sets the clock port to PTP slave mode and enters clock port configuration mode. In slave mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP master clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port Slave slave</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>• <code>transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number</code> or • <code>transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain bridge-id</code></td>
<td>Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><code>clock source source-address priority</code></td>
<td>Specifies the address of a PTP master clock. You can specify a priority value as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 5.5.5.5</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><code>clock source source-address</code></td>
<td>Specifies the address of a PTP master clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 8.8.8.1</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the number of PTP announcement intervals before the session times out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>announce timeout value</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Configures the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay request messages. The intervals are set using log base 2 values, as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# announce timeout 8</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delay-req interval interval</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# delay-req interval 1</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sync interval interval</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the interval used to send PTP synchronization messages. The intervals are set using log base 2 values. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the following values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# sync interval -5</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Configuring PTP in Unicast Mode**

In unicast mode, the slave port and the master port need to know each other’s IP address. Unicast mode has one to one mapping between the slave and the master. One master can have just one slave and vice-versa. Unicast mode is not a good option for scalability.

The command used for configuring Cisco ASR 901 on unicast mode is **clock-port**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port | Configures Cisco ASR 901 on unicast mode. The following options can be configured with this command:  
  - Port Name  
  - Port Role |

Before configuring Cisco ASR 901 on different modes, you need to configure the loopback address. The following example shows the configuration of loopback address:

```
Router(config)#int loopback
Router(config-if)#ip address 8.8.8.2 255.255.255.255
Router(config-if)#
no sh
Router#sh run int loopback
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 72 bytes
!
interface loopback
  ip address 8.8.8.2 255.255.255.255
end
!
```

**Note**

This loopback address cannot be used for any protocol other than PTP. If a VLAN interface is used instead of loopback, the Vlan IP can be used by other protocols. It does not become dedicated to PTP.

```
Router(config)#int loopback
Router(config-if)#ip address 8.8.8.2 255.255.255.255
Router(config-if)#
no sh
Router#sh run int loopback
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 72 bytes
!
interface loopback
  ip address 8.8.8.2 255.255.255.255
end
!
```

**Note**

Ensure that this loopback interface is reachable (using ICMP ping) from remote locations, before assigning the interface to PTP. Once the interface is assigned to PTP, it does not respond to ICMP pings. However, If PTP is configured over VLAN, the interface responds to ICMP ping even after it is assigned to PTP.

The following example shows the configuration of Cisco ASR 901 on the unicast mode:
Configuring PTP in Unicast Negotiation Mode

In unicast negotiation mode, master port does not know the slave port at the outset. Slave port sends negotiation TLV when active and master port figures out that there is some slave port for synchronization. Unicast negotiation mode is a good option for scalability as one master has multiple slaves.

The command used for configuring Cisco ASR 901 router on unicast negotiation mode is `clock-port`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port</td>
<td>Configures Cisco ASR 901 router on unicast negotiation mode. The following options can be configured with this command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Port Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Port Role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows the configuration of Cisco ASR 901 router on the unicast negotiation mode:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0
Router(config-ptp-clk) clock-port SLAVE slave
Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 23 negotiation
Router(config-ptp-port)# clock-source 8.8.8.1

Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0
Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port MASTER Master
Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 23 negotiation
Router(config-ptp-port)# sync interval <>
Router (config-ptp-port)# announce interval <>
```

Configuring PTP in Multicast Mode

PTP over Ethernet uses multicast MAC addresses for communication of PTP messages between the slave clock and the master clock. The master sends the announce, synchronization, and delay-response packets using the multicast method. The PTP slave receives the multicast announce packets from the master or multiple masters and determines the best master using Best Master Clock Algorithm (BMCA). The slave receives and processes the synchronization from the selected master clock in the same bridge domain.

You should configure the transit nodes as boundary clocks so that the master and the slave clocks can be operated in different bridge domains. This will control the multicast traffic on the network. The following topology is used for configuring PTP in multicast mode.
Before configuring Cisco ASR 901 Router on different modes, you need to configure the bridge domain. The following example shows the configuration of bridge domain and the PTP topology in multicast mode:

```
RouterA# show run interface gigabitethernet0/3
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 202 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 999
901
end
```

```
RouterA# configure terminal
RouterA(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0
RouterA(config-tppt-clk)# clock-port MASTER master
RouterA(config-tppt-port)# transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain 999
```

```
RouterB# show run interface gigabitethernet0/3
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 202 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 999
```
For PTP over Ethernet support on Cisco ASR 901 Router, the PTP packets received from an external interface should be single tagged with pop1 and double tagged with pop2. Also, the external interface on which the PTP packets are received should have one of the following configurations on EVC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No pop</th>
<th>pop 1</th>
<th>pop 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untag</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot1q</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QinQ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot1ad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot1ad-dot1ad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PTP Boundary Clock**

A PTP boundary clock (BC) acts as a middle hop between a PTP master and PTP slave. It has multiple ports which can act as a master or slave port as shown in Figure 23: PTP Boundary Clock, on page 367. A PTP boundary clock has one slave port and one or more master ports. A slave port acts as a slave to a remote PTP master, while a master port acts as a master to a remote PTP slave. A PTP boundary clock derives clock from a master/grand master clock (by acting as a slave) and sends the derived clock to the slaves connected to it (by acting as a master).

PTP boundary clock starts its own PTP session with a number of downstream slaves. The PTP boundary clock mitigates the number of network hops and results in packet delay variations in the packet network between the grand master and slave.
Figure 23: PTP Boundary Clock

The Cisco ASR 901 PTP boundary clock has the following capabilities:

- Support for up to 20 clock ports.
- Simultaneous support for static and negotiated clock ports.
- Support for up to 36 slaves and 1 master.

Note

If all clock ports created in PTP boundary clock are static, Cisco ASR 901 supports only 1 master port and 19 slave ports. However, if one or more slave ports are configured in unicast negotiation mode, Cisco ASR 901 can support up to 36 slaves.

- Support for dynamic addition and deletion of clock ports. This capability is supported only on boundary clock master ports.
- Support for selecting boundary clock as the clock source.

Configuring PTP Boundary Clock

Complete the following steps to configure the PTP boundary clock.

Before you begin

Note

If PTP boundary clock is configured before installing the 1588BC license, remove the boundary clock configuration and reconfigure the boundary clock after the license installation.

Note

- The loopback address configured for PTP port can be used only for PTP functionality. This restriction applies only for PTP over loopback. VLAN IP can be used by other protocols.
- The loopback address configured for PTP port does not respond to pings. However, VLAN address (if configured for PTP) will respond to pings.
- A clock port once configured as master cannot change to slave dynamically, and vice versa.
- PTP boundary clock can be configured for only one domain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | `enable`         | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
|      | **Example:**     | • Enter your password if prompted.  
|      | `Router> enable` |         |
| 2    | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:**     | `Router# configure terminal` |
| 3    | `ptp clock boundary domain domain` | Configures the PTP boundary clock and selects the best master clock. It also acts as the master clock if no better clocks are detected. Enters clock configuration mode.  
|      | **Example:**     | • `domain`—The PTP clocking domain number. Valid values are from 0 to 127.  
|      | `Router(config)# ptp clock boundary domain 0` |         |
| 4    | `clock-port port-name slave` | Sets the clock port to PTP slave mode and enters the clock port configuration mode. In slave mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP master clock. |
|      | **Example:**     | `Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port SLAVE slave` |
| 5    | Do one of the following:  
|      | • `transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number [negotiation]` | Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.  
|      | • `transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain bridge-id [negotiation]` | • `interface-type`—The type of the interface.  
|      | **Example:**     | • `interface-number`—The number of the interface.  
|      | `Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0 negotiation` | • `negotiation`—(Optional) Enables dynamic discovery of slave devices and their preferred format for sync interval and announce interval messages. |
|      | Configures a bridge domain.  
|      | • `bridge-id`—Identifier for the bridge domain instance. The range is from 1 to 4094. |         |
|      | **Note**         | Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S onwards, VLAN interface (with DHCP assigned IP or static IP) is supported. |
| 6    | `clock source source-address priority` | Specifies the address of a PTP master clock. You can specify a priority value as follows:  
<p>|      | <strong>Example:</strong>     |         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| `Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 5.5.5.5` | - No priority value—Assigns a priority value of 0, the highest priority.  
- 1—Assigns a priority value of 1.  
- 2—Assigns a priority value of 2.  
- 3—Assigns a priority value of 3.  
**Note** Priority is used as an index for the configured clock sources and is not a criteria for the BMCA. |

**Step 7**  
`clock source source-address priority`  
**Example:**  
`Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 30.30.30.30 1`  
Specifies the address of an additional PTP master clock; repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks.

**Step 8**  
`clock source source-address priority`  
**Example:**  
`Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 2.2.2.2 2`  
Specifies the address of an additional PTP master clock; repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks.

**Step 9**  
`clock source source-address priority`  
**Example:**  
`Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 50.50.50.50 3`  
Specifies the address of an additional PTP master clock; repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks.

**Step 10**  
`clock source source-address`  
**Example:**  
`Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 133.133.133.133`  
Specifies the address of a PTP master clock.

**Step 11**  
`clock-port port-name master`  
**Example:**  
`Router(config-ptp-port)# clock-port Master master`  
Sets the clock port to PTP master mode. In master mode, the port exchanges timing packets with PTP slave devices.  
**Note** The master clock-port does not establish a clocking session until the slave clock-port is phase aligned.

**Step 12**  
Do one of the following:  
- `transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number [negotiation]`  
- `transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain bridge-id`  
Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.  
- `interface-type`—The type of the interface.  
- `interface-number`—The number of the interface.
### Command or Action

**Example:**

```plaintext
Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast
interface loopback 0 negotiation
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>negotiation</strong>—(Optional) Enables dynamic discovery of slave devices and their preferred format for sync interval and announce interval messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Configures a bridge domain.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>bridge-id</strong>—Identifier for the bridge domain instance. The range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S onwards, VLAN interface (with DHCP assigned IP or static IP) is supported. The option of using dynamic IP for PTP over VLAN is generally meant for a Slave interface. Though the implementation supports dynamic IP assignment on the PTP master, you must configure the dynamically assigned IP in “**clock source**” command on the PTP Slave.

---

### Verifying PTP modes

**Ordinary Clock**

Use the **show ptp clock dataset current** command to display the sample output.

```plaintext
Router#show ptp clock dataset current
CLOCK [Ordinary Clock, domain 0]
Steps Removed: 1
Offset From Master: 0
```

Use the **show ptp clock dataset default** command to display the sample output.

```plaintext
Router#show ptp clock dataset default
CLOCK [Ordinary Clock, domain 0]
Two Step Flag: No
Clock Identity: 0x0:A:8B:FF:FF:5C:A:80
Number Of Ports: 1
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Domain Number: 0
Slave Only: Yes
```
Clock Quality:
Class: 13
Accuracy: Greater than 10s
Offset (log variance): 52592

Use the `show ptp clock dataset parent domain` command to display the sample output.

```
Router# show ptp clock dataset parent domain 0
CLOCK [Ordinary Clock, domain 0]
Parent Stats: No
Observed Parent Offset (log variance): 65535
Grandmaster Clock:
Identity: 0x0:D0:4:FF:FF:B8:6C:0
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Clock Quality:
Class: 13
Accuracy: Within 1s
Offset (log variance): 52592
```

Use the `show ptp clock dataset time-properties domain` command to display the sample output.

```
Router# show ptp clock dataset time-properties domain 0
CLOCK [Ordinary Clock, domain 0]
Current UTC Offset Valid: TRUE
Current UTC Offset: 33
Leap 59: FALSE
Leap 61: FALSE
Time Traceable: TRUE
Frequency Traceable: TRUE
PTP Timescale: TRUE
Time Source: Internal Oscillator
```

**Boundary Clock**

Use the `show ptp clock dataset current` command to display the sample output.

```
Router# show ptp clock dataset current
CLOCK [Boundary Clock, domain 0]
Steps Removed: 0
Offset From Master: 0ns
```

Use the `show ptp clock dataset default` command to display the sample output.

```
Router# show ptp clock dataset default
CLOCK [Boundary Clock, domain 0]
Two Step Flag: No
Clock Identity: 0x0:0:0:FF:FE:0:23:45
Number Of Ports: 1
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Domain Number: 0
Slave Only: Yes
Clock Quality:
Class: 248
Accuracy: Within 25us
Offset (log variance): 22272

Use the `show ptp clock dataset parent domain` command to display the sample output.

```
Router# show ptp clock dataset parent domain 0
CLOCK [Boundary Clock, domain 0]
  Parent Stats: No
  Observed Parent Offset (log variance): 0
  Observed Parent Clock Phase Change Rate: 0
  Grandmaster Clock:
    Identity: 0x0:0:0:FF:FE:0:23:45
    Priority1: 128
    Priority2: 128
  Clock Quality:
    Class: 248
    Accuracy: Within 25us
    Offset (log variance): 22272
```

Use the `show ptp clock dataset time-properties domain` command to display the sample output.

```
Router# show ptp clock dataset time-properties domain 0
CLOCK [Boundary Clock, domain 0]
  Current UTC Offset Valid: FALSE
  Current UTC Offset: 34
  Leap 59: FALSE
  Leap 61: FALSE
  Time Traceable: FALSE
  Frequency Traceable: FALSE
  PTP Timescale: FALSE
  Time Source: Internal Oscillator
```

Use the `show ptp port running detail` command to display the details of PTP boundary clock such as master clock sources added, clock class, and variance.

```
Router# show ptp port running detail
Router#show ptp port running detail
PORT [SLAVE] CURRENT PTP MASTER PORT
PORT [SLAVE] PREVIOUS PTP MASTER PORT
PORT [SLAVE] LIST OF PTP MASTER PORTS
LOCAL PRIORITY 1
  Protocol Address: 22.22.22.22
  PTPS Status:
    Alarm In Stream:
    Clock Stream Id: 0
    Priority1: 128
    Priority2: 128
    Class: 58
    Accuracy: Within 25us
    Offset (log variance): 22272
    Steps Removed: 0
LOCAL PRIORITY 2
  Protocol Address: 66.66.66.66
```
Clock Identity: 0x4C::82::FF:FE:C7:6F:1C
PTSF Status:
Alarm In Stream:
Clock Stream Id: 0
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Class: 58
Accuracy: Within 25us
Offset (log variance): 22272
Steps Removed: 0

LOCAL PRIORITY 3
Protocol Address: 77.77.77.77
Clock Identity: 0x0::0::0::0:0:0:0
PTSF Status: PTSF_SIGNAL_FAIL
Alarm In Stream: ALARM_ANNOUNCE_FAIL
Clock Stream Id: 0
Priority1: 0
Priority2: 0
Class: 0
Accuracy: Unknown
Offset (log variance): 0
Steps Removed: 0

Use the `show ptp clock running domain` command to display the sample output.

Router#show ptp clock running domain 0

```
PTP Boundary Clock [Domain 0]

State          Ports Pkts sent Pkts rcvd Redundancy Model
PHASEAligned   2     324215 1257513 Hot standby

PORT SUMMARY

PTP Master Name  Tx Mode Role Transport State Sessions Port
Addr          
SLAVE         unicast slave To3/0/2 - 1 9.9.9.1
MASTER        unicast master To3/0/2 - 2
```

**Verifying PTP Configuration on the 1588V2 Slave in Unicast Mode**

The following examples help you verify the PTP configuration on the 1588V2 slave.

**Note**

The loopback interface assigned to PTP does not respond to ICMP pings. To check route availability, either do it before assigning the interface to PTP, or remove PTP from the interface and then perform ICMP ping. For removing PTP, use `no transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback interface` command. For PTP over VLAN, ping will work even when interface is assigned to PTP.
The bridge state indicates the extension of previously known state which can be ignored or considered to be normal. The clock state can get into holdover from bridge state when the packet delay variation is high on the received PTP packets or the PTP connection is lost. This holdover state indicates that the clock cannot be recovered from PTP packets as the quality is poor.

Example 1

Router# show ptp clock runn dom 0
PTP Ordinary Clock [Domain 0]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Pkts sent</th>
<th>Pkts rcvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACQUIRING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5308</td>
<td>27185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PORT SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tx Mode</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLAVE</td>
<td>unicast</td>
<td>slave</td>
<td>Lo10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SESSION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLAVE [L010] [Sessions 1]</th>
<th>Peer addr</th>
<th>Pkts in</th>
<th>Pkts out</th>
<th>In Errs</th>
<th>Out Errs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3.3</td>
<td>27185</td>
<td>5308</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2

Router# show platform ptp state
flag = 2

FLL State : 2 (Fast Loop)
FLL Status Duration : 7049 (sec)
Forward Flow Weight : 0.0
Forward Flow Transient-Free : 900 (900 sec Window)
Forward Flow Transient-Free : 3600 (3600 sec Window)
Forward Flow Transactions Used: 23.0 (%) 
Forward Flow Oper. Min TDEV : 4254.0 (nsec)
Forward Mafie : 38.0
Forward Flow Min Cluster Width: 7550.0 (nsec)
Forward Flow Mode Width : 21400.0 (nsec)
Reverse Flow Weight : 100.0
Reverse Flow Transient-Free : 900 (900 sec Window)
Reverse Flow Transient-Free : 3600 (3600 sec Window)
Reverse Flow Transactions Used: 200.0 (%) 
Reverse Flow Oper. Min TDEV : 487.0 (nsec)
Reverse Mafie : 36.0
Reverse Flow Min Cluster Width: 225.0 (nsec)
Reverse Flow Mode Width : 450.0 (nsec)
Frequency Correction : 257.0 (ppb)
Phase Correction : 0.0 (ppb)
Output TDEV Estimate : 1057.0 (nsec)
Output MDEV Estimate : 1.0 (ppb)
Residual Phase Error : 0.0 (nsec)
Min. Roundtrip Delay : 45.0 (nsec)
Sync Packet Rate : 65 (pkts/sec)
Delay Packet Rate : 65 (pkts/sec)
Forward IPDV % Below Threshold: 0.0
Forward Maximum IPDV : 0.0 (usec)
Forward Interpacket Jitter : 0.0 (usec)
Reverse IPDV % Below Threshold: 0.0
Reverse Maximum IPDV : 0.0 (usec)
Reverse Interpacket Jitter : 0.0 (usec)
Verifying PTP Configuration on the 1588V2 Slave in Multicast Mode

A typical configuration on a 1588V2 slave in the multicast mode is:

For a OC-Slave configured in PTP over ethernet in the multicast mode, clock source details cannot be specified. The show ptp port running detail command shows all the four master clock details. However, the details of those master clocks that are having a session with the slave clock will be constantly updated. In the following example two OC-MASTER clocks are having session with a OC-SLAVE.

Router# show run | sec ptp
ptp clock ordinary domain 0
 1pps-out 0 1 ns
clock-port SLAVE slave
     transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain 77

Router# show ptp port running detail
PORT [SLAVE] CURRENT PTP MASTER PORT
 Protocol Address: 4055.3989.728b

PORT [SLAVE] PREVIOUS PTP MASTER PORT
 Protocol Address: 0000.0000.0000
 Clock Identity: 0x0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
 Reason:

PORT [SLAVE] LIST OF PTP MASTER PORTS

LOCAL PRIORITY 0
 Protocol Address: 4055.3989.78a3
 PTSF Status:
 Alarm In Stream:
 Clock Stream Id: 0
 Priority1: 128
 Priority2: 128
 Class: 248
 Accuracy: Within 25us
 Offset (log variance): 22272
 Steps Removed: 0

LOCAL PRIORITY 1
 Protocol Address: 4055.3989.728b
 PTSF Status:
 Alarm In Stream:
 Clock Stream Id: 0
 Priority1: 128
 Priority2: 128
 Class: 58
 Accuracy: Within 25us
 Offset (log variance): 22272
 Steps Removed: 0

LOCAL PRIORITY 2
 Protocol Address: UNKNOWN
 Clock Identity: 0x0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
 PTSF Status:
Alarm In Stream:
Clock Stream Id: 0
Priority1: 0
Priority2: 0
Class: 0
Accuracy: Unknown
Offset (log variance): 0
Steps Removed: 0

LOCAL PRIORITY 3
Protocol Address: UNKNOWN
Clock Identity: 0x0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
PTSF Status:
Alarm In Stream:
Clock Stream Id: 0
Priority1: 0
Priority2: 0
Class: 0
Accuracy: Unknown
Offset (log variance): 0
Steps Removed: 0

Router# show run int gigabitEthernet 0/0
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 183 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
negotiation auto
service instance 1 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 33
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 77
!
end

Router# show run int gigabitEthernet 0/3
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 297 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
no ip address
negotiation auto
synchronous mode
synce state slave
service instance 2 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 33
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 77
!
service instance 17 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
bridge-domain 17
!
end

Router# show platform ptp stats detailed
Statistics for PTP clock 0

Number of ports : 1
Pkts Sent   : 4793
Pkts Rcvd : 26531
Pkts Discarded : 0

LAST FLL STATE
###################################
Normal loop : Number of Transitions = 0 and Last transition at : 00:00:00.000 UTC Mon Jan 1 1900
Bridge state: Number of Transitions = 0 and Last transition at : 00:00:00.000 UTC Mon Jan 1 1900
Holdover state : Number of Transitions = 1 and Last transition at : 12:08:38.774 UTC Thu Jun 19 2014

Statistics for PTP clock port 1
#################################
Pkts Sent : 4793
Pkts Rcvd : 26531
Pkts Discarded : 0
Signals Rejected : 0

Statistics for L2 Multicast packets
###################################
Multicast address : 011b.1900.0000
Announces Sent : 0
Syncs Sent : 0
Follow Ups Sent : 0
Delay Req Sent : 4793
Delay Resp Sent : 0
Signals Sent : 0
Packets Discarded : 0

Statistics for peer 1
########################
L2 address : 4055.3989.728b
Announces Sent : 0
Announces Rcvd : 37
Syncs Sent : 0
Syncs Rcvd : 4752
Follow Ups Sent : 0
Follow Ups Rcvd : 4752
Delay Req Sent : 0
Delay Req Rcvd : 0
Delay Resp Sent : 0
Delay Resp Rcvd : 4753
Mgmts Sent Rcvd : 0
Mgmts Rcvd : 0
Signals Sent : 0
Signals Rcvd : 0
Packets Discarded : 0

Statistics for peer 2
########################
L2 address : 4055.3989.78a3
Announces Sent : 0
Announces Rcvd : 31
Syncs Sent : 0
Syncs Rcvd : 4069
Follow Ups Sent : 0
Follow Ups Rcvd : 4069
Delay Req Sent : 0
Delay Req Rcvd : 0
Delay Resp Sent : 0
Delay Resp Rcvd : 4068
Mgmts Sent Rcvd : 0
Mgmts Rcvd : 0
Signals Sent : 0
Signals Rcvd : 0
Verifying PTP Configuration on the 1588V2 Master in Unicast Mode

A typical configuration on a 1588V2 master is:

```plaintext
ptp clock ordinary domain 0
tod 0/0 cisco
input 1pps 0/0
clock-port MASTER master
transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo20 negotiation
```

Use the `show ptp clock running domain` command to display the PTP clock configuration:

```plaintext
Router# show ptp clock running domain 0
```

```
PTP Ordinary Clock [Domain 0]
State Ports Pkts sent Pkts rcvd
FREQ_LOCKED 1 1757273 599954

PORT SUMMARY
Name Tx Mode Role Transport State Sessions
o unicast master Lo20 Master 5

SESSION INFORMATION
o [Lo20] [Sessions 5]
Peer addr Pkts in Pkts out In Errs Out Errs
9.9.9.14 120208 344732 0 0
9.9.9.13 120159 344608 0 0
9.9.9.11 120148 343955 0 0
9.9.9.12 119699 342863 0 0
9.9.9.10 119511 342033 0 0

Use the `show platform ptp stats` command to display the PTP statistics:

```plaintext
Statistics for PTP clock 0
###############################################
Number of ports : 1
Pkts Sent : 1811997
Pkts Rcvd : 619038
Pkts Discarded : 0
Statistics for PTP clock port 1
###############################################
Pkts Sent : 1811997
Pkts Rcvd : 619038
Pkts Discarded : 0
Signals Rejected : 0
Statistics for peer 1
###############################################
IP addr : 9.9.9.14
Pkts Sent : 355660
Pkts Rcvd : 124008
Statistics for peer 2
###############################################
IP addr : 9.9.9.13
Pkts Sent : 355560
Pkts Rcvd : 123973
Statistics for peer 3
###############################################
IP addr : 9.9.9.11
Pkts Sent : 354904
Pkts Rcvd : 123972
```
Verifying PTP Configuration on the 1588V2 Master in Multicast Mode

A typical configuration on a 1588V2 master is:

```
ptp clock boundary domain 0
  clock-port SLAVE slave
    transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo45 negotiation
  clock source 40.40.40.1
  clock-port MASTER master
    transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain 1
```

Use the `show ptp clock running domain` command to display the PTP clock configuration:

```
Router# show ptp clock running domain 0

PTP Boundary Clock [Domain 0]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Pkts sent</th>
<th>Pkts rcvd</th>
<th>Redundancy Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHASE_ALIGNED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>242559956</td>
<td>189887918</td>
<td>Track all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PORT SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tx Mode</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Port Addr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLAVE</td>
<td>unicast</td>
<td>slave</td>
<td>Lo45</td>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40.40.40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTER</td>
<td>mcast</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SESSION INFORMATION

SLAVE [Lo45] [Sessions 1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer addr</th>
<th>Pkts in</th>
<th>Pkts out</th>
<th>In Errs</th>
<th>Out Errs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.40.40.1</td>
<td>132729502</td>
<td>44138439</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASTER [Ethernet] [Sessions 1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer addr</th>
<th>Pkts in</th>
<th>Pkts out</th>
<th>In Errs</th>
<th>Out Errs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4c00.8287.1d33 [BD 1]</td>
<td>960676</td>
<td>960676</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the `show platform ptp state` command to display the PTP servo state:

```
FLL State : 3 (Normal Loop)
FLL Status Duration : 687618 (sec)
```
Forward Flow Weight : 47.0
Forward Flow Transient-Free : 900 (900 sec Window)
Forward Flow Transient-Free : 3600 (3600 sec Window)
Forward Flow Transactions Used: 200.0 (%)
Forward Flow Oper. Min TDEV : 5.0 (nsec)
Forward Mafie : 0.0
Forward Flow Min Cluster Width: 15000.0 (nsec)
Forward Flow Mode Width : 100.0 (nsec)

Reverse Flow Weight : 52.0
Reverse Flow Transient-Free : 900 (900 sec Window)
Reverse Flow Transient-Free : 3600 (3600 sec Window)
Reverse Flow Transactions Used: 200.0 (%)
Reverse Flow Oper. Min TDEV : 6.0 (nsec)
Reverse Mafie : 0.0
Reverse Flow Min Cluster Width: 7500.0 (nsec)
Reverse Flow Mode Width : 100.0 (nsec)

Frequency Correction : 54.836 (ppb)
Phase Correction : 0.0 (ppb)
Output TDEV Estimate : 6.0 (nsec)
Output MDEV Estimate : 0.0 (ppb)
Residual Phase Error : 3.206 (nsec)
Min. Roundtrip Delay : 14.0 (nsec)
Sync Packet Rate* : 64 (pkts/sec)
Delay Packet Rate* : 64 (pkts/sec)

Forward IPDV % Below Threshold: 0.0
Forward Maximum IPDV : 0.0 (usec)
Forward Interpacket Jitter : 0.0 (usec)

Reverse IPDV % Below Threshold: 0.0
Reverse Maximum IPDV : 0.0 (usec)
Reverse Interpacket Jitter : 0.0 (usec)

Note: The maximum rates for Sync and Delay packets will be approximately 64 pps.

Use the `show platform ptp stats detailed` command to display the PTP statistics:

Router#show platform ptp stats detailed
Statistics for PTP clock 0

-----------------------------------------------
Number of ports : 2
Pkts Sent : 242525543
Pkts Rcvd : 189865083
Pkts Discarded : 0

LAST FLL STATE

-----------------------------------------------
Normal loop : Number of Transitions = 1 and Last transition at : 15:51:16.155 UTC Mon Apr 21 2014
Bridge state: Number of Transitions = 0 and Last transition at : 00:00:00.000 UTC Mon Jan 1 1900
Holdover state : Number of Transitions = 0 and Last transition at : 00:00:00.000 UTC Mon Jan 1 1900

Statistics for PTP clock port 1

-----------------------------------------------
Pkts Sent : 44132739
Pkts Rcvd : 132712363
Pkts Discarded : 0
Signals Rejected : 0

Statistics for peer 1
In Master node, the Delay Resps packet sent to a specific peer is a response to the Delay Reqts packet. Hence, the `sh platform ptp stats detailed` command displays the details of both the sent and received packets.
PTP Hybrid Clock

To improve the clock quality, you can either improve the oscillator class or reduce the number of hops between the master and the slave. In PTP hybrid mode, the oscillator class is improved by using a physical layer clock (sourced from a stratum-1 clock) instead of the available internal oscillator. The PTP hybrid mode is supported for ordinary clock (in slave mode only) and boundary clock.

Configuring a Hybrid Ordinary Clock

Complete the following steps to configure a hybrid clocking in ordinary slave clock mode:

**Before you begin**

When configuring a hybrid clock, ensure that the frequency and phase sources are traceable to the same master clock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Hybrid mode is not supported when PTP ordinary clock is in the master mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hybrid clock is not supported with ToP as network-clock. It needs a valid physical clock source, for example, Sync-E/BITS/10M/TDM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Configures the PTP clock as an ordinary clock and enters clock configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptp clock ordinary domain domain hybrid</td>
<td>Configures the PTP clock as an ordinary clock and enters clock configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Sets the clock port to PTP slave mode and enters clock port configuration mode. In slave mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP master clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock-port port-name slave</td>
<td>Sets the clock port to PTP slave mode and enters clock port configuration mode. In slave mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP master clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port Slave slave</code></td>
<td>Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Do one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• transport ipv4 unicast interface <code>interface-type interface-number</code></td>
<td>Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain <code>bridge-id</code></td>
<td>Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Configures a bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0</code></td>
<td><em>bridge-id</em>—Identifier for the bridge domain instance. The range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S onwards, VLAN interface (with DHCP assigned IP or static IP) is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><code>clock source source-address priority</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the address of a PTP master clock. You can specify a priority value as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 5.5.5.5</code></td>
<td>• No priority value—Assigns a priority value of 0, the highest priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>• 1—Assigns a priority value of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2—Assigns a priority value of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3—Assigns a priority value of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks.</strong></td>
<td>Priority is used as an index for the configured clock sources and is not a criteria for the BMCA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><code>clock source source-address</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the address of a PTP master clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 8.8.8.1</code></td>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the number of PTP announcement intervals before the session times out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-ptp-port)# announce timeout 8</code></td>
<td>• <code>value</code>—The range is from 1 to 10. The default is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td><em>(Optional)</em> Configures the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay request messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delay-req interval interval</code></td>
<td>The intervals are set using log base 2 values, as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• 5—1 packet every 32 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-tp-port)# delay-req interval 1</code></td>
<td>• 4—1 packet every 16 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3—1 packet every 8 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2—1 packet every 4 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1—1 packet every 2 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0—1 packet every second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -1—1 packet every 1/2 second, or 2 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -2—1 packet every 1/4 second, or 4 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -3—1 packet every 1/8 second, or 8 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -4—1 packet every 1/16 seconds, or 16 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -5—1 packet every 1/32 seconds, or 32 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -6—1 packet every 1/64 seconds, or 64 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• -7—1 packet every 1/128 seconds, or 128 packets per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><em>(Optional)</em> Specifies the interval used to send PTP synchronization messages. The intervals are set using log base 2 values. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sync interval interval</code></td>
<td>• 5—1 packet every 32 seconds, or 32 packets per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• 6—1 packet every 1/64 seconds, or 64 packets per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-tp-port)# sync interval -5</code></td>
<td>The default is -6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>Exits clock port configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-tp-port)# end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuring a Hybrid Boundary Clock**

Complete the following steps to configure a hybrid clocking in PTP boundary clock mode.
**Before you begin**

When configuring a hybrid clock, ensure that the frequency and phase sources are traceable to the same master clock.

---

**Note**

Hybrid clock is not supported with ToP as network-clock. It needs a valid physical clock source, for example, Sync-E/BITS/10M/TDM.

---

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
Example:  
Router> enable  
• Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** ptp clock boundary domain domain hybrid | Configures the PTP boundary clock and enters clock configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router(config)# ptp clock boundary domain 0 hybrid  
• domain—The PTP clocking domain number. Valid values are from 0 to 127.  
• hybrid—(Optional) Enables the PTP boundary clock to work in hybrid mode. Enables the hybrid clock such that the output of the clock is transmitted to the remote slaves. |
| **Step 4** clock-port port-name slave | Sets the clock port to PTP slave mode and enters the clock port configuration mode. In slave mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP master clock.  
Example:  
Router(config-tpclk)# clock-port SLAVE slave |
| **Step 5** Do one of the following:  
• transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number [negotiation]  
• transport ethernet multicast bridge-domain bridge-id | Specifies the transport mechanism for clocking traffic; you can use IPv4 or Ethernet transport.  
• interface-type—The type of the interface.  
• interface-number—The number of the interface.  
• negotiation—(Optional) Enables dynamic discovery of slave devices and their preferred format for sync interval and announce interval messages.  
Example:  
Router(config-tp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0 negotiation  
Configures a bridge domain. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• bridge-id—Identifier for the bridge domain instance. The range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S onwards, VLAN interface (with DHCP assigned IP or static IP) is supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>clock source source-address priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-tp-port)# clock source 5.5.5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifies the address of a PTP master clock. You can specify a priority value as follows:

- No priority value—Assigns a priority value of 0, the highest priority.
- 1—Assigns a priority value of 1.
- 2—Assigns a priority value of 2.
- 3—Assigns a priority value of 3.

Repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks.

**Note** Priority is used as an index for the configured clock sources and is not a criteria for the BMCA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>clock source source-address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-tp-port)# clock source 133.133.133.133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifies the address of a PTP master clock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>clock-port port-name master</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-tp-port)# clock-port Master master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sets the clock port to PTP master mode. In master mode, the port exchanges timing packets with PTP slave devices.

**Note** The master clock-port does not establish a clocking session until the slave clock-port is phase aligned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 9</th>
<th>transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number [negotiation]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-tp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface Loopback 1 negotiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sets port transport parameters.

- interface-type—The type of the interface.
- interface-number—The number of the interface.
- negotiation—(Optional) Enables dynamic discovery of slave devices and their preferred format for sync interval and announce interval messages.
### Configuring Clocking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>exit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exits clock port configuration mode.

*Note*  
The hybrid clocking in PTP boundary clock mode will work as a PTP ordinary clock when frequency source is not selected.

*Note*  
The hybrid clock (HC) relies on an external clock source for frequency recovery while phase is recovered through PTP. Once the HC reaches the normal or phase aligned state, and if the external frequency channel is active and traceable to PRC, then the HC moves into the phase aligned state even when the PTP link is down.

### Verifying Hybrid modes

Use the `show running-config | section ptp` command to display the sample output.

```plaintext
Router# show running-config | section ptp
ptp clock ordinary domain 20 hybrid
time-properties gps timeScaleTRUE currentUtcOffsetValidTRUE leap59FALSE leap61FALSE 35
clock-port SLAVE slave
tранsport ipv4 unicast interface Lo17
clock source 17.17.1.1
```

Use the `show ptp clock running domain` command to display the sample output.

```plaintext
Router# show ptp clock running domain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PTP Ordinary Clock [Domain 20]</th>
<th>[Hybrid]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHASE_ALIGNED</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PORT SUMMARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tx Mode</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Port Addr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLAVE</td>
<td>unicast</td>
<td>slave</td>
<td>Lo17</td>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.17.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Use the show platform ptp channel_status command to display the sample output after PTP is in normal state.

```
Router#show platform ptp channel_status
Configured channels : 2
channel[0]: type=0, source=0, frequency=0, tod_index=0, freq_prio=5
  time_enabled=y, freq_enabled=y, time_prio=1 freq_assumed_QL=0
  time_assumed_ql=0, assumed_ql_enabled=n
channel[1]: type=6, source=17, frequency=0, tod_index=0, freq_prio=2
  time_enabled=n, freq_enabled=y, time_prio=0 freq_assumed_QL=0
  time_assumed_ql=0, assumed_ql_enabled=n
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel 0: Frequency</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status: OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight: 0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QL: 9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
Channel 1: Frequency | Time
Status: OK | Disabled |
Weight: 100 | 0 |
QL: 9 | 9 |
```

Configuration Examples for BMCA

This section provides the following configuration examples:

- Example: Configuring a Slave Ordinary Clock in BMCA, on page 388
- Example: Configuring a Slave Ordinary Clock in BMCA, on page 388

Example: Configuring a Slave Ordinary Clock in BMCA

The following is a sample configuration of a slave ordinary clock in BMCA:

```
! ptp clock ordinary domain 0
clock-port SLAVE slave
transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo30 negotiation
clock source 22.22.22.1
clock source 66.66.66.1 1
clock source 33.33.33.1 2
clock source 44.44.44.1 3
```

Example: Configuring a Boundary Clock in BMCA

The following is a sample configuration of a boundary clock in BMCA:

```
! ptp clock boundary domain 0
clock-port SLAVE slave
transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo30 negotiation
clock source 22.22.22.1
clock source 66.66.66.1 1
clock source 33.33.33.1 2
```
The ordinary clock and boundary clock configurations remain the same for both hybrid clock and hybrid boundary clock. Change the PTP domain configuration to ptcp clock ordinary domain 0 hybrid for a hybrid clock and ptcp clock boundary domain 0 hybrid for a hybrid boundary clock. An appropriate frequency source (SyncE) will be enabled for the hybrid mode.

**SSM and PTP Interaction**

PTP carries clock quality in its datasets in the structure defined by the IEEE 1588 specification. The Ordinary Clock (OC) master carries the Grand Master (GM) clock quality in its default dataset which is sent to the downstream OC slaves and Boundary Clocks (BC). The OC slaves and BCs keep the GM clock quality in their parent datasets.

If the T0 clock in Cisco ASR 901 is driven by the clock recovered from the OC Slave (if ToP0/12 is selected as clock-source), then the clock quality in the PTP parent dataset represents the quality of the ToP0/12 input clock. This should be informed to the netsync process for proper clock selection. This is done by translating clockClass data field in clock quality to QL-values expected by netsync.

On the other hand, if Cisco ASR 901 serves as the OC Master, then the GM clock is the clock providing T0 clock to Cisco ASR 901 router. Hence, the T0 clock quality should be used by OC master to fill up clockClass in the clock quality field, in its default dataset. For this, the T0 output QL-value should be mapped to the clockClass value according to ITU-T Telecom Profile, and set in the default dataset of the OC Master. This QL-value is then transmitted to the PTP slaves and BC downstream.

**ClockClass Mapping**

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports two methods of mapping PTP ClockClass to SSM/QL-value:

- Telecom Profile based on ITU-T G.8265.1/Y.1365.1 PTP (Telecom) Profile for Frequency Synchronization [2]
- Default method of calculating clockClass based on IEEE 1588v2 PTP specification.

**Telecom Profiles**

The Telecom Profile specifies an alternative algorithm for selecting between different master clocks, based on the quality level (QL) of master clocks and on a local priority given to each master clock. Release 3.11 introduces support for telecom profiles using a new configuration method, which allow you to configure a clock to use the G.8265.1 recommendations for establishing PTP sessions, determining the best master clock, handling SSM, and mapping PTP classes.

**PTP Redundancy**

PTP redundancy is an implementation on different clock nodes by which the PTP slave clock node achieves the following:

- Interact with multiple master ports such as grand master, boundary clock nodes, and so on.
• Open PTP sessions.
• Select the best master from the existing list of masters (referred to as the primary PTP master port or primary clock source).
• Switch to the next best master available in case the primary master fails, or the connectivity to the primary master fails.

The Cisco ASR 901 Series Router supports unicast-based timing as specified in the 1588-2008 standard. Hybrid mode is not supported with PTP 1588 redundancy.

Configuring Telecom Profile in Slave Ordinary Clock

Complete the following steps to configure the telecom profile in slave ordinary clock.

Before you begin

• When configuring the Telecom profile, ensure that the master and slave nodes have the same network option configured.
• Negotiation should be enabled for master and slave modes.
• Cisco ASR 901 router must be enabled using the network-clock synchronization mode QL-enabled command for both master and slave modes.

Note

• Telecom profile is not applicable for boundary clocks. It is only applicable for ordinary clocks.
• Hybrid mode with OC-MASTER is not supported.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>ptp clock ordinary domain domain-name</td>
<td>Configures the PTP ordinary clock and enters clock configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 4</td>
<td>• domain—The PTP clocking domain number. Valid values are from 4 to 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>clock-port port-name {master</td>
<td>slave} profile g8265.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

Command or Action | Purpose |
--- | --- |
**Example:**
```
Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port Slave slave
```
| mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP master clock. The profile keyword configures the clock to use the G.8265.1 recommendations for establishing PTP sessions, determining the best master clock, handling SSM, and mapping PTP classes. |
| **Note** Using a telecom profile requires that the clock have a domain number of 4–23. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:**
```
Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0
```
| Sets port transport parameters. |
| **Note** Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S onwards, VLAN interface (with DHCP assigned IP or static IP) is supported. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>clock source source-address priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:**
```
Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 8.8.8.1
```
| Specifies the address of a PTP master clock. You can specify a priority value as follows: |
| **Note** No priority value—Assigns a priority value of 0, the highest priority. |
| 1—Assigns a priority value of 1. |
| 2—Assigns a priority value of 2. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>clock source source-address priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:**
```
Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 8.8.8.2 1
```
| Specifies the address of an additional PTP master clock; repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>clock source source-address priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:**
```
Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 8.8.8.3 2
```
| Specifies the address of an additional PTP master clock; repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 9</th>
<th>clock source source-address priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Example:**
```
Router(config-ptp-port)# clock source 8.8.8.4 3
```
| Specifies the address of an additional PTP master clock; repeat this step for each additional master clock. You can configure up to four master clocks. |
Configuring Telecom Profile in Master Ordinary Clock

Complete the following steps to configure the telecom profile in the master ordinary clock.

Before you begin

- When configuring the telecom profile, ensure that the master and slave nodes have the same network option configured.
- Negotiation should be enabled for master and slave modes.
- Cisco ASR 901 router must be enabled using the network-clock synchronization mode QL-enabled command for both master and slave modes.

Note

- Telecom profile is not applicable for boundary clocks. It is only applicable for ordinary clocks.
- Hybrid mode with OC-MASTER is not supported.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| enable | *Enables privileged EXEC mode.*<br>**Example:**
Router> enable | configure terminal | *Enters global configuration mode.*
**Example:**
Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** | **Step 4** |
| ptp clock ordinary domain *domain-name* | *Configures the PTP ordinary clock and enters clock configuration mode.*<br>**Example:**
Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 4 | clock-port port-name {master | slave} profile g8265.1 | *Sets the clock port to PTP master and enters clock port configuration mode. In master mode, the port exchanges timing packets with a PTP slave devices.*<br>The profile keyword configures the clock to use the G.8265.1 recommendations for establishing...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> transport ipv4 unicast interface interface-type interface-number</td>
<td>Sets port transport parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-ptp-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> end</td>
<td>Exits clock port configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-ptp-port)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verifying Telecom profile**

Use the show ptp port running detail command to display the details of PTP masters configured for a Telecom profile slave. The PTSF and Alarm fields indicate the alarm experienced by the SLAVE clock for the MASTER clock.

```
Router#show ptp port running detail
PORT [slave] CURRENT PTP MASTER PORT
  Protocol Address: 208.1.1.3
PORT [slave] PREVIOUS PTP MASTER PORT
  Protocol Address: 208.1.1.1
Reason:
PORT [slave] LIST OF PTP MASTER PORTS
  LOCAL PRIORITY 0
    Protocol Address: 208.1.1.1
    PTSF Status:
    Alarm In Stream:
    Clock Stream Id: 0
    Priority1: 128
    Priority2: 128
```
Class: 102
Accuracy: Unknown
Offset (log variance): 0
Steps Removed: 0
LOCAL PRIORITY 1
Protocol Address: 208.1.1.3
Clock Identity: 0xE4:D3:F1:FF:FF:BC:E4
PTSF Status:
Alarm In Stream:
Clock Stream Id: 0
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Class: 100
Accuracy: Unknown
Offset (log variance): 0
Steps Removed: 0
LOCAL PRIORITY 2
Protocol Address: 208.1.1.4
PTSF Status:
Alarm In Stream:
Clock Stream Id: 0
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Class: 102
Accuracy: Unknown
Offset (log variance): 0
Steps Removed: 0

Use the `show ptp clock running domain` command to display the sample output.

```plaintext
Router#show ptp clock running domain 10
PTP Ordinary Clock [Domain 10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Pkts sent</th>
<th>Pkts rcvd</th>
<th>Redundancy Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHASE_ALIGNED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22459694</td>
<td>67364835</td>
<td>Track all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PORT SUMMARY

Name       | Tx Mode | Role | Transport | State | Sessions | Port Addr
-----------|---------|------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------
SLAVE      | unicast| slave| Lo40      | Slave | 1        | 4.4.4.3   |
SLAVE [Lo40] [Sessions 1]

Peer addr | Pkts in | Pkts out | In Errs | Out Errs
-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------
4.4.4.3    | 60023902| 20011138 | 0       | 0        |
```

### Setting the TimeProperties

The `timeProperties` dataset members (except `timeTraceable` and `frequencyTraceable`) can be individually set by using the `time-properties` command.

- **Caution:** The `time-properties` command does not perform any input validation; use this command with caution.

The following is an example of the `time-properties` command:

```plaintext
Router(config-tpc-clk)# time-properties atomic-clock timeScaleTRUE currentUtcOffsetValidTRUE leap59TRUE leap61FALSE 34
slave#show ptp clock dataset time-properties
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
Leap 59: TRUE
Leap 61: FALSE
Time Traceable: TRUE
Frequency Traceable: TRUE
PTP Timescale: TRUE
Time Source: Atomic

The values of Time Traceable and Frequency Traceable are determined dynamically.

**ASR 901 Negotiation Mechanism**

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports a maximum of 36 slaves, when configured as a negotiated 1588V2 master. For a slave to successfully negotiate with the Cisco ASR 901 master, it should request sync and announce packet rates that are not greater than the sync and announce rate that are currently set in the master.

For example, if the sync interval on the master is -5 (32 packets/second), and if the slave tries to negotiate a value of sync interval value of -6 (64 packets/second), the negotiation fails.

**Static Unicast Mode**

A clock destination can be added when the master is configured in the static unicast mode (by configuring the transport without the negotiation flag). The master does not communicate with any other slave, in this configuration.

```
Router(config-ptp-port)#clock destination
9.9.9.10
```

**VRF-Aware Precision Time Protocol**

Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports VRF-aware PTP. PTP support over virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance-enabled interfaces allows the PTP loopback interface to be part of VRF rather than maintaining the loopback addresses in the global routing table. This enables the service providers to reuse the same IP address for multiple loopback interfaces by configuring PTP loopback under VRF. This enables you to use PTP over VRF lite and PTP over VRF with MPLS network. You can configure a loopback interface as part of a VRF instance or a global routing table depending on the requirement.

**Configuring VRF-Aware Precision Time Protocol**

To configure VRF-aware PTP, perform the following tasks:

**Restrictions**

- Bridge domains used internally by PTP are not available to user. To view the list of such internally used bridge domains, use the `show vlan internal usage` command.

- VRF-aware PTP feature is supported only on loopback interfaces with or without VRFs.

- The PTP with route leaks is not supported when the master is in global routing table and the slave is in vrf table.
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><code>ip vrf vrf-name</code></td>
<td>Creates a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# ip vrf green</code></td>
<td>• <code>vrf-name</code>—Name assigned to the VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><code>rd route-distinguisher</code></td>
<td>Specifies a route distinguisher (RD) for a VRF instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-vrf)# rd 100:1</code></td>
<td>• <code>route-distinguisher</code>—An autonomous system number (ASN) and an arbitrary number (for example, 101:1), or an IP address and an arbitrary number (for example, 192.168.122.15:1). Enter the route-distinguisher value specified in Step 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><code>route-target export</code></td>
<td>Creates lists of export route-target extended communities for the specified VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>route-target-ext-community</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-vrf)# route-target export 100:1</code></td>
<td>• <code>route-target-ext-community</code>—An autonomous system number (ASN) and an arbitrary number (for example, 100:1) or an IP address and an arbitrary number (for example, 192.168.122.15:1). Enter the route-distinguisher value specified in Step 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td><code>route-target import</code></td>
<td>Creates lists of import route-target-extended communities for the specified VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>route-target-ext-community</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-vrf)# route-target import 100:1</code></td>
<td>• <code>route-target-ext-community</code>—An autonomous system number (ASN) and an arbitrary number (for example, 100:1), or an IP address and an arbitrary number (for example, 192.168.122.15:1). Enter the route-distinguisher value specified in Step 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td>Exits VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-vrf)# exit</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><code>interface vlan vlan-id</code></td>
<td>Configures a VLAN interface and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# interface vlan 4</td>
<td><em>vlan-id</em> — VLAN identifier. VLAN range is from 1 to 4093.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><code>ip vrf forwarding vrf-name</code></td>
<td>Associates a VRF with an interface or subinterface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding green</td>
<td><em>vrf-name</em> — Name assigned to the VRF. Enter the value specified in Step 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><code>ip address address mask</code></td>
<td>Sets a primary or secondary IP address for the interface. By default, sets the primary IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# ip address 4.4.4.2 255.255.255.0</td>
<td><em>address</em> — IP address  &lt;br&gt; <em>mask</em> — Subnet mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><code>router ospf process-id [vrf vrf-name ]</code></td>
<td>Configures an OSPF routing process and enters router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | **Example:** Router(config)# router ospf 2 vrf green | *process-id* — Internally-used identification parameter for an OSPF routing process. It is locally assigned and can be any positive integer. A unique value is assigned for each OSPF routing process.  
* vrf-name — Name assigned to the VRF. Enter the value specified in Step 3. |
| 13   | `network ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id` | Configures the interfaces on which OSPF runs and defines the area ID for those interfaces. |
|      | **Example:** Router(config-router)# router ospf 2 vrf green | *ip-address* — IP address  
* wildcard-mask — IP-address-type mask that includes optional bits.  
* area-id — Area that is to be associated with the OSPF address range. It can be specified as either a decimal value or as an IP address. If you intend to associate areas with IP subnets, you can specify a subnet address as the value of the area-id argument. |
Repeat this step to configure different interfaces on which OSPF runs, and to define the area ID for those interfaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following is a sample configuration of VRF-aware PTP:

```conf
! ip vrf green
rd 100:1
route-target export 100:1
route-target import 100:1
!
interface Vlan4
ip vrf forwarding green
ip address 4.4.4.2 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
!
interface Loopback4
ip vrf forwarding green
ip address 50.50.50.50 255.255.255.255
!
router ospf 2 vrf green
network 4.4.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
network 50.50.50.50 0.0.0.0 area 2
!
end

ptp clock ordinary domain 0
Clock-port slave slave
Transport ipv4 unicast interface loopback 4 negotiation
Clock source 5.5.5.5
```

**Configuring ToD on 1588V2 Slave**

Use the following commands configure ToD on the 1588V2 slave:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tod {slot</td>
<td>subslot} {cisco/ntp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pps-out</td>
<td>1 PPS offset in ns pulse width pulse width unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example shows the ToD configuration on the 1588V2 slave:
Router# config terminal
Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0
Router(config-tpc-clk)# tod 0/0 cisco
Router(config-tpc-clk)# 1pps-out 0 2250 ns
Router(config-tpc-clk)# clock-port SLAVE slave
Router(config-tpc-port)# transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo10 negotiation
Router(config-tpc-port)# clock source 1.1.1.1
Router(config-tpc-port)# end

1588v2 Phase Asymmetry Correction

In Optical Transport Network (OTN) network based deployments, though the PDV produced by the network is within the G.8261 limits and asymmetry created by traffic is also less, the OTN elements may add a fixed asymmetry (about 4-5usec) when the OTN element is reboots or optical link related event occurs. The asymmetry detection is tied to the BMCA clock switchover and correction is supported from Cisco IOS Release 15.5(1)S on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers. This mechanism is enabled on both ordinary clock (OC) slave and boundary clock (BC) slave.

The following diagram indicates the design statement of asymmetry correction at a high level.

Figure 24: 1588v2 Phase Asymmetry Correction

When the BMCA algorithm selects a new master, the previous recovered servo-reported phase offset is saved as fixed-phase-offset and a flag is set to indicate to use this value instead of the servo-reported phase offset. This results in phase holdover from the previous master until the path to new master is available. The BMCA master and the servo events portray a path to the new master by comparing the fixed-phase-offset value to
the servo-reported phase offset from the new master. The delta phase is computed and applied to servo, which enables the servo to come out of phase holdover.

For certain failures over one path, the delay asymmetry could differ by up to 4 usec after restoration, which would shift the phase or time by up to 2 usec. The valid path continues to provide an accurate phase or time. The root cause for this behavior is the underlying optical network that causes the asymmetry variation and forces the system to do an internal allocation during a disruption. When a link goes down, the underlying optical network fails to allow the same buffer, causing the variation.

In the following scenarios, the asymmetry is corrected after an optical link disruption, based on the persistent PTP link:

Initially, the symmetry is corrected based on measurements and manual adjustment on the router. For that:

- Time Link 1 is marked as ACTIVE.
- Time Link 2 is marked as STANDBY.

Note: The initial path asymmetry is compensated by using an external measurement device and compensates the 1pps offset.

In Scenario 1, the optical link 1 goes down and comes back after a while. Here:

- Time is persistent on Link 2 and is used as ACTIVE.
- When Link 1 comes back, time from this link is marked as suspicious.
- Asymmetry is adjusted based on Link 2, enabling it to be in sync with Link 1.
- Link 1 is marked as ACTIVE.
- Link 2 is marked as STANDBY.

In Scenario 2, the optical link 2 goes down and comes back after a while. Here:

- Time is persistent on Link 2 and is used as ACTIVE.
- When Link 2 comes back, time from this link is marked as suspicious.
- Asymmetry is adjusted based on Link 1, enabling it to be in sync with Link 2.
- Link 2 is marked as ACTIVE.
- Link 1 is marked as STANDBY.

Note: Both the above scenarios requires use of phase holdover mode, which becomes active when there is a Master switch. After the old link is restored, the SERVO learns the new path and applies the correction.

- The PTP phase symmetry correction feature is supported only on IEEE1588v2 BMCA.
- Delay asymmetry value should be enabled on the available master clock source if reference master is removed.
- The delay asymmetry in the network should be measured exactly before its applied on the clock source.
• The Hybrid Slave clock always remains in Normal_loop during a PTP master switch and hence, the newly calculated asymmetry is compensated after 10 minutes of the master switch.

• If the selected PTP master before-reload is not the same after-reload, then the asymmetry table in flash is cleared to avoid using stale values for the new master.

• Phase asymmetry is not supported in Telecom profile and PTP over Ethernet.

• Phase asymmetry (phase correction and path asymmetry) is supported only in Ordinary Slave clock, Boundary Clock slave, Hybrid Slave clock, and Hybrid Boundary Slave clock.

• Exact delay asymmetry value should be measured from the network path to the master source before its applied on clock source.

• The clock sources should be enabled with delay-asymmetry value configuration measured from the network path.

• The router supports phase asymmetry correction feature for a maximum of four BMCA clock sources.

• A syslog message is generated for every phase correction change applied by phase correction feature.

## Configuring Asymmetry Correction

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | enable            | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
|      | Example:          | • Enter your password if prompted.  
|      | Router> enable    |         |
| 2    | configure terminal| Enters global configuration mode.  
|      | Example:          |         |
|      | Router# configure terminal |         |
| 3    | ptp clock ordinary domain domain | Creates a Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock and specifies the clock mode.  
|      | Example:          |         |
|      | Router(config)# ptp clock ordinary domain 0 |         |
| 4    | asymmetry-compensation | Enables inter-path asymmetry compensation.  
|      | Example:          |         |
|      | Router(config-ptp-clk)# asymmetry-compensation |         |
| 5    | clock-port name slave | Specifies the clocking mode of a PTP clock port and enters clock port configuration mode.  
|      | Example:          |         |
|      | Router(config-ptp-clk)# clock-port SLAVE slave |         |
Verifying 1588v2 Phase Asymmetry Correction

To verify the 1588v2 phase asymmetry correction configuration, use the `show` command as shown in the example below:

```
Router# show platform ptp phase_correction_details

Last Phase Correction applied : 36500 nanoseconds
```

Example: Configuring 1588v2 Phase Asymmetry Correction

```
ptp clock ordinary domain 0
asymmetry-compensation
clock-port SLAVE slave
transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo1 negotiation
clock source 100.100.100.100 1 delay-asymmetry 73000 nanoseconds
clock source 9.9.9.9 2 delay-asymmetry 56000 nanoseconds
```
Troubleshooting Tips

Use the following debug commands to troubleshoot the PTP configuration on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

We suggest you do not use these debug commands without TAC supervision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[<code>no</code>] debug platform ptp error</td>
<td>Enables debugging of internal errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The no form of the command disables debugging internal errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[<code>no</code>] debug platform ptp event</td>
<td>Displays event messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The no form of the command disables displaying event messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[<code>no</code>] debug platform ptp verbose</td>
<td>Displays verbose output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The no form of the command disables displaying verbose output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[<code>no</code>] debug platform ptp all</td>
<td>Debugs for error, event and verbose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The no form of the command disables all debugging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 23

G.8275.1 Telecom Profile

Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is a protocol for distributing precise time and frequency over packet networks. PTP is defined in the IEEE Standard 1588. It defines an exchange of timed messages.

PTP allows for separate profiles to be defined in order to adapt PTP for use in different scenarios. A profile is a specific selection of PTP configuration options that are selected to meet the requirements of a particular application.

This recommendation allows for proper network operation for phase and time synchronization distribution when network equipment embedding a telecom boundary clock (T-BC) and a telecom time slave clock (T-TSC) is timed from another T-BC or a telecom grandmaster clock (T-GM). This recommendation addresses only the distribution of phase and time synchronization with the full timing support architecture as defined in ITU-T G.8275.

Effective from Cisco IOS Release 3.18.1SP, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports G.8275.1 telecom profile.

- Why G.8275.1?, on page 405
- Configuring the G.8275.1 Profile, on page 409
- Additional References, on page 412

Why G.8275.1?

The G.8275.1 profile is used in mobile cellular systems that require accurate synchronization of time and phase. For example, the fourth generation (4G) of mobile telecommunications technology.

The G.8275.1 profile is also used in telecom networks where phase or time-of-day synchronization is required and where each network device participates in the PTP protocol.

Because a boundary clock is used at every node in the chain between PTP Grandmaster and PTP Slave, there is reduction in time error accumulation through the network.

More About G.8275.1

The G.8275.1 must meet the following requirements:

- Non-participant devices, that is, devices that only forward PTP packets, and PTP transparent clocks are not allowed.
- The telecom grandmaster (T-GM) provides timing to all other devices on the network. It does not synchronize its local clock with any other network element other than the Primary Reference Time Clock (PRTC).
• The telecom time slave clock (T-TSC) synchronizes its local clock to another PTP clock (in most cases, the T-BC), and does not provide synchronization through PTP to any other device.
• The telecom boundary clock (T-BC) synchronizes its local clock to a T-GM or an upstream T-BC, and provides timing information to downstream T-BCs or T-TSCs. If at a given point in time there are no higher-quality clocks available to a T-BC to synchronize to, it may act as a grandmaster.

The following figure describes a sample G.8275.1 topology.

![Figure 25: A Sample G.8275.1 Topology](image)

**PTP Domain**

A PTP domain is a logical grouping of clocks that communicate with each other using the PTP protocol.

A single computer network can have multiple PTP domains operating separately, for example, one set of clocks synchronized to one time scale and another set of clocks synchronized to another time scale. PTP can run over either Ethernet or IP, so a domain can correspond to a local area network or it can extend across a wide area network.

The allowed domain numbers of PTP domains within a G.8275.1 network are between 24 and 43 (both inclusive).

**PTP Messages and Transport**

The following PTP transport parameters are defined:

• For transmitting PTP packets, either the forwardable multicast MAC address (01-1B-19-00-00-00) or the non-forwardable multicast MAC address (01-80-C2-00-00-00E) must be used as the destination MAC address. The MAC address in use is selected on a per-port basis through the configuration. However, the non-forwardable multicast MAC address (01-80-C2-00-00-00E) will be used if no destination MAC is configured.

The source MAC address is the interface MAC address.

• For receiving PTP packets, both multicast MAC addresses (01-80-C2-00-00-00E and 01-1B-19-00-00-00) are supported.

• The packet rate for Announce messages is 8 packets-per-second. For Sync, Delay-Req, and Delay-Resp messages, the rate is 16 packets-per-second.

• Signaling and management messages are not used.

**PTP Modes**

**Two-Way Operation**
To transport phase and time synchronization and to measure propagation delay, PTP operation must be two-way in this profile. Therefore, only two-way operation is allowed in this profile.

**PTP Clocks**

Two types of ordinary clocks and boundary clocks are used in this profile:

**Ordinary Clock (OC)**

- OC that can only be a grandmaster clock (T-GM). In this case, one port will be used as master port.

The T-GM uses the frequency, 1PPS, and ToD input from an upstream grandmaster clock.

**Note**

The T-GM master port is a fixed master port.

*OC that can only be a slave clock (T-TSC). In this case, only one PTP port is used for T-TSC, which in turn will have only one PTP master associated with it.*

**Boundary Clock (T-BC)**

1. T-GM in boundary clock is not supported.
2. T-BC that can become a master clock and can also be a slave clock to another PTP clock.

If the BMCA selects a port on the T-BC to be a slave port, all other ports are moved into the master role or a passive state.
PTP Ports

A port can be configured to perform either fixed master or slave role or can be configured to change its role dynamically. If no role is assigned to a port, it can dynamically assume a master, passive, or slave role based on the BMCA.

A master port provides the clock to its downstream peers.

A slave port receives clock from an upstream peer.

A dynamic port can work either as a master or a slave based on the BMCA decision.

In Cisco’s implementation of the G.8275.1:

- OC clocks can support only fixed master or slave port.
- One PTP port can communicate with only one PTP peer.
- The maximum number of clock-ports on a T-BC is limited to the number of 1GE and 10GE interfaces.

Alternate BMCA

The BMCA implementation in G.8275.1 is different from that in the default PTP profile. The G.8275.1 implementation is called the Alternate BMCA. Each device uses the alternate BMCA to select a clock to synchronize to, and to decide the port states of its local ports.

Benefits

With upcoming technologies like LTE-TDD, LTE-A CoMP, LTE-MBSFN and Location-based services, eNodeBs (base station devices) are required to be accurately synchronized in phase and time. Having GNSS systems at each node is not only expensive, but also introduces vulnerabilities. The G.8275.1 profile meets the synchronization requirements of these new technologies.
Prerequisites for Using the G.8275.1 Profile

- PTP over Multicast Ethernet must be used.
- Cisco ASR 901 Router must be enabled using `network-clock synchronization mode QL-enabled` command on T-GM and T-BC.
- Every node in the network must be PTP aware.
- It is mandatory to have a stable physical layer frequency whilst using PTP to define the phase.
- Multiple active grandmasters are recommended for redundancy.

Restrictions for Using the G.8275.1 Profile

- PTP Transparent clocks are not permitted in this profile.
- Changing PTP profile under an existing clock configuration is not allowed. Different ports under the same clock cannot have different profiles. You must remove clock configuration before changing the PTP profile. Only removing all the ports under a clock is not sufficient.
- One PTP port is associated with only one physical port in this profile.
- There is no support for BDI and VLAN.
- Signaling and management messages are not used.
- PTP message rates are not configurable.
- Non-hybrid T-TSC and T-BC clock configurations are not supported.
- SyncE is not compliant with G.8262 when G.8275.1 is enabled.
- Virtual Port is not supported.

Configuring the G.8275.1 Profile

To know more about the commands referenced in this module, see the Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference or the Cisco IOS Master Command List.

Configuring Physical Frequency Source

For more information, see the Configuring Synchronous Ethernet ESMC and SSM section in the Clocking and Timing chapter of this book.

Creating a Master-Only Ordinary Clock

```
ptp clock ordinary domain 24
clock-port master master profile g8275.1
transport ethernet multicast interface Gig 0/0
```

Creating an Ordinary Slave

```
ptp clock ordinary domain 24 hybrid
```
Creating Dynamic Ports

Dynamic ports can be created when you do not specify whether a port is master or slave. In such cases, the BMCA dynamically chooses the role of the port.

Verifying the Local Priority of the PTP Clock

Verifying the Port Parameters
Verifying the Foreign Master Information

Router# show ptp clock dataset parent
CLOCK [Boundary Clock, domain 24]

Parent Clock Identity: 0x3C:8:F6:FF:FE:79:3A:14
Parent Port Number: 1
Parent Stats: No
Observed Parent Offset (log variance): 0
Observed Parent Clock Phase Change Rate: 0

Grandmaster Clock:
Identity: 0x3C:8:F6:FF:FE:79:3A:14
Priority1: 128
Priority2: 128
Clock Quality:
Class: 58
Accuracy: Within 25us
Offset (log variance): 22272

G.8275.1 Deployment Scenario

The following example illustrates a possible configuration for a G.8275.1 network with two masters, a boundary clock and a slave. Let’s assume that master A is the primary master and B is the backup master.

_G.8275.1 Telecom Profile_
The configuration on the slave clock is:

```
ptp clock ordinary domain 24 hybrid
clock-port slave-port slave profile g8275.1
transport Ethernet multicast interface Gig 0/0
```
Cisco IOS IP SLA

The Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) is a core part of the Cisco IOS software portfolio, which allows Cisco customers to analyze IP service levels for IP applications and services, to increase productivity, to lower operational costs, and to reduce the frequency of network outages.

The Cisco IOS IP SLAs uses active traffic monitoring—the generation of traffic in a continuous, reliable, and predictable manner—for measuring network performance. Using Cisco IOS IP SLA, service provider customers can measure and provide SLAs, and enterprise customers can verify service levels, verify out sourced SLAs, and understand network performance.

The Cisco IOS IP SLAs can perform network assessments, verify quality of service (QoS), ease the deployment of new services, and assist administrators with network troubleshooting.

The Cisco IOS IP SLAs can be accessed using the Cisco IOS CLI or Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) through the Cisco Round-Trip Time Monitor (RTTMON) and syslog Management Information Bases (MIBs).

For detailed information on Cisco IOS IP SLA features, see IP SLAs Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1S.

Note

Cisco IOS IP SLA for VoIP, ICMP Jitter, Gatekeeper and Data Link Switching Plus (DLSw+) features are not supported in Cisco ASR 901 router.

- Configuring IPSLA Path Discovery, on page 413
- Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol, on page 417

Configuring IPSLA Path Discovery

The LSP path discovery (LPD) feature allows the IP SLA MPLS LSP to automatically discover all the active paths to the forwarding equivalence class (FEC), and configure LSP ping and traceroute operations across various paths between the provide edge (PE) devices.

Complete the following steps to configure IPSLA path discovery in a typical VPN setup for MPLS LPD operation:
## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example:  
  Router> enable |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | mpls discoveryvpnnext-hop | (Optional) Enables the MPLS VPN next hop neighbor discovery process.  
  Note: This command is automatically enabled when the `auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor` command is entered.  
  Example:  
  Router(config)# mpls discovery vpn next-hop |
| Step 4 | mpls discovery vpn interval `seconds` | (Optional) Specifies the time interval at which routing entries that are no longer valid are removed from the next hop neighbor discovery database of an MPLS VPN.  
  Example:  
  Router(config)# mpls discovery vpn interval 120 |
| Step 5 | auto ip slamspls-lsp-monitor `operation-number` | Begins configuration for an LSP Health Monitor operation and enters auto IP SLA MPLS configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  Router(config)# auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor 1 |
| Step 6 | type echo ipsla-vrf-all | Enters MPLS parameters configuration submode and allows the user to configure the parameters for an IP SLAs LSP ping operation using the LSP Health Monitor.  
  Example:  
  Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls)# type echo ipsla-vrf-all |

## What to do next

### Configuration Parameters

```
Router(config)##auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor 1
Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls)#?
Auto IP SLAs MPLS LSP Monitor entry configuration commands:
  exit  Exit IP SLAs MPLS LSP configuration
  type  Type of entry
Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls)#type?
  echo  Perform MPLS LSP Ping operation
  pathEcho  Perform MPLS LSP Trace operation
```
Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls)#`type pathEcho` ?
ipsla-vrf-all Configure IP SLAs MPLS LSP Monitor for all VPNs
vrf vrf Name

Following parameters can be configured in the `auto-ip-sla-mpls-params` mode:

Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls)#`type echo ipsla-vrf-all`
Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls-params)#`

IP SLAs MPLS-LPM entry parameters configuration commands:
access-list Apply Access-List
default Set a command to its defaults
delete-scans-factor Scan Factor for automatic deletion
exit Exit IP SLAs MPLSLM configuration
exp EXP value
force-explicit-null Force an explicit null label to be added
lsp-selector localhost address used to select the LSP
no Negate a command or set its defaults
path-discover IP SLAs LSP path discover configuration
reply-dscp-bits DSCP bits in reply IP header
reply-mode Reply for LSP echo request
request-data-size Request data size
scan-interval Scan Interval for automatic discovery in minutes
secondary-frequency Frequency to be used if there is any violation condition happens
tag User defined tag
threshold Operation threshold in milliseconds
timeout Timeout of an operation
ttl Time to live

Following parameters can be configured in the `auto-ip-sla-mpls-lpd-params` mode:

Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls-params)#`path-discover`
Router(config-auto-ip-sla-mpls-params-lpd-params)#`

IP SLAs MPLS LSP Monitor LPD configuration commands:
default Set a command to its defaults
exit Exit IP SLAs MPLS LSP Monitor path discover configuration
force-explicit-null Force an explicit null label to be added
hours-of-statistics-kept Maximum number of statistics hour groups to capture
interval Send interval between requests in msec
lsp-selector-base Base 127/8 address to start the tree trace
maximum-sessions Number of concurrent active tree trace requests which can be submit at one time
no Negate a command or set its defaults
scan-period Time period for finishing tree trace discovery in minutes
session-timeout Timeout value for the tree trace request in seconds
timeout Timeout for an MPLS Echo Request in seconds

Example for IPSLA Path Discovery

```plaintext
auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor 1
type echo ipsla-vrf-all
path-discover
auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor schedule 1 schedule-period 1 frequency 10 start-time now
```

This example shows the LPD parameter values configured:

```plaintext
auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor 2
type echo vrf vpn1
```
path-discover
force-explicit-null
hours-of-statistics-kept 1
scan-period 30
lsp-selector-base 127.0.0.7
session-timeout 20
timeout 100
interval 1000
auto ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor schedule 2 schedule-period 1 frequency 10 start-time now
Router#show
   ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>LPD Group ID</th>
<th>Last Operation Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2.2.2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>100004</td>
<td>*20:08:01.481 UTC Tue Nov 14 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Router#show
   ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor neighbors

IP SLA MPLS LSP Monitor Database : 1
BGP Next hop 2.2.2.2 (Prefix: 2.2.2.2/32) OK Paths: 2
   ProbeID: 100004 (pavan_1)

Router# show ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor lpd operational-state

Entry number: 100004
MPLSLM Entry Number: 1
Target FEC Type: LDP IPv4 prefix
Target Address: 2.2.2.2
Number of Statistic Hours Kept: 2
Last time LFD Stats were reset: *18:00:57.817 UTC Sat Nov 11 2000
Traps Type: 1
Latest Path Discovery Mode: initial complete
Latest Path Discovery Return Code: OK
Latest Path Discovery Completion Time(ms): 40
Number of Paths Discovered: 2
Path Information :
Path Information :
Index Interface Selector Type Id Addr Addr Label Stack
Status
1 Vl22 127.0.0.0 90 0 22.1.1.1 22.1.1.1 29
OK
2 Vl26 127.0.0.0 90 0 26.1.1.2 26.1.1.2 21
OK

Router# show ip sla mpls-lsp-monitor configuration

Entry Number : 1
Modification time : *20:19:08.233 UTC Tue Nov 14 2000
Operation Type : echo
Vrf Name : ipsla-vrf-all
Tag : EXP Value : 0
Timeout(ms) : 5000
Threshold(ms) : 5000
Frequency(sec) : 10
ScanInterval(min) : 1
Delete Scan Factor : 1
Operations List : 100006
Schedule Period(sec): 1
Request size : 100
Start Time : Start Time already passed
Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol

Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) consists of two related protocols. Use the TWAMP-Control protocol to start performance measurement sessions. You can deploy TWAMP in a simplified network architecture, with the control-client and the session-sender on one device and the server and the session-reflector on another device.

The Cisco IOS software TWAMP implementation supports a basic configuration. Figure 30: TWAMP Deployment, on page 417 shows a sample deployment.

Figure 31: TWAMP Architecture, on page 418 shows the four logical entities that comprise the TWAMP architecture.
Although each entity is separate, the protocol allows for logical merging of the roles on a single device.

## Configuring TWAMP

The TWAMP server and reflector functionality are configured on the same device. This section contains the following topics:

### Configuring the TWAMP Server

Complete the following steps to configure the TWAMP server:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ip sla server twamp</td>
<td>Configures the Cisco ASR 901 router as a TWAMP server, and enters TWAMP configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip sla server twamp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>port port-number</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the port number to be used by the TWAMP server to listen for connection and control requests. The same port negotiates for the port to which performance probes are sent. The configured port should not be an IANA port or any port used by other applications. The default is port 862.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-twamp-srvr)# port 9000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring the TWAMP Reflector

To disable the IP SLA TWAMP server, enter the `no ip sla server twamp` global configuration command.

### Configuring the TWAMP Reflector

The TWAMP server and reflector functionality are both configured on the same device.

Complete the following steps to configure the TWAMP reflector:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2**        | Enters global configuration mode. |
| configure terminal|         |
| **Example:**      |         |
| Router# configure terminal | |

| **Step 3**        | Configures the switch as a TWAMP responder, and enter TWAMP configuration mode. |
| ip sla server twamp|         |
| **Example:**      |         |
| Router(config)# ip sla server twamp | |

| **Step 4**        | (Optional) Sets the maximum time, in seconds. The session can be inactive before the session ends. The range is between 1 to 604800 seconds. The default is 900 seconds. |
| timer inactivity seconds |         |
| **Example:**      |         |
| Router(config-twamp-srvr)# timer inactivity 300 | |
Configuration Examples for TWAMP

This section provides the following configuration examples:

- Example: Configuring the Router as an IP SLA TWAMP server, on page 420
- Example: Configuring the Router as an IP SLA TWAMP Reflector, on page 420

Example: Configuring the Router as an IP SLA TWAMP server

```
Router(config)# ip sla server
twamp
Router(config-twamp-srvr)# port 9000
Router(config-twamp-srvr)# timer inactivity 300
```

Example: Configuring the Router as an IP SLA TWAMP Reflector

```
Router(config)# ip sla responder
twamp
Router(config-twamp-srvr)# timeout 300
```

### Purpose

**Step 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>end</strong></td>
<td>Return to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```
Router(config-twamp-srvr)# end
```
CHAPTER 25

Configuring QoS

This chapter describes how to configure quality of service (QoS) by using the modular QoS CLI (MQC) on the Cisco ASR 901 router. With QoS, you can provide preferential treatment to certain types of traffic at the expense of others. When QoS is not configured, the router offers the best-effort service to each packet, regardless of the packet contents or size. It sends the packets without any assurance of reliability, delay bounds, or throughput. MQC provides a comprehensive hierarchical configuration framework for prioritizing or limiting specific streams of traffic.

IPv6 QoS is supported only from Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNG onwards.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 421
- Understanding QoS, on page 422
- Configuring QoS, on page 444
- QoS Treatment for Performance-Monitoring Protocols, on page 487
- Extending QoS for MLPPP, on page 489
- Verifying MPLS over MLPPP Configuration, on page 504
- ARP-based Classification, on page 507
- ICMP-based ACL, on page 510
- Policy for DHCP Control Packet, on page 515
- Troubleshooting Tips, on page 515
- Additional References, on page 520
- Feature Information for Configuring QoS, on page 521

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for Configuring QoS, on page 521.

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

Typically, networks operate on a best-effort delivery basis, which means that all traffic has equal priority and an equal chance of being delivered in a timely manner. When congestion occurs, all traffic has an equal chance of being dropped.

When you configure the QoS feature, you can select specific network traffic, prioritize it according to its relative importance, and use traffic-management techniques to provide preferential treatment. Implementing QoS in your network makes network performance more predictable and bandwidth utilization more effective.

Figure 32: Modular QoS CLI Model, on page 422 shows the MQC QoS CLI model.

Basic QoS includes these actions:

**Default QoS for Traffic from External Ethernet Ports**

The Cisco ASR 901 router allows complete configuration of QoS via policy maps for the external ethernet ports. However, the default case when no policy map is configured is described below:

By default, the qos-group (internal-priority) applied to every packet from an External port is zero.

In cases where Cisco ASR 901 Router configuration causes those fields that were not present on the incoming packet, (to be generated, for example, if a VLAN tag or an MPLS label that was not present on the incoming packet is added by Cisco ASR 901 Router), the router uses the following default procedures to propagate the priority from the received frame as described below:

In the absence of a policy map, when adding an 802.1Q VLAN outer tag (service tag) when a service tag is not present, the priority value in the outer tag is zero. The priority value of the inner tag (if present) is not modified from its original value.

When adding an 802.1Q VLAN inner tag (customer tag), the default priority value for the inner tag is zero.

The default QoS-group used for internal prioritization, output queuing and shaping, and for propagating QoS information to MPLS EXP, is zero.

For tunneling technologies, such as EoMPLS pseudowires and L3VPN, additional defaults are in place to propagate QoS. These are described below:

- For MPLS-based L3 VPN and for the EoMPLS (both VPWS and VPLS), upon imposition of the first (bottom of stack) MPLS label, ingress policy-map needs to be configured which matches based on COS for EoMPLS & matched based on DSCP for L3VPN and using "set action" of internal QoS group setting (internal priority), MPLS EXP values are set.

- Using table-map on egress port, you can remark the EXP value if required.
Default QoS for Traffic from Internal Ports

The Cisco ASR 901 Router does not allow policy maps to be applied to internal ports, such as the Ethernet or PCI ports to the CPU, or the Ethernet ports to the timing CPU or the Winpath.

The Cisco ASR 901 Router generally treats these internal ports as trusted. The Cisco ASR 901 Router defaults to propagate the priority from the received frame, as described below:

By default, the QoS-group (internal-priority) applied to every packet from an internal port is equal to the priority received in the 802.1Q VLAN tag received on that packet.

If a packet is received on one of the internal interfaces that do not have a VLAN tag attached, a VLAN tag is added internally, with the priority value copied from the ip-precedence field (in case of IP packets), and zero (in case on non-IP packets).

The default QoS-group (internal priority) for internal queue assignment and for propagating QoS information to MPLS EXP, is set equal to the priority of the outer VLAN tag (either the original or the default value) on the received frame.

For tunneling technologies, such as EoMPLS pseudowires and L3VPN, additional defaults are in place to propagate QoS as follows:

• For MPLS-based L3 VPN and for the EoMPLS (both VPWS and VPLS), upon imposition of the first (bottom of stack) MPLS label, MPLS EXP values are equal to the value is specified in the internal QoS group setting (internal priority).
• When adding additional MPLS labels to an existing stack, the default MPLS EXP values are set to the match QoS group value.

This section contains the following topics:

Modular QoS CLI

Modular QoS CLI (MQC) allows users to create traffic policies and attach these policies to interfaces. A traffic policy contains a traffic class and one or more QoS features. Use a traffic class to classify traffic, and the QoS features in the traffic policy determine how to treat the classified traffic.

Complete the following steps to configure Modular QoS CLI:

Procedure

Step 1 Define a traffic class.

Use the class-map [match-all | match-any] type number global configuration command to define a traffic class and to enter class-map configuration mode. A traffic class contains three elements: a name, an instruction on how to evaluate the configured match commands (if more than one match command is configured in the classmap), and a series of match commands

• Name the traffic class in the class-map command line to enter class-map configuration mode.
• You can optionally include keywords to evaluate these match commands by entering class-map match-any or class-map match-all. If you specify match-any, the traffic being evaluated must match type number of the specified criteria. If you specify match-all, the traffic being evaluated must match type number of the specified criteria. A match-all class map can contain only one match statement, but a match-any class map can contain multiple match statements.

Note: If you do not enter match-all or match-any, the default is to match all.
• Use the `policy-map` class-map configuration commands to specify criteria for classifying packets. If a packet matches the specified criteria, that packet is considered a member of the class and is forwarded according to the QoS specifications set in the traffic policy. Packets that fail to meet any of the matching criteria are classified as members of the default traffic class.

**Step 2**
Create a traffic policy to associate the traffic class with one or more QoS features.

Use the `policy-map type number` global configuration command to create a traffic policy and to enter policy-map configuration mode. A traffic policy defines the QoS features to associate with the specified traffic class. A traffic policy contains three elements: a name, a traffic class (specified with the `class` policy-map configuration command), and the QoS policies configured in the class.

• Name the traffic policy in the `policy-map` command line to enter policy-map configuration mode.
• In policy-map configuration mode, enter the name of the traffic class used to classify traffic to the specified policy, and enter policy-map class configuration mode.
• In policy-map class configuration mode, you can enter the QoS features to apply to the classified traffic. These include using the `set`, `police`, or `police aggregate` commands for input policy maps or the `bandwidth`, `priority`, or `shape average` commands for output policy maps.

**Note**
A packet can match only one traffic class within a traffic policy. If a packet matches more than one traffic class in the traffic policy, the first traffic class defined in the policy is used. To configure more than one match criterion for packets, you can associate multiple traffic classes with a single traffic policy.

**Step 3**
Attach the traffic policy to an interface.

Use the `service-policy` interface configuration command to attach the policy map to an interface for packets entering or leaving the interface. You must specify whether the traffic policy characteristics should be applied to incoming or outgoing packets. For example, entering the `service-policy output class1` interface configuration command attaches all the characteristics of the traffic policy named `type number` to the specified interface. All packets leaving the specified interface are evaluated according to the criteria specified in the traffic policy named `type number`.

**Note**
If you enter the `no` policy-map configuration command or the `no policy-map policy-map-name` global configuration command to delete a policy map that is attached to an interface, a warning message appears that lists any interfaces from which the policy map is being detached. For example:

Warning: Detaching Policy test1 from Interface GigabitEthernet0/1 The policy map is then detached and deleted.

---

**Input and Output Policies**

Policy maps are either input policy maps or output policy maps, attached to packets as they enter or leave the router by service policies applied to interfaces. Input policy maps perform policing and marking on the received traffic. Policed packets can be dropped or reduced in priority (marked down) if they exceed the maximum permitted rates. Output policy maps perform scheduling and queuing of traffic as it leaves the router.

Input policies and output policies have the same basic structure; the difference is in the characteristics that they regulate. **Figure 33: Input and Output Policy Relationship, on page 425** shows the relationship of input and output policies.

You can configure a maximum of 32 policy maps.

You can apply one input policy map and one output policy map to an interface.
Input Policy Maps

Input policy map classification criteria include matching a CoS, a DSCP, an IP precedence value or VLAN ID (for per-port and per-VLAN QoS). Input policy maps can perform any of these actions:

- Setting or marking a CoS, a DSCP, an IP precedence, or QoS group value
- Individual policing
- Aggregate policing

Only input policies provide matching on VLAN IDs, and only output policies provide matching on QoS groups. You can assign a QoS group number in an input policy and match it in the output policy. The **class-default** class is used in a policy map for any traffic that does not explicitly match any other class in the policy map. Input policy maps do not support queuing and scheduling keywords, such as **bandwidth**, **priority**, and **shape average**.

An input policy map can have a maximum of 64 classes plus **class-default**. You can configure a maximum of 64 classes in an input policy.

Output Policy Maps

Output policy map classification criteria include matching a CoS, a DSCP, an IP precedence, or a QoS group value. Output policy maps support scheduling of **bandwidth**, **priority**, and **shape average**.

Output policy maps do not support matching of access groups. You can use QoS groups as an alternative by matching the appropriate access groups in the input policy map and setting a QoS group. In the output policy map, you can then match the QoS group. For more information, see the Classification Based on QoS Groups, on page 430.

Output policies do not support policing, except in the case of priority with policing.

The **class-default** class is used in a policy map for any traffic that does not explicitly match any other class in the policy map.

An output policy map attached to an egress port can match only the packets that have already been matched by an input policy map attached to the ingress port for the packets. You can attach an output policy map to any or all the ports on the router. The router supports configuration and attachment of a unique output policy map for each port. There are no limitations on the configurations of bandwidth, priority, or shaping.

Access Control Lists

Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNH1 introduces support for access control list-based QoS on the Cisco ASR 901 Router. This feature provides classification based on source and destination IP. The current implementation of this feature supports only the named ACLs. Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (2) S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports IPv6 addresses in ACLs.
ACLs are an ordered set of filter rules. Each rule is a permit or a deny statement known as access control entry (ACE). These ACEs filter network traffic by forwarding or blocking routed packets at the interface of the router. The router examines each packet to determine whether to forward or drop the packets based on the criteria specified within the access list.

The permit and deny statements are not applicable when ACLs are used as part of ACL-based QoS. ACLs are used only for traffic classification purposes as part of QoS.

Restrictions

- The Loopback feature should not be enabled when Layer 2 Control Protocol Forwarding is enabled.
- The following Cisco IOS Keywords are not supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Router—match-any, ip-options, logging, icmp-type/code, igmp type, dynamic, reflective, evaluate. The icmp-type/code keyword is supported from Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S, as part of the support for ICMP based ACL feature.
- Ingress PACL and RACL support TCP/UDP port range; egress ACLs are not supported.
- Sharing access lists across interfaces is not supported.
- ACLs are not supported on management port (Fast Ethernet) and serial interfaces.
- Devices in the management network (network connected to the Fast Ethernet port) cannot be accessed from any other port. If the default route is configured on the Cisco ASR 901 to fast ethernet interface (Fa0/0), all the routed packets will be dropped. However, this configuration could keep the CPU busy and affect overall convergence.
- Compiled ACLs are not supported in Cisco ASR 901 Router.
- ACLs are not supported on EVC interfaces.
- ACLs are not supported on interface loopback interfaces.

Classification

Classification distinguishes one kind of traffic from another by examining the fields in the packet header. When a packet is received, the router examines the header and identifies all the key packet fields. A packet can be classified based on the DSCP, the CoS, or the IP precedence value in the packet, or by the VLAN ID. Figure 34: QoS Classification Layers in Frames and Packets, on page 427 shows the classification information carried in a Layer 2 or a Layer 3 IP packet header, using six bits from the deprecated IP type of service (ToS) field to carry the classification information.

The classification information carried in a Layer 2 or Layer 3 IP packet is as follows:

- On ports configured as Layer 2 IEEE 802.1Q trunks, all the traffic is in 802.1Q frames except for traffic in the native VLAN. Layer 2 802.1Q frame headers have a 2-byte Tag Control Information field that carries the CoS value, called the User Priority bits, in the three most-significant bits, and the VLAN ID value in the 12 least-significant bits. Other frame types cannot carry Layer 2 CoS values.

Layer 2 CoS values range from 0 to 7.

- Layer 3 IP packets can carry either an IP precedence value or a DSCP value. QoS supports the use of either value because DSCP values are backward compatible with IP precedence values.

IP precedence values range from 0 to 7. DSCP values range from 0 to 63.

- Output re-marking is based on the Layer 2 or Layer 3 marking type, marking value, and packet type.
These sections contain additional information about classification:

**Class Maps**

Use an MQC class map to name a specific traffic flow (or class) and to isolate it from all other traffic. A class map defines the criteria used to match against a specific traffic flow to further classify it. If you wish to classify more than one type of traffic, you can create another class map and use a different name. When you use the `class-map` command with a class-map name, the router enters the class-map configuration mode. In this mode, you define the match criteria for the traffic by using the `match class-map` configuration command. After a packet is matched against the class-map criteria, it is acted on by the associated action specified in a policy map.

You can match more than one criterion for classification. You can also create a class map that requires that all the matching criteria in the class map be in the packet header by using the `class map match-all class-map name` global configuration command and enter class map configuration mode.

---

**Note**

You can configure only one match entry in the `match-all` class map.

You can use the `class map match-any class-map name` global configuration command to define a classification with any of the listed criteria.

---

**Note**

If you do not enter `match-all` or `match-any`, the default is to match all. A match-all class map cannot have more than one classification criterion (match statement). A class map with no match condition has a default of match all.
The match Command

To configure the type of content used to classify packets, use the `match` class-map configuration command to specify the classification criteria. If a packet matches the configured criteria, it belongs to a specific class and is forwarded according to the specified policy. For example, you can use the `match` class-map command with CoS, IP DSCP, and IP precedence values. These values are referred to as *markings* on a packet.

- For an input policy map, you cannot configure an IP classification (`match ip dscp`, `match ip precedence`, `match ip acl`) and a non-IP classification (`match cos` or `match mac acl`) in the same policy map or class map.
- In an output policy map, no two class maps can have the same classification criteria, that is, the same `match` qualifiers and values.

This example shows how to create a class map `example` to define a class that matches any of the listed criteria. In this example, if a packet is received with the DSCP equal to 32 or a 40, the packet is identified (classified) by the class map.

```
Router(config)# class-map match-any example
Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 32
Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 40
Router(config-cmap)# exit
```

Classification Based on Layer 2 CoS

You can use the `match` command to classify Layer 2 traffic based on the CoS value, which ranges from 0 to 7.

**Note**

A `match cos` command is supported only on Layer 2 802.1Q trunk ports.

This example shows how to create a class map to match a CoS value of 5:

```
Router(config)# class-map premium
Router(config-cmap)# match cos 5
Router(config-cmap)# exit
```

Classification Based on IP Precedence

You can classify IPv4 traffic based on the packet IP precedence values, which range from 0 to 7.

This example shows how to create a class map to match an IP precedence value of 4:

```
Router(config)# class-map sample
Router(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 4
Router(config-cmap)# exit
```

Classification Based on IP DSCP

When you classify IPv4 traffic based on the IP DSCP value, and enter the `match ip dscp` class-map configuration command, you have several classification options to choose from:

- Entering a specific DSCP value (0 to 63).
- Using the Default service, that corresponds to an IP precedence and DSCP value of 0. The default per-hop behavior (PHB) is usually best-effort service.
• Using Assured Forwarding (AF) by entering the binary representation of the DSCP value. AF sets the relative probability that a specific class of packets is forwarded when congestion occurs and the traffic does not exceed the maximum permitted rate. AF per-hop behavior provides delivery of IP packets in four different AF classes: AF11-13 (the highest), AF21-23, AF31-33, and AF41-43 (the lowest). Each AF class can be allocated a specific amount of buffer space and drop probabilities, specified by the binary form of the DSCP number. When congestion occurs, the drop precedence of a packet determines the relative importance of the packet within the class. An AF41 provides the best probability of a packet being forwarded from one end of the network to the other.

• Entering Class Selector (CS) service values of 1 to 7, corresponding to the IP precedence bits in the ToS field of the packet.

• Using Expedited Forwarding (EF) to specify a low-latency path. This corresponds to a DSCP value of 46. EF services use priority queuing to preempt lower-priority traffic classes.

This example shows the available classification options:

```
Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp
<0-63> Differentiated services codepoint value
af11 Match packets with AF11 dscp (001010)
af12 Match packets with AF12 dscp (001100)
af13 Match packets with AF13 dscp (001110)
af21 Match packets with AF21 dscp (010010)
af22 Match packets with AF22 dscp (010100)
af23 Match packets with AF23 dscp (010110)
af31 Match packets with AF31 dscp (011010)
af32 Match packets with AF32 dscp (011100)
af33 Match packets with AF33 dscp (011110)
af41 Match packets with AF41 dscp (100010)
af42 Match packets with AF42 dscp (100100)
af43 Match packets with AF43 dscp (100110)
cs1 Match packets with CS1(precedence 1) dscp (001000)
cs2 Match packets with CS2(precedence 2) dscp (010000)
cs3 Match packets with CS3(precedence 3) dscp (011000)
cs4 Match packets with CS4(precedence 4) dscp (100000)
cs5 Match packets with CS5(precedence 5) dscp (101000)
cs6 Match packets with CS6(precedence 6) dscp (110000)
cs7 Match packets with CS7(precedence 7) dscp (111000)
default Match packets with default dscp (000000)
ef Match packets with EF dscp (101110)
```

Note
For more information on DSCP prioritization, see RFC-2597 (AF per-hop behavior), RFC-2598 (EF), or RFC-2475 (DSCP).

Classification Comparisons

Table 23: Typical Traffic Types, on page 429 shows the recommended IP DSCP, IP precedence, and CoS values for typical traffic types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic Type</th>
<th>DSCP Per-Hop</th>
<th>DSCP (Decimal)</th>
<th>IP Precedence</th>
<th>CoS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voice-bearer—Traffic in a priority queue or the queue with the highest service weight and lowest drop priority.</td>
<td>EF</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Type</td>
<td>DSCP Per-Hop</td>
<td>DSCP (Decimal)</td>
<td>IP Precedence</td>
<td>CoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice control—Signalling traffic related to call setup from a voice gateway or a voice application server.</td>
<td>AF31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video conferencing—In most networks, video conferencing over IP has similar loss, delay, and delay variation requirements as Voice over IP traffic.</td>
<td>AF41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streaming video—Relatively high bandwidth applications with a high tolerance for loss, delay, and delay variation. Usually considered more important than regular background applications such as e-mail and web browsing.</td>
<td>AF13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission-critical data (gold data)—Delay-sensitive applications critical to the operation of an enterprise, classified as:</td>
<td>AF21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Level 1</td>
<td>AF22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Level 2</td>
<td>AF23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less critical data (silver data)—Noncritical, but relatively important data, classified as:</td>
<td>AF11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Level 1</td>
<td>AF12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Level 2</td>
<td>AF13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best-effort data (bronze data)—Other traffic, including all the noninteractive traffic, regardless of importance.</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less-than-best-effort data—Noncritical, bandwidth-intensive data traffic given the least preference. This is the first traffic type to be dropped, and includes these levels:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Level 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Level 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Classification Based on QoS Groups**

A QoS group is an internal label used by the router to identify packets as members of a specific class. The label is not a part of the packet header, and is restricted to the router that sets the label. QoS groups provide a way to tag a packet for subsequent QoS action without explicitly marking (changing) the packet.

A QoS group is identified at ingress and used at egress; it is assigned in an input policy to identify packets in an output policy (see Classification Based on QoS Groups, on page 430). The QoS groups help aggregate different classes of input traffic for a specific action in an output policy.

*Figure 35: QoS Groups*
You can use QoS groups to aggregate multiple input streams across input classes and policy maps for the same QoS treatment on the egress port. Assign the same QoS group number in the input policy map to all the streams that require the same egress treatment, and match the QoS group number in the output policy map to specify the required queuing and scheduling actions.

You can also use QoS groups to identify traffic entering a particular interface if the traffic has to be treated differently at the output based on the input interface.

You can use QoS groups to configure per-port, per-VLAN QoS output policies on the egress interface for bridged traffic on the VLAN. Assign a QoS group number to a VLAN on the ingress interface by configuring a per-port, per-VLAN input policy. Then use the same QoS-group number for classification at the egress. Because the VLAN of the bridged traffic does not change during forwarding through the router, the QoS-group number assigned to the ingress VLAN can be used on the egress interface to identify the same VLAN.

You can independently assign QoS-group numbers at the ingress to any combination of interfaces, VLANs, traffic flows, and aggregated traffic. To assign QoS-group numbers, configure a QoS group marking in an input policy map, along with any other marking or policing actions required in the input policy map for the same service class. This allows the input marking and policing functions to be decoupled from the egress classification function if necessary because only the QoS group must be used for egress classification.

This example identifies specific packets as part of QoS group 1 for later processing in an output policy:

```
Router(config)# policy-map in-gold-policy
Router(config-pmap)# class in-class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# set qos-group 1
Router(config-cmap-c)# exit
Router(config-cmap)# exit
```

Use the `set qos-group` command only in an input policy. The assigned QoS group identification is subsequently used in an output policy with no mark or change to the packet. Use the `match qos-group` in the output policy.

---

Note

You cannot configure `match qos-group` for an input policy map.

This example shows how to create an output policy to match the QoS group created in the input policy map `in-gold-policy`. Traffic that is internally tagged as `qos-group 1` is identified and processed by the output policy.

```
Router(config)# class-map out-class1
Router(config-cmap)# match qos-group 1
Router(config-cmap)# exit
```

### Classification Based on VLAN IDs

With classification based on VLAN IDs, you can apply QoS policies to frames carried on a user-specified VLAN for a given interface. Per-VLAN classification is not required on access ports because access ports carry traffic for a single VLAN.

The router supports two policy levels: a `parent` level and a `child` level. With the QoS parent-child structure, you can reference a child policy in a parent policy to provide additional control of a specific traffic type. For per-port, per-VLAN QoS, the parent-level matches the VLAN; match criteria is defined by the service instance encapsulation. You cannot configure multiple service classes at the parent level to match different combinations of VLANs.
Classification Based on ACL

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (2) S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports ACL-based QoS on Layer 4. This feature allows you to configure the Layer 3 or Layer 4 options while configuring the ACL for QoS on ingress only. Layer 3 or Layer 4 options such as ToS, source port, and destination port are supported.
The following example shows a sample configuration for ACL-based QoS on Layer 4:

```
ip access-list extended test
permit tcp any any
permit udp any any
class-map test
match access-group name test
policy-map test
class test
set dscp af11
interface gig 0/3
ip access-group test in
```

**Restrictions**

- Only named ACLs are supported in Layer 4 ACL-based QoS.
- The not operation is not supported in Layer 4 ACL-based QoS.
- Layer 4 ACL-based QoS is not supported on a multilink interface and BCPoMLPPP.

**Table Maps**

You can use table maps to manage a large number of traffic flows with a single command. You can specify table maps in the `set` commands and use them as mark-down mapping for the policers. You can also use table maps to map an incoming QoS marking to a replacement marking without having to configure a large number of explicit matches and sets. Table maps are used only in input policy maps.

Table maps can be used to:

- Correlate specific CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence values to specific CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence values
- Mark down a CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence value
- Assign defaults for unmapped values

This example shows how to create a table to map specific CoS values to DSCP values. The unspecified values are all mapped to a to-value (0).

```
Router(config)# table-map cos-dscp-tablemap
Router(config-tablemap)# map from 5 to 46
Router(config-tablemap)# map from 6 to 56
Router(config-tablemap)# map from 7 to 57
Router(config-tablemap)# exit
```

The Cisco ASR 901 Router supports a maximum of 32 unique table maps. You can enter up to 64 different `map from`–`to` entries in a table map. These table maps are supported on the router:

- CoS to QoS-group
- QoS-group to mpls experimental to

Table maps modify only one parameter (CoS, IP precedence, or DSCP, whichever is configured) and are only effective when configured with a `set` command in a policy map.

**Policing**

After a packet is classified, you can use policing, as shown in Figure 36: Policing of Classified Packets, on page 434 to regulate the class of traffic. The policing function limits the amount of bandwidth available to a specific traffic flow or prevents a traffic type from using excessive bandwidth and system resources. A policer
identifies a packet as being in or out of profile by comparing the rate of the inbound traffic to the configuration profile of the policer and traffic class. Packets that exceed the permitted average rate or burst rate are out of profile or nonconforming. These packets are dropped or modified (marked for further processing), depending on the policer configuration.

Policing is used primarily on the receiving interfaces. You can attach a policy map to a policer only in an input service policy. The only policing allowed in an output policy map is in priority classes (see the Unconditional Priority Policing, on page 436).

**Figure 36: Policing of Classified Packets**

This section contains the following topics:

**Individual Policing**

Individual policing applies only to input policy maps. In the policy-map configuration mode, use the `class` command followed by the class map name, and enter the policy-map class configuration mode. Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports policing ingress traffic over the cross-connect EVC, similar to the bridge domain service policy.

Use the `policy` policy-map class configuration command to define the policer, the committed rate limitations of the traffic, committed burst size limitations of the traffic, and the action to take for a class of traffic that is below the limits (conform-action) and above the limits (exceed-action). If you do not specify burst size (bc), the system calculates an appropriate burst size value. The calculated value is appropriate for most applications.

To make the policy map effective, attach it to a physical port by using the `service-policy input` interface configuration command. Policing is done only on received traffic, so you can only attach a policer to an input service policy.

**Note**  
The QoS group precedes the CoS value that is matched in the class map, when the set qos-group command is used along with MPLS experimental imposition.

**Restrictions**

- Only byte counters are supported.
- Only drop and pass counters are supported.
- If an ingress cross-connect policer is attached to a physical interface, an ingress cross-connect policer cannot be attached to EVCs under the specific physical port.
Applying or removing a policy-map on a cross-connect interface requires **shutdown** or **no shutdown** on the interface.

User class-based MPLS experimental imposition is supported only for user classes based on CoS match.

Only policy maps on 254 ingress cross-connect interfaces are supported.

Dynamic modification of policy maps (modifying a policy map or a class map while it is attached to an interface) is not supported for the policy maps applied on cross-connect.

The match cos inner is not supported.

### Configuration Examples

The following is a sample configuration of basic policing for all the traffic received with a CoS of 4. The first value following the `police` command limits the average traffic rate to 10,000,000 bits per second (bps); the second value represents the additional burst size (10 kilobytes). The policy is assigned to Gigabit Ethernet port 1.

```plaintext
Router(config)# class-map video-class
Router(config-cmap)# match cos 4
Router(config-cmap)# exit
Router(config)# policy-map video-policy
Router(config-pmap)# class video-class
Router(config-pmap-c)# police 10000000 10000
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy input video-policy
Router(config-if)# exit
```

The following is a sample configuration that shows the policing of traffic over cross-connect EVC:

```plaintext
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3
Router(config-if)# service instance 22 ethernet
Router(config-if-svr)# encapsulation dot1q 22
Router(config-if-svr)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-svr)# xconnect 1.1.1.1 100 encapsulation mpls
Router(config-if-svr)# service-policy input policy1
```

You can use the **conform-action** and **exceed-action** policy-map class configuration commands or the **conform-action** and **exceed-action** policy-map class policy configuration commands to specify the action to be taken when a packet conforms to or exceeds the specified traffic rate.

Conform actions involve sending the corresponding packet without modifications, setting a new CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence value, or setting up a QoS group value for classification at the egress. Exceed actions involve dropping the packet, sending the packet without modification, setting a new CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence to a value, or setting a QoS group value for classification at the egress.

You can configure each marking action by using explicit values, table maps, or a combination of both. Table maps list specific traffic attributes and map (or convert) them to other attributes.

You can configure multiple conform and exceed actions simultaneously for each service class.

After you create a table map, configure a policy-map policer to use the table map.
In Cisco ASR 901 router, the from-type action in the table map must be cos.

To configure multiple actions in a class, you can enter multiple conform or exceed action entries in the policy-map class police configuration mode, as in this example:

```
Router(config)# policy-map map1
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# police 100000 500000
Router(config-pmap-c-police)# conform-action set-cos-transmit 4
Router(config-pmap-c-police)# conform-action set-qos-transmit 4
Router(config-pmap-c-police)# exceed-action set-cos-transmit 2
Router(config-pmap-c-police)# exceed-action set-qos-transmit 2
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
```

### Unconditional Priority Policing

Priority policing applies only to output policy maps. You can use the priority policy-map class configuration command in an output policy map to designate a low-latency path or class-based priority queuing for a specific traffic class. With strict priority queuing, the packets in the priority queue are scheduled and sent until the queue is empty, at the expense of other queues. Excessive use of high-priority queuing may create congestion for lower-priority traffic.

To eliminate this congestion, you can use priority with implicit policer (priority policing) to reduce the bandwidth used by the priority queue, and allocate traffic rates on other queues. Priority with police is the only form of policing supported in output policy maps.

```
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class2
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class3
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config-if)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
Router(config-if)# exit
```
Egress Policing

Egress policing can be classified based on QoS groups, DSCP, and IP precedence value. For QoS groups to work at egress, you should map the traffic at ingress to a specific QoS group value.

Marking

You can use packet marking in input policy maps to set or modify the attributes for traffic belonging to a specific class. After network traffic is organized into classes, you use marking to identify certain traffic types for unique handling. For example, you can change the CoS value in a class or set IP DSCP or IP precedence values for a specific type of traffic. These new values are then used to determine how the traffic should be treated. You can also use marking to assign traffic to a QoS group within the router.

Traffic marking is typically performed on a specific traffic type at the ingress port. The marking action can cause the CoS, DSCP, or precedence bits to be rewritten or left unchanged, depending on the configuration. This can increase or decrease the priority of a packet in accordance with the policy used in the QoS domain so that other QoS functions can use the marking information to judge the relative and absolute importance of the packet. The marking function can use information from the policing function or directly from the classification function.

You can specify and mark traffic by using the set commands in a policy map for all supported QoS markings (CoS, IP DSCP, IP precedence, and QoS groups). A set command unconditionally marks the packets that match a specific class. You then attach the policy map to an interface as an input policy map.

You can also mark traffic by using the set command with table maps. Table maps list specific traffic attributes and maps (or converts) them to another attribute. A table map establishes a to-from relationship for the attribute and defines the change to be made.

You can simultaneously configure actions to modify DSCP, precedence, and CoS markings in the packet for the same service along with QoS group marking actions. You can use the QoS group number defined in the marking action for egress classification.

---

**Note**
When you use a table map in an input policy map, the protocol type of the from-type action in the table map must be the same as the protocol type of the associated classification. If the class map represents a non-IP classification, the from-type action in the table map must be cos.

---

**Note**
Cisco ASR 901 transparently preserves the ECN bits while marking DSCP.

After you create a table map, configure a policy map to use the table map. See the Congestion Management and Scheduling, on page 438. Figure 37: Marking of Classified Traffic, on page 437 shows the steps for marking traffic.

*Figure 37: Marking of Classified Traffic*
This example uses a policy map to remark a packet. The first marking (the `set` command) applies to the QoS default class map that matches all traffic not matched by class `AF31-AF33` and sets all traffic to an IP DSCP value of 1. The second marking sets the traffic in classes AF31 to AF33 to an IP DSCP of 3.

```
Router(config)# policy-map Example
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 1
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class AF31-AF33
Router(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 3
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy input Example
Router(config-if)# exit
```

## Congestion Management and Scheduling

Cisco Modular QoS CLI (MQC) provides several related mechanisms to control outgoing traffic flow. They are implemented in output policy maps to control output traffic queues. The scheduling stage holds packets until the appropriate time to send them to one of the four traffic queues. Queuing assigns a packet to a particular queue based on the packet class. You can use different scheduling mechanisms to provide a guaranteed bandwidth to a particular class of traffic while also serving other traffic in a fair way. You can limit the maximum bandwidth that can be consumed by a particular class of traffic and ensure that delay-sensitive traffic in a low-latency queue is sent before traffic in other queues.

The Cisco ASR 901 Router supports these scheduling mechanisms:

- **Traffic shaping**

  Use the `shape average` policy-map class configuration command to specify that a class of traffic should have a maximum permitted average rate. Specify the maximum rate in bits per second.

  ```
  • Class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ)
  ```

  Use the `bandwidth` policy-map class configuration command to control the bandwidth allocated to a specific class. The minimum bandwidth can be specified as percentage.

  ```
  • Priority queuing or class-based priority queuing
  ```

  Use the `priority` policy-map class configuration command to specify the priority of a type of traffic over other types of traffic. You can specify strict priority for high-priority traffic and allocate excess bandwidth, if any, to other traffic queues, or specify priority with unconditional policing of high-priority traffic, and allocate the known remaining bandwidth among the other traffic queues.

  ```
  • To configure strict priority, use only the `priority` policy-map class configuration command to configure the priority queue. Use the `bandwidth remaining percent` policy-map class configuration command for the other traffic classes to allocate the excess bandwidth in the desired ratios.
  ```

  ```
  • To configure priority with unconditional policing, configure the priority queue by using the `priority` policy-map class configuration command and the `police` policy-map class configuration command to unconditionally rate-limit the priority queue. In this case, you can configure the other traffic classes with the `bandwidth` command or the `shape average` command, depending on your requirements
  ```

These sections contain additional information about scheduling:
Traffic Shaping

Traffic shaping is a traffic-control mechanism similar to traffic policing. While traffic policing is used in input policy maps, traffic shaping occurs as traffic leaves an interface. The router can apply class-based shaping to classes of traffic leaving an interface, and port shaping to all the traffic leaving an interface. Configuring a queue for traffic shaping sets the maximum bandwidth or peak information rate (PIR) of the queue.

Note

Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNI, the lower limit of the committed burst size (bc) is 1 ms.

Class-Based Shaping

Class-based shaping uses the `shape average` policy-map class configuration command to limit the rate of data transmission as the number of bits per second to be used for the committed information rate for a class of traffic. The router supports separate queues for three classes of traffic. The fourth queue is always the default queue for the `class-default` class, unclassified traffic.

Note

In the Cisco ASR 901 Router, configuring traffic shaping automatically sets the minimum bandwidth guarantee or committed information rate (CIR) of the queue to the same value as the PIR.

This example shows how to configure traffic shaping for outgoing traffic on a Gigabit Ethernet port so that `outclass1`, `outclass2`, and `outclass3` get a maximum of 50, 20, and 10 Mbps, respectively, of the available port bandwidth. The `class-default` class gets the remaining bandwidth.

```
Router(config)# policy-map out-policy
Router(config-pmap)# class classout1
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 50000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class classout2
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 20000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class classout3
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 10000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 100000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Port Shaping

To configure port shaping (a transmit port shaper), create a policy map that contains only a default class, and use the `shape average` command to specify the maximum bandwidth for a port.

This example shows how to configure a policy map that shapes a port to 90 Mbps, allocated according to the `out-policy` policy map configured in the previous example. The `service-policy` policy map class command is used to create a child policy to the parent:

```
Router(config)# policy-map out-policy-parent
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 90000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# service-policy out-policy
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
```
Parent-Child Hierarchy

The router also supports parent policy levels and child policy levels for traffic shaping. The QoS parent-child structure is used for specific purposes, where a child policy is referenced in a parent policy to provide additional control of a specific traffic type.

The first policy level, the parent level, is used for port shaping. You can specify only one class of type class-default within the policy. This is an example of a parent-level policy map:

```plaintext
Router(config)# policy-map parent
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 50000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

The second policy level, the child level, is used to control a specific traffic stream or class, as shown in this example:

```plaintext
Router(config)# policy-map child
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Note

The total of the minimum bandwidth guarantees (CIR) for each queue of the child policy cannot exceed the total port-shape rate.

This is an example of a parent-child configuration:

```plaintext
Router(config)# policy-map parent
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average 50000000
Router(config-pmap-c)# service-policy child
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output parent
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing

You can configure CBWFQ to set the relative precedence of a queue by allocating a portion of the total bandwidth that is available for the port. Use the bandwidth policy-map class configuration command to set the output bandwidth for a class of traffic as a percentage of total bandwidth, or a percentage of remaining bandwidth.

Note

When you configure bandwidth in a policy map, you must configure all the rates in the same format. The total of the minimum bandwidth guarantees (CIR) for each queue of the policy cannot exceed the total speed of the parent.
When you use the `bandwidth` policy-map class configuration command to configure a class of traffic as a percentage of total bandwidth, it represents the minimum bandwidth guarantee (CIR) for that traffic class. This means that the traffic class gets at least the bandwidth indicated by the command, but is not limited to that bandwidth. Any excess bandwidth on the port is allocated to each class in the same ratio in which the CIR rates are configured.

**Note**

You cannot configure bandwidth as a percentage of total bandwidth when strict priority (priority without police) is configured for another class in the output policy.

When you use the `bandwidth` policy-map class configuration command to configure a class of traffic as a percentage of total bandwidth, it represents the portion of the excess bandwidth of the port that is allocated to the class. This means that the class is allocated bandwidth only if there is excess bandwidth on the port, and if there is no minimum bandwidth guarantee for this traffic class.

**Note**

You can configure bandwidth as a percentage of remaining the bandwidth only when strict priority (priority without police) is configured for another class in the output policy map.

**Note**

You cannot configure bandwidth and traffic shaping (shape average) or priority queuing (priority) for the same class in an output policy map.

This example shows how the classes `outclass1`, `outclass2`, `outclass3`, and `class-default` get a minimum of 40 percent, 20 percent, 10 percent, and 10 percent of the total bandwidth, respectively. Any excess bandwidth is divided among the classes in the same proportion as rated in the CIR.

```plaintext
Router(config)# policy-map out-policy
Router(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 40
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Router(config-if)# exit
```

**Note**

When you configure CIR bandwidth for a class as a percentage of the total bandwidth, any excess bandwidth remaining after servicing the CIR of all the classes in the policy map is divided among the classes in the same proportion as the CIR rates. If the CIR rate of a class is configured as 0, that class is also not eligible for any excess bandwidth, and as a result, receives no bandwidth.
This example shows how to allocate the excess bandwidth among queues by configuring bandwidth for a traffic class as a percentage of remaining bandwidth. The class `outclass1` is given priority queue treatment. The other classes are configured to get percentages of the excess bandwidth if any, after servicing the priority queue; `outclass2` is configured to get 20 percent, `outclass3` to get 30 percent, and the `class-default` class to get the remaining 50 percent.

Router(config)# policy-map out-policy
Router(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 30
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Router(config-if)# exit

### Priority Queuing

You can use the `priority` policy-map class configuration command to ensure that a particular class of traffic is given preferential treatment. With strict priority queuing, the priority queue is constantly serviced. All the packets in the queue are scheduled and sent until the queue is empty. Priority queuing allows traffic for the associated class to be sent before the packets in the other queues are sent.

⚠️ **Caution**

Be careful when using the `priority` command. Excessive use of strict priority queuing might cause congestion in other queues.

The router supports strict priority queuing or `priority percent` policy-map command.

- **Strict priority queuing** (priority without police) assigns a traffic class to a low-latency queue to ensure that the packets in this class have the lowest possible latency. When this is configured, the priority queue is continually serviced until it is empty, possibly at the expense of packets in other queues.

✏️ **Note**

You cannot configure priority without policing for a traffic class when traffic shaping or CBWFQ are configured for another class in the same output policy map.

- Use the `priority percent` policy-map command, or unconditional priority policing, to reduce the bandwidth used by the priority queue. This is the only form of policing that is supported in output policy maps. Using this combination of commands configures a maximum rate on the priority queue, and you can use the `bandwidth` and `shape average` policy-map commands for other classes to allocate traffic rates on other queues. Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S, Cisco ASR 901 Router allows configuration of multiple classes to serve based on priority.
When priority is configured in an output policy map without the `priority` command, you can only configure the other queues for sharing by using the `bandwidth remaining percent` policy-map command to allocate excess bandwidth.

**Restrictions**

- You can associate the `priority` command with a single unique class for all the attached output policies on the router. Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S, Cisco ASR 901 Router allows the configuration of multiple classes with `priority percent`.
- You cannot configure priority and other scheduling action (`shape average` or `bandwidth`) in the same class.
- You cannot configure priority queuing for the `class-default` of an output policy map.

This example shows how to configure the class `out-class1` as a strict priority queue so that all the packets in that class are sent before any other class of traffic. Other traffic queues are configured so that `out-class2` gets 50 percent of the remaining bandwidth and `out-class3` gets 20 percent of the remaining bandwidth. The `class-default` class receives the remaining 30 percent with no guarantees.

```
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class2
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 50
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class3
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
Router(config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to use the `priority` keyword with the `percent` command to configure `out-class1` as the priority queue, with the traffic going to the queue limited to 20,000,000 bps so that the priority queue will never use more than that. Traffic above that rate is dropped. The other traffic queues are configured to use 50 percent and 20 percent of the bandwidth that is left, as shown in the previous example.

```
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class2
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class out-class3
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
Router(config-if)# exit
```
The following example shows how to use the `priority` keyword with the `percent` command to configure multiple traffic classes:

```
Router(config)# policy-map pmap_bckbone
Router(config-pmap)# class VOICE_GRP
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 50
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class CTRL_GRP
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 5
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class E1_GRP
Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 55
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
```

### Ingress and Egress QoS Functions

This section lists the supported and unsupported QoS functions for ingress and egress on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

**Ingress QoS Functions**

In Cisco ASR 901 router:

- Interfaces support ingress classification.
- Ethernet interfaces support ingress policing.
- Ethernet interfaces support ingress marking.
- Ethernet interfaces do not support Low-Latency Queuing (LLQ). Ingress Priority is not supported on ingress.
- Ethernet interfaces do not support queuing, shaping, and scheduling on ingress.
- Classification based on QoS group is not supported.

**Egress QoS Functions**

In Cisco ASR 901 router:

- Gigabit Ethernet interfaces support egress classification.
- Gigabit Ethernet interfaces support egress marking.
- Gigabit Ethernet interfaces support egress scheduling.
- Interfaces support per interface and per QoS group shaping on egress ports.
- Interfaces support LLQ and weighted random early detection on egress.

### Configuring QoS

The following sections describe how to configure the QoS features supported by the Cisco ASR 901 Router.
### QoS Limitations

The Cisco ASR 901 Router offers different QoS support according to the physical interface and traffic type. The following sections describe the limitations for each QoS capability on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

#### General QoS Limitations

The following general QoS limitations apply to the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

- You can create a maximum of 256 class maps, including the class-default class map.
- You can create a maximum of 32 policy maps.
- Input policy-map is not supported on SVI.
- Output policy-map is not supported on service instance.
- The CoS marking is supported only on normal interfaces.
- EXP to COS marking is not supported on Port channel.
- Policy-map having class-map with mpls experimental topmost must be applied only on MPLS enabled interface. Usage of policy-map on non-mpls interface can result in other packets matching this criteria.
- The match cos inner is not supported.
- Egress Queue on POCH is supported only on POCH interface and uses replication model.

The following limitations apply to the QoS policies on HDLC, PPP, PPP interfaces:

- Input PPP interfaces support only QoS marking policies.
- Only a maximum of eight `match` statements can be created within a class map in a service policy applied to a PPP interface.
- Only a maximum of eight classes can be created within a policy map that is applied to a PPP interface. This number includes the default-class.
- Only one priority class can be used within a policy map applied to a PPP interface.
- The `match-all` keyword of the `class-map` command is not supported.
- The following actions are not supported for egress policy:
  - Bandwidth value
  - Priority value
  - Set of qos-group (VLAN priority)—This is relevant only for Layer 2 Transport over MLPPP interface.

- Requires explicit configuration of class-default with bandwidth percent.
- DSCP marking is not supported for the class-default queue.

All the above restrictions are applicable to MPLS over MLPPP and IP over MLPPP, in addition to the following specific restrictions that apply to QoS policies on MPLS and IP over MLPPP interfaces:

- The Cisco ASR 901 Router supports the DSCP marking priority, eight bandwidth queues, link fragmentation, interleave, and queue limits features for MLPPP egress.
- Input policy is not supported.
- EXP marking is not supported for the class-default queue.

The following limitations apply to Gigabit Ethernet interfaces:

- You can apply only a maximum of two different service policies to the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- You can only use the class-default class for HQoS parent service policies applied to egress Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
Statistics Limitations

The following statistical QoS limitations apply to the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

- Input service policies on the Gigabit Ethernet interface support statistics only in bytes.
- PPP and MLPPP interfaces support QoS statistics only in packets.
- Output service policies on the Gigabit Ethernet interface support statistics only in bytes.
- The 2R3C policer provides exceed-and-violate counters as a single counter.
- Marking statistics will not be displayed for any class.

Propagation Limitations

The Cisco ASR 901 Router has the following limitations when propagating QoS values between interfaces:

- The following limitation is applicable when traffic ingresses through a GigabitEthernet interface and egresses through a GigabitEthernet interface:
  - When traffic is switched at Layer 2, the QoS group is propagated through the router.

- The following limitations are applicable when traffic ingresses through any other interface type (host-generated and PPP) and egresses through the GigabitEthernet interface.
  - The Precedence bit value is propagated to the CoS bit (for host-generated interface only).
  - The CoS bit value is mapped 1:1 to the QoS group value.

See the Sample QoS Configuration, on page 453 section for a sample QoS configuration that accounts for propagation limitations on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

Classification Limitations

The following table summarizes the values that you can use to classify traffic based on interface type. The values are parameters that you can use with the `match` command.

Table 24: QoS Classification Limitations by Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ingress</td>
<td>Egress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access-group</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class-map</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination-address</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discard-class</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscp</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flow pdp</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following limitations are also applicable when configuring classification on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

- The **set qos-group cos** command used for trusting CoS is supported only under class-default, as a stand-alone class in the policy-map. No other user class is supported on the same policy-map. Counters are not supported for the policy-map.

- The following limitations apply to the input Gigabit Ethernet interface QoS policies:
  - You can use the **match vlan** command with a maximum of four VLANs. The **match vlan** command is supported only for port, EVC, and pseudowire.
  - You can use the **match dscp** command with a maximum of four DSCP values.
  - The Cisco ASR 901 Router first looks for IP DSCP and then the MPLS experimental imposition for the MPLS packets.

- The following limitations apply to the output Gigabit Ethernet interface QoS policies:
  - Class maps with queuing action only support matching based on QoS group. This limitation does not apply to the class-default class map.
  - You cannot create two matching class maps based on the same QoS group value.
  - Class-default on the egress supports matching only on qos-group 0.

- The following limitation applies to input PPP interfaces:
  - You can create only up to eight matches in a class map, using DSCP or MPLS Exp values.
The `show policy-map interface counters` command does not display cumulative queue statistics for priority classes. It shows only queue statistics for individual priority classes. Similarly, output or marking counters are not supported.

### Marking Limitations

The following table summarizes the values that you can use to mark traffic, based on interface type. The values are parameters that you can use with the `set` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atm-clp</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discard-class</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscp</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscp-transmit</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip dscp</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip precedence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpls experimental</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpls experimental imposition</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpls experimental topmost qos-group</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precedence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prec-transmit</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos-group</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Congestion Management Limitations

The congestion management limitations for the Cisco ASR 901 Router are described in the following sections:

#### Queuing Limitations

The Cisco ASR 901 Router uses Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing (CBWFQ) for congestion management. The following table summarizes the queuing commands that you can apply when using CBWFQ according to interface type.
### Table 25: QoS Queuing Limitations by Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ingress</td>
<td>Egress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandwidth (kbps)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandwidth percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandwidth remaining percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compression header ip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fair-queue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority (kbps)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority (without queue-limit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queue-limit (cells)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queue-limit (packets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>random-detect discard-class-based</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rate-Limiting Limitations

You can use rate limiting for congestion management on the Cisco ASR 901 Router. The following table summarizes the rate-limiting parameters that you can use with the `police` command, according to interface type. The table uses the following terms:

- **Rate**—A speed of network traffic, such as a committed information rate (CIR) or peak information rate (PIR).
- **Actions**—A defined action when traffic exceeds a rate, such as conform-action, exceed-action, or violate-action.

### Table 26: QoS Rate Limiting Limitations by Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policing With</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shaping Limitations

The following table summarizes the values that you can use to mark traffic based on interface type. The values are parameters that you can use with the `shape` command.

### Table 27: QoS Shaping Limitations by Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Gigabit Ethernet</th>
<th>MLPPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ingress</td>
<td>Egress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adaptive</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fecn-adapt</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-buffers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peak</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following limitations also apply to QoS shaping on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

- The following limitations apply to the input Gigabit Ethernet interfaces:
  - You cannot apply shaping to the class-default class unless you are using hierarchical policy maps and applying shaping to the parent policy map.
  - If you are using hierarchical policy maps, you can only apply the class-default class to the parent policy map.

- The following limitations apply to Egress Shaping on the MLPPP interfaces:
  - Only shape average is supported.
  - Hierarchical shaping is not supported.
  - More than one shape in the same policy-map is not allowed.
  - Shape and bandwidth in the same class is not allowed.
  - Shape command in default class is not allowed.

### ACL-based QoS Restrictions

In addition to all the limitations applicable to a current QoS configuration, the following restrictions are applicable for ACL-based QoS:
• IPv6 ACL-based QoS is not supported.
• ACL-based QoS is limited to source and destination IP addresses. Extended ACLs with extended options such as DSCP, fragments, option, precedence, time-range, ToS, and TTL are not supported.
• MAC ACLs are not supported. Only IP ACLs are supported.
• You can configure only named access lists in QoS; other ACL types are not supported.
• Only source and destination IPv4 addresses are supported in the access-list definition.
• You can add only a maximum of 128 ACL match filters (including default deny ace) as part of class or classes.

**Improving Feature Scalability**

Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.3(2)S, Ternary content-addressable memory (TCAM) is allocated and deallocated dynamically based on system configuration. This improves both feature scalability and efficiency of TCAM usage. 25 percent of this memory is reserved for Layer 2 and Layer 3 control protocols and the remaining 75 percent is allocated dynamically based on the requirements. Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding tables are independent of TCAM.

**TCAM with QoS**

The scalability of QoS changes depending on the features configured on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, as shown in the following examples:

• You can create a maximum of 768 TCAM rules.
• You can create a maximum of 640 TCAM rules with remote loopback in Ethernet OAM (802.3ah), Ethernet loopback, and DelayMeasurement configured.
• You can create a maximum of 512 TCAM rules with remote loopback in Ethernet OAM (802.3ah), Ethernet loopback, DelayMeasurement, and Router ACL configured.

For more information on troubleshooting scalability, see Troubleshooting Tips, on page 515.

**QoS for MPLS over MLPPP and IP over MLPPP**

Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, the extended QoS functionality is supported on the MLPPP interface. The egress policy supports classification on the MLPS EXP bits.

The following actions are supported:

• Bandwidth percent
• Priority percent
• Setting the MPLS EXP bits
• Setting the queue limit
• Egress shaping

**QoS for CPU-Generated Traffic**

Effective Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, QoS is provided for CPU-generated traffic. The classification is based on DSCP (for packets going over IP adjacency) or EXP (for packets going over TAG adjacency).

QoS treatment is available for the following CPU generated traffic:

• Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Packets
**Egress Shaping on the MLPPP Interfaces**

Traffic shaping allows you to control the speed of traffic that is leaving an interface to match the intake capacity of the receiving interface. Cisco IOS Release 15.5(1)S introduces support for Egress shaping over MLPPP interfaces. This feature allows you to shape all MLPPP interfaces using a port policy with a class-default shaper configuration.

You should complete the following steps to configure Egress Shaping over MLPPP:

1. **Configuring a Class-map**
2. **Configuring the Policy-map with Shaping**
3. **Attaching the Policy-map on the MLPPP Interface**

**QoS Configuration Guidelines**

- You can configure QoS on physical ports and EFPs (only in ingress).
- QoS can likely be configured on port channel.
- Only table-map configuration is allowed on Switch Virtual Interface (SVI) interfaces.
- On a port configured for QoS, all the traffic received through the port is classified, policed, and marked according to the input policy map attached to the port. On an EFP configured for QoS, traffic in all the VLANs received through the port is classified, policed, and marked according to the policy map attached to the port. If a per-port, per-VLAN policy map is attached, traffic on the trunk port is classified, policed, and marked for the VLANs specified in the class filter.
• If you have EtherChannel ports configured on your router, you must configure QoS classification, policing, mapping, and queuing on the individual physical ports that comprise the EtherChannel. You must decide whether the QoS configuration should match on all the ports in the EtherChannel.

• Control traffic (such as Spanning-tree Bridge Protocol Data Units [BPDUs] and routing update packets) received by the router are subject to all ingress QoS processing.

• You might lose data when you change queue settings. Therefore, try to make changes when traffic is at a minimum.

• When you try to attach a new policy to an interface and this brings the number of policer instances to more than 255, you receive an error message, and the configuration fails.

• When you try to attach a new policy to an interface and this brings the number of policer profiles to more than 254, you receive an error message, and the configuration fails. A profile is a combination of commit rate, peak rate, commit burst, and peak burst. You can attach one profile to multiple instances, but if one of these characteristics differs, the policer is considered to have a new profile.

• On all Cisco ASR 901 Routers, you can specify 128 unique VLAN classification criteria within a per-port, per-VLAN policy map, across all the ports on the router. Any policy attachment or change that causes this limit to be exceeded fails with a VLAN label resources exceeded error message.

• On all Cisco ASR 901 Routers, you can attach per-port, per-VLAN policy-maps across all ports on the router until QoS classification resource limitations are reached. Any policy attachment or change that causes this limit to be exceeded fails with a TCAM resources exceeded error message.

### Sample QoS Configuration

The following configuration demonstrates how to apply QoS given the hardware limitations. The Cisco ASR 901 Router processes traffic between interfaces as follows:

• For Layer 2 traffic passing between the Gigabit Ethernet 0/2 interface and the Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 interface, the output queue is determined by the QoS group assigned in the in-qos policy map.

• For Layer 3 traffic passing between Gigabit Ethernet 0/2 interface and the Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 interface, the output queue is determined based on the CoS value assigned in the in-qos policy map. (the CoS value is mapped 1:1 to the QoS group value.)

• For traffic passing between other interfaces, the output queue is determined based on the CS fields (top three bits) of the IP DSCP bits; these bits are copied to the CoS bits, which are mapped 1:1 to the QoS group value.

The following is a sample configuration for QoS:

```plaintext
!  class-map match-all q0
    match qos-group 0
  class-map match-all q1
    match qos-group 1
  class-map match-all q2
    match qos-group 2
  class-map match-all q3
    match qos-group 3
  class-map match-all q4
    match qos-group 4
  class-map match-all q5
    match qos-group 5
```

The sample configuration is a partial configuration intended to demonstrate the QoS feature.
Configuring Classification

Classifying network traffic allows you to organize packets into traffic classes based on whether the traffic matches specific criteria. Classifying network traffic is the foundation for enabling many QoS features on your network.

This section contains the following topics:

Creating a Class Map for Classifying Network Traffic

Class maps allow you to define classes of network traffic in order to apply QoS features to each class. Complete the following steps to create a class map:
**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>Enter the enable mode.</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Enter the password.</td>
<td>Password: password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Enter global configuration mode.</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Use the <code>class-map</code> command to define a new class map and enter class map configuration mode.</td>
<td>Router(config)# class-map class1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>Use the <code>match</code> command to specify the match criteria for the class map. You can define a variety of match criteria including CoS, DSCP, MPLS Exp, or QoS group value.</td>
<td>Router(config-cmap)# match qos-group 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The class-default queue matches packets with qos-group 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>Exit configuration mode.</td>
<td>Router(config-cmap)# end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Router#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Creating a Policy Map for Applying a QoS Feature to Network Traffic**

A policy map allows you to apply a QoS feature to network traffic based on the traffic classification. Complete the following steps to create and configure a policy map that uses an existing class map.
Procedure

Step 1 Enter the enable mode.
Example:

Router> enable

Step 2 Enter the password.
Example:

Password: password
When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

Step 3 Enter the global configuration mode.
Example:

Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Step 4 Use the \texttt{policy-map} command to define a new policy map and enter policy map configuration mode.
Example:

Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)#

Step 5 Use the \texttt{class} command to specify a traffic class to which the policy applies. This command enters policy-map class configuration mode, which allows you to define the treatment for the traffic class.
Example:

Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)#

Use the \texttt{bandwidth} command to specify the bandwidth allocated for a traffic class attached to the policy map. You can define the amount of bandwidth in kbps, a percentage of bandwidth, or an absolute amount of bandwidth. This step is optional.

Note GigabitEthernet interfaces only support bandwidth defined as a percentage or remaining percent.
Example:

Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50

Step 6 Exit the configuration mode.
Example:

Router(config-cmap)# end
Router#

Note You can use the \texttt{show policy-map} command to verify your configuration.
Attaching the Policy Map to an Interface

After you create the policy map, you must attach it to an interface. Policy maps can be attached to either the input or output direction of the interface.

Complete these steps to attach the policy map to an interface:

Procedure

Step 1 Enter enable mode.

Example:

```
Router> enable
```

Step 2 Enter the password.

Example:

```
Password: password
```

When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

Step 3 Enter global configuration mode.

Example:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

Step 4 Specify the interface to which you want to apply the policy map.

Example:

```
Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet0/1
```

Step 5 Use the service-policy command to attach the policy map to an interface. The input and output parameters specify the direction in which router applies the policy map.

Example:

```
Router(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
```

Step 6 Exit configuration mode.

Example:

```
Router(config-cmap)# end
```

Note You can use the show policy map interface command to verify your configuration.

For more information about configuring classification, see the Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide, Release 12.2SR.
## Attaching a Policy Map to a Cross-Connect EVC

After you create a policy map, you must attach it to a cross-connect EVC. Policy maps can be attached only to ingress.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  enable
  **Example:**
  Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.
  Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2**
  configure terminal
  **Example:**
  Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 3**
  interface type number
  **Example:**
  Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/3 | Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| **Step 4**
  service instance instance-id ethernet
  **Example:**
  Router(config-if)# service instance 22 ethernet | Creates a service instance on an interface and defines the matching criteria.
  • *instance-id* — Unique identifier of the instance. |
| **Step 5**
  encapsulation dot1q vlan-id
  **Example:**
  Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 22 | Defines the matching criteria to be used to map 802.1Q frames ingress on an interface to the appropriate EFP. Enter a single VLAN ID for an exact match of the outermost tag. VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094.
  **Note** VLAN IDs 4093, 4094, and 4095 are reserved for internal use. |
| **Step 6**
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  **Example:**
  Router(config-if-svr)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric | Specifies the encapsulation modification to occur on packets at ingress.
  • *pop 1* — the outermost tag.
  • *symmetric* — Configure the packet to undergo the reverse of the ingress action at egress. If a tag is removed at ingress, it is added at egress.
  Although the *symmetric* keyword appears to be optional, you must enter it for rewrite to function correctly. |
### Configuring Marking

Marking network traffic allows you to set or modify the attributes for packets in a defined traffic class. You can use marking with traffic classification to configure a variety of QoS features for your network.

The Cisco ASR 901 Router marking allows you to modify the following packet attributes:

- Differentiated services code point (DSCP) value
- Class of service (CoS) value
- MPLS Exp bit value
- Qos group value (internal)

For instructions on how to configure marking for IP Precedence, DSCP, or CoS value, see the following sections:

- Creating a Class Map for Marking Network Traffic, on page 459
- Creating a Policy Map for Applying a QoS Feature to Network Traffic, on page 460
- Attaching the Policy Map to an Interface, on page 462

For instructions on how to configure MPLS Exp bit marking, see:

- Configuring MPLS Exp Bit Marking using a Pseudowire, on page 463

### Creating a Class Map for Marking Network Traffic

Class maps allow you to define classes of network traffic in order to apply QoS features to each class. Complete the following steps to define a traffic class to mark network traffic:
Procedure

Step 1 Enter the enable mode.

Example:

Router> enable

Step 2 Enter the password.

Example:

Password: password

When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

Step 3 Enter the global configuration mode.

Example:

Router# configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Step 4 Use the class-map command to define a new class map and enter class map configuration mode.

Example:

Router(config)# class-map class1

Step 5 Use the match command to specify the match criteria for the class map. You can define a variety of match criteria including CoS, DSCP, MPLS Exp, or QoS group value.

Example:

Router(config-cmap)# match qos-group 7

Step 6 Exit the configuration mode.

Example:

Router(config-cmap)# end

Creating a Policy Map for Applying a QoS Feature to Network Traffic

Policy maps allow you to apply the appropriate QoS feature to the network traffic based on the traffic classification. The following sections describe how to create and configure a policy map to use a class map or table map.

The following restrictions apply when applying a QoS feature to network traffic:

- A policy map containing the set qos-group command can only be attached as an input traffic policy.
- A policy map containing the set cos command can only be attached as an input traffic policy.

Complete the following steps to create a policy map.
Procedure

**Step 1** Enter the enable mode.
**Example:**

```
Router> enable
```

**Step 2** Enter the password.
**Example:**

```
Password: password
```

When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

**Step 3** Enter the global configuration mode.
**Example:**

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

**Step 4** Use the `policy-map` command to define a policy map and enter policy map configuration mode.
**Example:**

```
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)#
```

**Step 5** Use the `class` command to specify the traffic class for which you want to create a policy and enter policy map class configuration mode. You can also use the `class-default` parameter to define a default class.
**Example:**

```
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)#
```

**Step 6** Use one of the `set` commands listed in Table 28: set Commands Summary, on page 461 to define a QoS treatment type.

*Table 28: set Commands Summary*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>set Commands</th>
<th>Traffic Attributes</th>
<th>Network Layer</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>set cos</code></td>
<td>Layer 2 CoS value of the outgoing traffic</td>
<td>Layer 2</td>
<td>802.1q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>set dscp</code></td>
<td>DSCP value in the ToS byte</td>
<td>Layer 3</td>
<td>IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>set qos-group</code></td>
<td>QoS group ID</td>
<td>Layer 3</td>
<td>IP, MPLS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 7** Exit the configuration mode.
**Example:**

```
Router(config-pmap)# end
Router#
```
You can use the show policy-map or show policy-map policy-map class class-name commands to verify your configuration.

**Attaching the Policy Map to an Interface**

**Procedure**

**Step 1**
Enter enable mode.

**Example:**

Router> enable

**Step 2**
Enter the password.

**Example:**

Password: password

When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

**Step 3**
Enter global configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router# configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

**Step 4**
Specify the interface to which you want to apply the policy map.

**Example:**

Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet0/1

**Step 5**
Use the service-policy command to attach the policy map to an interface. The input and output parameters specify the direction in which router applies the policy map.

**Example:**

Router(config-if)# service-policy input policy1

**Step 6**
Exit configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router(config-cmap)# end

Router#

You can use the show policy-map interface command to verify your configuration.
Configuring MPLS Exp Bit Marking using a Pseudowire

You can also configure MPLS Exp bit marking within an EoMPLS pseudowire interface using the set mpls experimental imposition command. MQC based policy configuration supersedes pseudowire-class mode of configuring QoS marking. The MQC policy shall contain only class-default with set action to achieve the same. Follow these steps to configure MPLS Exp bit marking using a pseudowire interface.

Complete the following steps to apply a marking policy to a pseudowire:

Procedure

Step 1  Enter the interface configuration mode.
Example:

Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#

Step 2  Specify an EVC.
Example:

Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(cfg-if-srv)#

Step 3  Specify an encapsulation type for the EVC.
Example:

Router(cfg-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 200

Step 4  Use the xconnect command with the service policy that uses the configuration defined in the pseudowire class.
Example:

Router(cfg-if-srv)# xconnect 10.10.10.1 121
Router(cfg-if-srv)# service-policy in <mark-policy>

For more information about configuring marking, see the Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide, Release 12.2SR.

Note  The Cisco ASR 901 does not support all of the commands described in the IOS Release 12.2SR documentation.

Configuration Example

This is a sample configuration example for applying a marking policy to a pseudowire.

policy-map cos-6
class cos-6
  police rate percent 5
  conform-action transmit
  exceed-action drop
  set mpls experimental imposition 4
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
no ip address
load-interval 30
negotiation auto
service instance 22 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 22
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
service-policy input cos-6
xconnect 2.2.2.2 22 encapsulation mpls

Configuring Congestion Management

The following sections describe how to configure congestion management on the Cisco ASR 901.

- Configuring Low Latency Queueing, on page 464
- Configuring Multiple Priority Queueing, on page 465
- Configuring Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing (CBFQ), on page 466
- Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED), on page 468

Configuring Low Latency Queueing

Low latency queuing allows you to define a percentage of bandwidth to allocate to an interface or PVC as a percentage. You can define a percentage for priority or nonpriority traffic classes.

Complete the following steps to configure LLQ.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enter enable mode.

**Example:**

Router> enable

**Step 2** Enter the password.

**Example:**

Password: password

When the prompt changes to Router, you have entered enable mode.

**Step 3** Enter global configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

**Step 4** Use the **policy-map** command to define a policy map.

**Example:**

Router(config)# policy-map policy1

**Step 5** Use the **class** command to reference the class map that defines the traffic to which the policy map applies.
Configuring Multiple Priority Queueing

Multiple priority queuing allows you to configure more than one class with priority percentage. The queue-number decides the ordering. The QoS group is serviced in the descending order starting with the highest queue number. This guarantees each of the queues its allocated bandwidth. This configuration has a higher latency on the lower priority queue like voice, due to servicing multiple traffic types on priority.

There is no provision to configure the priority level for a traffic class.

Complete the following steps to configure multiple priority queueing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 2** policy-map  
**Example:**  
Router(config)# policy-map policy1 | Defines a new policy map and enters policy map configuration mode. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> class class-name</td>
<td>Specifies a traffic class to which the policy applies. This command enters policy-map class configuration mode, which allows you to define the treatment for the traffic class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Route(config-pmap)# class class1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> priority percent percent</td>
<td>Specifies the priority percentage allocated to the traffic class assigned to the policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Route(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> bandwidth percent percent</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the bandwidth allocated for a traffic class attached to the policy map. You can define the percentage of bandwidth, or an absolute amount of bandwidth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Route(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> exit</td>
<td>Returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration Examples

This section shows sample configuration examples for multiple priority queuing on Cisco ASR 901 router:

```
policy-map pmap_bckbone
class VOICE_GRP
  priority percent 50
class CTRL_GRP
  priority percent 5
class E1_GRP
  priority percent 35
class class-default
  bandwidth percent 10
```

**Note** You can use the `show policy-map`, `show policy-map policy-map class class-name`, or `show policy-map interface` commands to verify your configuration.

### Configuring Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing (CBFQ)

The Cisco ASR 901 supports Class-Based Weighted Fair Queuing (CBWFQ) for congestion management. Complete the following steps to configure CBWFQ.

#### Procedure

**Step 1** A class map contains match criteria against which a packet is checked to determine if it belongs to the class. You can use class maps to define criteria that are referenced in one or more policy maps. Use the **class-map** command to create a class map.
a) **class-map** \textit{class-map name}

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config)# class-map class1
Router(config-cmap)#
```

b) Use the \textbf{match} command to specify the match criteria for the class map. You can define a variety of match criteria including CoS, DSCP, MPLS Exp, or QoS group value.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config-cmap)# match qos-group 7
```

c) Use the \textbf{exit} command to exit class map configuration.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config-cmap)# exit
Router(config)#
```

\textbf{Step 2} Complete the following steps to configure a policy map and attach it to an interface.

\textbf{Note} This router does not support \textbf{queue-limit} commands. Only \textbf{random-detect discard-class-based} is supported on GigabitEthernet Interfaces.

a) Use the \textbf{policy-map} command to define a policy map.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)#
```

b) Use the \textbf{class} command to reference the class map that defines the traffic to which the policy map applies.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)#
```

c) Use the \textbf{bandwidth} command to specify the bandwidth allocated for the traffic class.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
```

d) Use the \textbf{exit} command to exit the policy map class configuration.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)#
```

e) Use the \textbf{exit} command to exit the policy map configuration.

\textbf{Example:}

```
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)#
```

f) Enter configuration for the interface to which you want to apply the policy map.
Example:

Router(config)# interface atm0/ima0

g) Use the service-policy command to apply the service policy to the interface.

Example:

Router(config-if)# service-policy output policy1

Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED)

Random Early Detection (RED) is a congestion avoidance mechanism that takes advantage of the congestion control mechanism of TCP. By randomly dropping packets prior to periods of high congestion, RED tells the packet source to decrease its transmission rate. WRED drops packets selectively based on IP discard-class. Discard-class is assigned to packets at the ingress, as they enter the network. WRED is useful on any output interface where you expect to have congestion. However, WRED is usually used in the core routers of a network, rather than at the edge. WRED uses discard-class to determine how it treats different types of traffic.

When a packet arrives, the following events occur:

1. The average queue size is calculated.
2. If the average is less than the minimum queue threshold, the arriving packet is queued.
3. If the average is between the minimum queue threshold for that type of traffic and the maximum threshold for the interface, the packet is either dropped or queued, depending on the packet drop probability for that type of traffic.
4. If the average queue size is greater than the maximum threshold, the packet is dropped.

Note

Cisco ASR 901 supports configuration of random-detect thresholds only in number-of-packets.

Complete the following steps to configure WRED:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>policy-map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# policy-map policy1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-pmap)# class class1</td>
<td>configuration mode, which allows you to define the treatment for the traffic class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 4**

**bandwidth**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
```

Specify the bandwidth allocated for a traffic class attached to the policy map. You can define the percentage of bandwidth, or an absolute amount of bandwidth.

This step is optional.

**Step 5**

[no] random-detect discard-class-based

Base WRED on the discard class value of a packet.

To disable this feature, use the no form of this command.

**Step 6**

[no] random-detect discard-class

**Example:**

```
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect discard-class 2 100 200 10
```

Configure WRED parameters for a discard-class value for a class policy in a policy map.

- Discard class. Valid values are 0 to 2.

**Note**

WRED counters are not supported for discard class 0.

- **min-threshold** — Minimum threshold in number of packets. Valid values are 1 to 4096. When the average queue length reaches the minimum threshold, WRED randomly drops some packets with the specified IP precedence.
- **max-threshold** — Maximum threshold in number of packets. Valid values are 1 to 4096. When the average queue length exceeds the maximum threshold, WRED drops all packets with the specified IP precedence.

**Note**

Max-threshold values configured above 1024 cannot be reached.

- Denominator for the fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at the maximum threshold. For example, if the denominator is 512, 1 out of every 512 packets is dropped when the average queue is at the maximum threshold. Valid values are 1 to 65535. The default is 10; 1 out of every 10 packets is dropped at the maximum threshold.

To return the values to the default for the discard class, use the no form of this command.
Configuring Shaping

The Cisco ASR 901 supports class-based traffic shaping. Follow these steps to configure class-based traffic shaping.

Class-based traffic shaping is configured using a hierarchical policy map structure; you enable traffic shaping on a primary level (parent) policy map and other QoS features such as queuing and policing on a secondary level (child) policy map.

This section contains the following topics:

- Configuring Class-Based Traffic Shaping in a Primary-Level (Parent) Policy Map, on page 470
- Configuring the Secondary-Level (Child) Policy Map, on page 471

Configuring Class-Based Traffic Shaping in a Primary-Level (Parent) Policy Map

Follow these steps to configure a parent policy map for traffic shaping.

Procedure

**Step 1**

Use the `policy-map` command to specify the policy map for which you want to configure shaping and enter policy-map configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router(config)# policy-map output-policy

**Step 2**

Use the `class` command to specify the traffic class to which the policy map applies.

**Example:**

Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)#

**Step 3**

Use the `shape` command to define algorithm and rate used for traffic shaping.

**Example:**

Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average mean-rate burst-size

**Step 4**

Use the `service-policy` command to attach the policy map to the class map.

**Example:**

Router(config-pmap-c)# service-policy policy-map

**Step 5**

Exit configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router(config-pmap-c)# end
Router#

**Note**

You can use the `show policy-map` command to verify your configuration.

For more information about configuring shaping, see Regulating Packet Flow on a Per-Class Basis---Using Class-Based Traffic Shaping.
This router does not support all of the commands described in the IOS Release 12.2SR documentation.

Configuring the Secondary-Level (Child) Policy Map

Follow these steps to create a child policy map for traffic shaping.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the `policy-map` command to specify the policy map for which you want to configure shaping and enter policy-map configuration mode.

Example:

```bash
Router(config)# policy-map output-policy
```

Step 2 Use the `class` command to specify the traffic class to which the policy map applies.

Example:

```bash
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
```

Step 3 Use the `bandwidth` command to specify the bandwidth allocated to the policy map. You can specify the bandwidth in kbps, a relative percentage of bandwidth, or an absolute amount of bandwidth.

Example:

```bash
Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
```

Step 4 Exit configuration mode.

Example:

```bash
Router(config-pmap-c)# end
```

For more information about configuring shaping, see Regulating Packet Flow on a Per-Class Basis---Using Class-Based Traffic Shaping.

Note The Cisco ASR 901 does not support all of the commands described in the IOS Release 12.2SR documentation.

Configuring Ethernet Trusted Mode

The Cisco ASR 901 supports trusted and non-trusted mode for Gigabit ethernet ports. Gigabit ethernet ports are set in non-trusted mode by default. Trust mode is configured through table-maps. Use the `set qos-group cos` command to use default mapping.

Creating IP Extended ACLs

Complete the following steps to create an IP extended ACL for IP traffic:
## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enter the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> access-list access-list-number permit access-list-number [precedence access-list-number ] [tos access-list-number ] [dscp access-list-number ]</td>
<td>Create an IP extended ACL. Repeat the step as many times as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For access-list-number, enter the access list number. The range is 100 to 199 and 2000 to 2699.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For access-list-number, enter the name or number of an IP protocol. Use the question mark (?) to see a list of available protocols. To match any Internet protocol (including ICMP, TCP, and UDP), enter ip.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The access-list-number is the number of the network or host sending the packet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The access-list-number applies wildcard bits to the source.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The access-list-number is the network or host number receiving the packet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The access-list-number applies wildcard bits to the destination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can specify source, destination, and wildcards as:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The 32-bit quantity in dotted-decimal format.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The keyword any for 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 (any host).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The keyword host for a single host 0.0.0.0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ip access-list extended access-list-number</td>
<td>Define an extended IPv4 access list using a name, and enter access-list configuration mode. The name can be a number from 100 to 199.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In access-list configuration mode, enter permit protocol source source-wildcard destination destination-wildcard } .</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> end</td>
<td>Return to the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> show access-lists</td>
<td>Verify your entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## What to do next

To delete an access list, use the no access-list access-list-number global configuration command.
This example shows how to create an ACL that permits IP traffic from a source host at 10.1.1.1 to a destination host at 10.1.1.2:

Router(config)# access-list 100 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 host 10.1.1.2

### Using Class Maps to Define a Traffic Class

You use the `class-map` global configuration command to name and to isolate a specific traffic flow (or class) from all other traffic. A class map defines the criteria to use to match against a specific traffic flow to further classify it. Match statements can include criteria such as CoS value, DSCP value, IP precedence values, or QoS group values, or VLAN IDs. You define match criterion with one or more `match` statements entered in the class-map configuration mode.

Follow these guidelines when configuring class maps:

- A `match-all` class map cannot have more than one classification criterion (one match statement), but a `match-any` class map can contain multiple match statements.
- The match cos and `matchvlan` commands are supported only on Layer 2 802.1Q trunk ports.
- You use a class map with the `matchvlan` command in the parent policy in input hierarchical policy maps for per-port, per-VLAN QoS on trunk ports. A policy is considered a parent policy map when it has one or more of its classes associated with a child policy map. Each class within a parent policy map is called a parent class. You can configure only the `matchvlan` command in classes within the child policy map.
- You cannot configure `matchqos-group` for an input policy map.
- In an output policy map, no two class maps can have the same classification criteria; that is, the same match qualifiers and values.
- The maximum number of class maps supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router is 256.

Complete the following steps to create a class map and to define the match criterion to classify traffic:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enter the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>`class-map [match-all</td>
<td>match-any] controller e1slot/subslot`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- (Optional) Use the `match-all` keyword to perform a logical-AND of all matching statements under this class map. All match criteria in the class map must be matched.
- (Optional) Use the `match-any` keyword to perform a logical-OR of all matching statements under this class map. One or more match criteria must be matched.
- For `controller e1slot/subslot`, specify the name of the class map.

If no matching statements are specified, the default is `match-all`. 
### Using Class Maps to Define a Traffic Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** match {cos controller e1slot/subslot | ip dscpcontroller e1slot/subslot | ip precedencecontroller e1slot/subslot | qos-groupcontroller e1slot/subslot | vlancontroller e1slot/subslot} | Define the match criterion to classify traffic. By default, no match criterion is defined. Only one match type per class map is supported.  
  - For **cos controller e1slot/subslot**, enter a list of up to four CoS values in a single line to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. You can enter multiple **controller e1slot/subslot** lines to match more than four CoS values. The range is 0 to 7.  
  - For **ip dscpcontroller e1slot/subslot**, enter a list of up to eight IPv4 DSCP values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. You can enter multiple **controller e1slot/subslot** lines to match more than eight DSCP values. The numerical range is 0 to 63. You can also configure DSCP values in other forms. See the Classification Based on IP DSCP, on page 428.  
  - For **ip precedencecontroller e1slot/subslot**, enter a list of up to four IPv4 precedence values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. You can enter multiple **controller e1slot/subslot** lines to match more than four precedence values. The range is 0 to 7.  
  - For **vlancontroller e1slot/subslot** specify a VLAN ID or a range of VLANs to be used in a parent policy map for per-port, per-VLAN QoS on a trunk port. The VLAN ID range is 1 to 4094.  
  - For **qos-groupcontroller e1slot/subslot** specify the QoS group number. The range is 0 to 7. Matching of QoS groups is supported only in output policy maps. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>Return to the privileged EXEC mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>show class-map</td>
<td>Verify your entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What to do next

This example shows how to create a class map called `controller e1slot/subslot`, which matches incoming traffic with DSCP values of 10, 11, and 12.

```
Router(config)# class-map match-any class2
Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 10 11 12
Router(config-cmap)# exit
```

Creating a Named Access List

To create a standard or extended named access list, perform the following tasks:

**Note**

Extended ACLs with extended options like DSCP, fragments, option, precedence, time-range, ToS, and TTL are not supported. Only ACLs with source and destination IP addresses are supported.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> Do one of the following:</td>
<td>Define a standard or extended IP access list using a name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ip access-list {standard</td>
<td>• standard—Specifies a standard IP access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• extended} name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• name—Name of the IP access list or object-group ACL. Names cannot contain a space or quotation mark, and must begin with an alphabetic character to prevent ambiguity with numbered access lists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip access-list standard acl-std</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> permit {source [source-wildcard]</td>
<td>Enters access-list configuration mode, and specifies one or more allowed or denied conditions. This determines whether the packet is passed or dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>any} log</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What to do Next

After creating a standard access list using names, define a policy map and attach it to the interface. See Creating a Policy Map for Applying a QoS Feature to Network Traffic, on page 455 and Attaching the Policy Map to an Interface, on page 457 for more details.

TCAM with ACL

The scalability of ACLs will change depending on the features configured on the Cisco ASR 901 Router. With on-demand allocation, ACLs can be allocated up to a maximum of 1536 TCAM rules. For more information on troubleshooting scalability, see Troubleshooting Tips, on page 515.
Configuration Examples for ACL

The following is a sample output of the show ip access-lists tcam command.

Router# show ip access-lists tcam1
!consumes 1 TCAM entry per rule + a default rule.
!4 TCAM entries in this case]
Extended IP access list tcam1
  10 permit ip host 1.1.1.12 any
  20 deny ip host 2.2.2.11 any
  30 permit ip host 1.1.1.13 any
Router#
Router# show run int gig 0/1
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 221 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  ip access-group tcam1 in
  negotiation auto
Router# show platform tcam detailed
Ingress : 6/8 slices, 1536/2048 entries used
Pre-Ingress: 3/4 slices, 768/1024 entries used
Egress : 0/4 slices, 0/512 entries used
Slice ID: 1
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 29/256
Slice allocated to: Layer-2 Classify and Assign Group
Slice ID: 4
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 11/128
Slice allocated to: L2CP
Slice ID: 2
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 27/128
Slice allocated to: L2 Post-Switch Processing Group
Slice ID: 5
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 4/256
Slice allocated to: Port ACLs
Slice ID: 7
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 10/128
Slice allocated to: OAM, Ethernet loopback, Y.1731 DM0
Slice ID: 3
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 15/128
Slice allocated to: CESoPSN-UDP, CEF, Layer-3 Control Protocols
Slice ID: 8
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 220/256
Slice allocated to: Quality Of Service
Verifying Named Access List

To verify the standard or extended access list configuration, use the show access-lists command as given below:

```
Router# show access-lists tes456
Extended IP access list tes456
    10 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
    20 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
    30 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
    40 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
    50 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
    60 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255
    70 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.7.0 0.0.0.255
    80 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.8.0 0.0.0.255
    90 permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.255
```

To verify the ACL-based QoS classification, use the show policy-map command as given below:

```
Router# show policy-map interface gigabitethernet 0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0
    Service-policy input: test
    Class-map: test (match-any)
        0 packets, 244224 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 6000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
        Match: access-group name test
    QoS Set
dscp af32
    Packets marked 0
    No marking statistics available for this class
    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
        0 packets, 239168 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 6000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
        Match: any
```

Configuration Example for Named Access List

The following is the sample configuration of a named access list on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

```
Note
In the following configuration, both the ACL and ACL-based QoS are exclusive of each other and are not related to each other.
```

```
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 11906 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 22:51:12 UTC Sun May 13 2001
!
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
!
hostname Router
```
! boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!card type command needed for slot/vwic-slot 0/0
enable password lab
!
no aaa new-model
ip cef
!
!
!
no ipv6 cef
!
mls label protocol ldp
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
table-map sach
  map from 0 to 0
  map from 1 to 1
  map from 2 to 2
  map from 3 to 3
  map from 4 to 3
  map from 5 to 5
  map from 6 to 6
  map from 7 to 7
  default copy
!
l3-over-l2 flush buffers
!
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
username lab password 0 lab
!
!
class-map match-any test
  match access-group name test123
class-map match-all test456
  match access-group name tes456
class-map match-any test1
  match access-group name test123
!
policy-map test
  class test456
  class class-default
!
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.255
interface Port-channel1
  no negotiation auto

interface Port-channel8
  no negotiation auto
  service-policy input test
  service instance 2000 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 2000
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 2000

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  no negotiation auto
  service-policy input test

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  shutdown
  no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  negotiation auto
  channel-group 8 mode active

interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/4
  negotiation auto
  service instance 200 ethernet
  encapsulation untagged
  bridge-domain 200

interface GigabitEthernet0/5
  negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/6
  no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/7
  no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/8
  negotiation auto
  channel-group 8 mode active

interface GigabitEthernet0/9
  no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
  no negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/11
  no negotiation auto

interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 10.104.99.152 255.255.255.0
  full-duplex

interface Vlan1
  no ip address

interface Vlan108
ip address 11.11.11.1 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
!
interface Vlan200
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
mpls ip
!
interface Vlan2000
ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1
    router-id 10.10.10.1
    network 10.10.10.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
    network 200.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router bgp 1
    bgp router-id 10.10.10.1
    bgp log-neighbor-changes
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 2
    neighbor 10.10.10.50 remote-as 1
    neighbor 10.10.10.50 update-source Loopback0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.104.99.1
!
ip access-list extended check
    deny ip any any
ip access-list extended test456
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.7.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.8.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.14.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.15.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.17.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.18.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.19.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.21.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.22.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.24.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.25.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.26.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.27.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.28.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.29.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.31.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.32.0 0.0.0.255
    permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.33.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.35.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.36.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.38.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.39.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.41.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.42.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.43.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.44.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.45.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.46.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.47.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.48.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.49.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.50.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.51.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.52.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.53.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.54.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.55.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.56.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.57.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.58.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.59.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.60.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.61.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.62.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.63.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.64.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.65.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.66.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.67.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.68.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.69.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.70.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.71.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.72.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.73.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.74.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.75.0 0.0.0.255
ip access-list extended test123
  remark 1
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 2
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 3
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 4
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 5
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 6
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 7
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.7.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 8
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.8.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 9
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.9.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 10
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
  remark 11
  permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.14.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.15.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.17.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.18.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.19.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.21.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.22.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.23.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.24.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.25.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.26.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.27.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.28.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.29.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.31.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.32.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.33.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.35.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.36.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.38.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.39.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.41.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.42.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.43.0 0.0.0.255
remark 44
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.44.0 0.0.0.255
remark 45
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.45.0 0.0.0.255
remark 46
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.46.0 0.0.0.255
remark 47
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.47.0 0.0.0.255
remark 48
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.48.0 0.0.0.255
remark 49
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.49.0 0.0.0.255
remark 50
permit ip host 10.1.1.1 192.168.50.0 0.0.0.255
! access-list 2600 permit ip any any
! mpls ldp router-id Loopback0
!
! control-plane
!
! environment monitor
!
line con 0
line aux 0
transport preferred none
transport output lat pad telnet rlogin udptn ssh
line vty 0 4
exec-timeout 3 3
password lab
login
!
exception crashinfo buffersize 128
!
end

Access Control Lists for IPv6 Traffic Filtering

The standard ACL functionality in IPv6 is similar to standard ACLs in IPv4. Access lists determine what traffic is blocked and what traffic is forwarded at router interfaces and allow filtering based on source and destination addresses and inbound interface. Each access list has an implicit deny statement at the end. IPv6 ACLs are defined and their deny and permit conditions are set using the ipv6 access-list command with the deny and permit keywords in global configuration mode.

Creating and Configuring an IPv6 ACL for Traffic Filtering

Perform the following task to create and configure IPv6 ACL to filter traffic.

Restrictions

- Port based ACLs are not supported.
- Outbound ACLs are not supported due to hardware limitations.
- Only named ACLs are supported for IPv6 ACLs.
- Only standard IPv6 headers are supported in Layer 3 options. Extended IPv6 headers are not supported.
- Only layer 3 options such as dscp and flow-label are supported for IPv6 ACLs.
- Only layer 4 options such as ack, eq, established, fin, gt, lt, psh, ranges, rst, and syn are supported for IPv6 ACLs.
- The scale of IPv6 ACL varies based on the QoS, Layer 4 ACL, multicast, and storm features configured on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>ipv6 access-list access-list-name</td>
<td>Defines an IPv6 ACL, and enters IPv6 access list configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ip access-list source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Do one of the following:</td>
<td>Specifies permit or deny conditions for an IPv6 ACL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- permit protocol [source [source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length]</td>
<td>Enters access-list configuration mode, and specifies one or more allowed or denied conditions. This determines whether the packet is passed or dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>host source-ipv6-address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[auth]][operator [port-number]] [destination [destination-ipv6-prefix</td>
<td>prefix-length]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[host destination-ipv6-address</td>
<td>auth]][operator [port-number]] [dest-option-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or deny protocol [source [source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>host source-ipv6-address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[auth]][operator [port-number]] [destination [destination-ipv6-prefix</td>
<td>prefix-length]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[host destination-ipv6-address</td>
<td>auth]][operator [port-number]] [dest-option-type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuration Example

This section shows sample configuration for creating and configuring the IPv6 ACL on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

```plaintext
ipv6 access-list source
deny tcp host 2001:1::2 eq 30 any dscp af11
permit ipv6 any any
```

### Applying the IPv6 ACL to an Interface

Perform the following task to apply the IPv6 ACL to an interface.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enabe</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies the interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ipv6 traffic-filter access-list-name in</td>
<td>Applies the specified IPv6 access list to the SVI interface specified in the previous step. Only inbound filtering is supported with port ACLs. You can apply one port ACL to an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if) # ipv6 traffic-filter source in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration Example

This section shows sample configuration for applying the IPv6 ACL on an interface.
QoS Treatment for Performance-Monitoring Protocols

This section contains the following topics:

Cisco IP-SLAs

For information about Cisco IP service level agreements (IP-SLAs), see Understanding Cisco IOS IP SLAs, page 3-2.

QoS Treatment for IP-SLA Probes

The QoS treatment for IP-SLA and TWAMP probes must exactly reflect the effects that occur to the normal data traffic crossing the device.

The generating device should not change the probe markings. It should queue these probes based on the configured queueing policies for normal traffic.

Marking

By default, the class of service (CoS) marking of CFM traffic (including IP SLAs using CFM probes) is not changed. This feature cannot change this behavior.

By default, IP traffic marking (including IP SLA and TWAMP probes) is not changed. This feature can change this behavior.

Queuing

The CFM traffic (including IP SLAs using CFM probes) is queued according to its CoS value and the output policy map configured on the egress port, similar to normal traffic. This feature cannot change this behavior.

IP traffic (including IP SLA and TWAMP probes) is queued according to the markings specified in the `cpu traffic qos` global configuration command and the output policy map on the egress port. If this command is not configured, all IP traffic is statically mapped to a queue on the egress port.

QoS Marking for CPU-Generated Traffic

You can use QoS marking to set or modify the attributes of traffic from the CPU. The QoS marking action can cause the CoS bits in the packet to be rewritten or leave the CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence bits in the packet unchanged. QoS uses packet markings to identify certain traffic types and how to treat them on the local router and the network.

You can also use marking to assign traffic to a QoS group within the router. This QoS group is an internal label that does not modify the packet, but it can be used to identify the traffic type when configuring egress queuing on the network port.

You can specify and mark traffic CPU-generated traffic by using these global configuration commands:
You can mark a QoS group by configuring an explicit value or by using the `table-map` keyword. Table maps list specific traffic attributes and map (or convert) them to another attribute. A table map establishes a to-from relationship for the attribute and defines the change to be made:

- Marking CoS by using the CoS, or the IP-DSCP, or the IP precedence of IP CPU-packets.
- Marking CoS by using the CoS of non-IP CPU-packets.
- Marking IP DSCP by using the CoS, or the IP-DSCP, or the IP precedence of the CPU-packet.
- Marking IP precedence by using the CoS, or the IP-DSCP, or the IP precedence of the CPU-packet.

You can configure either IP-DSCP or IP precedence marking.

You can also simultaneously configure marking actions to modify CoS, IP-DSCP or IP precedence, and QoS group.

The `cpu traffic qos` command specifies the traffic to which it applies: all CPU traffic, only CPU IP traffic, or only CPU non-IP traffic. All other traffic retains its QoS markings. This feature does not affect CFM traffic (including Layer 2 IP SLA probes using CFM).

### QoS Queuing for CPU-Generated Traffic

You can use the QoS markings established for the CPU-generated traffic by the `cpu traffic qos` global configuration command as packet identifiers in the class-map of an output policy-map to map CPU traffic to class-queues in the output policy-map on the egress port. You can then use output policy-maps on the egress port to configure queuing and scheduling for traffic leaving the router from that port.

If you want to map all CPU-generated traffic to a single class in the output policy-maps without changing the CoS, IP DSCP, or IP-precedence packet markings, you can use QoS groups for marking CPU-generated traffic.

If you want to map all CPU-generated traffic to classes in the output policy maps based on the CoS without changing the CoS packet markings, you can use the table map:

- Configure CoS marking by using `CoS` as the `map from` value *without* a table map.
- Configure CoS marking using `CoS` as the `map from` value *with* a table map, using only the `default` and `copy` keywords.

For details about table maps, see the Table Maps, on page 433.

Using the `cpu traffic qos` global configuration command with table mapping, you can configure multiple marking and queuing policies to work together or independently. You can queue native VLAN traffic based on the CoS markings configured using the `cpu traffic qos` global configuration command.

The `cpu traffic qos` command specifies the traffic to which it applies: all CPU traffic, only CPU-IP traffic, or only CPU non-IP traffic. All other traffic is statically mapped to a CPU-default queue on the egress port. All CFM traffic (including Layer 2 IP SLA probes using CFM) is mapped to classes in the output policy map, and queued based on their CoS value.
### Extending QoS for MLPPP

#### Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits

Complete the following steps to configure class-map for matching MPLS experimental bits.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
*Example:*  
Router> enable  
- Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
*Example:*  
Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | class-map match-any class-map-name | Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and to enter QoS class-map configuration mode:  
*Example:*  
Router(config)# class-map match-any mplsexp |
| Step 4 | match mpls experimental topmost number | Matches the experimental (EXP) value in the topmost label header.  
*Example:*  
Router(config-cmap)# match mpls experimental topmost 5  
- *number*—Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) EXP field in the topmost label header. Valid values are 0 to 7.  
**Note**  
In this configuration packets with experimental bits of value 5 are matched. Repeat this step to configure more values. If any one of the values is matched, action pertaining to the class-map is performed. |
| Step 5 | exit | Exits class-map configuration mode.  
*Example:*  
Router(config-cmap)# exit |
Configuring Class-map for Matching IP DSCP Value

This classification is required for all the packets flowing without an MPLS header like normal IP packets flowing through an MLPPP Interface.

Complete the following steps to configure class-map for matching IP DSCP Values.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and to enter QoS class-map configuration mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class-map match-any class-map-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# class-map match-any matchdscp</td>
<td>Name of the class for the class map. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Identify one or more differentiated service code point (DSCP), Assured Forwarding (AF), and Class Selector (CS) values as a match criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match ip dscp [dscp-value...dscp-value]</td>
<td>The DSCP value used to identify a DSCP value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp af11</td>
<td>The DSCP value used to identify a DSCP value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Exits class-map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits class-map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-cmap)# exit</td>
<td>Exits class-map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits or IP DSCP Value

In this configuration, all MPLS packets flowing through the MLPPP Interface EXP value are matched and all the IP Packets flowing through the MLPPP Interface IP DSCP value are matched.

Complete the following steps to configure class-map for matching MPLS EXP bits or IP DSCP Values.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  * Example: 
  `Router> enable` |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  * Example: 
  `Router# configure terminal` |
| **Step 3** class-map match-any class-map-name | Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and to enter QoS class-map configuration mode:  
  * class-map-name—Name of the class for the class map. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.  
  * Example: 
  `Router(config)# class-map match-any matchdscp` |
| **Step 4** match mpls experimental topmost number | Matches the experimental (EXP) value in the topmost label header.  
  * number—Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) EXP field in the topmost label header. Valid values are 0 to 7.  
  * Example: 
  `Router(config-cmap)# match mpls experimental topmost 5` |
| **Step 5** match ip dscp dscp-value | Identifies the DSCP values as a match criterion.  
  * dscp-value—The DSCP value used to identify a DSCP.  
  * Example: 
  `Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp af11` |
| **Step 6** exit | Exits class-map configuration mode.  
  * Example: 
  `Router(config-cmap)# exit` |

**Configuring a Policy-map**

Complete the following steps to configure a policy-map.
## Configuring a Policy-map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | `enable` | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  **Example:**  
  Router> enable |
| **Step 2** | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode.  
  **Example:**  
  Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** | `policy-map policy-map-name` | Configures a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config)# policy-map mplsommppqos |
| **Step 4** | `class class-name` | Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create.  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-pmap)# class mplsexp |
| **Step 5** | `priority percent percentage` | Configures priority to a class of traffic belonging to a policy map.  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 10 |
| **Step 6** | `class class-name` | Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create.  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-pmap-c)# class matchdscp |
| **Step 7** | `bandwidth percent percentage` | Configures the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map.  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20 |
| **Step 8** | `class class-name` | Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create.  
  **Example:**  
<p>|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-pmap-c)# class mpls-expvalues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 9** set mpls experimental topmost mpls-exp-value | Sets the MPLS EXP field value in the topmost label on an interface.  
* mpls-exp-value—Specifies the value used to set MPLS experimental bits defined by the policy map. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# set mpls experimental topmost 4 | |  
| **Step 10** class class-name | Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# class matchdscpvalues | |  
| **Step 11** set dscp dscp-value | Marks a packet by setting the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value in the type of service (ToS) byte.  
* dscp-value—The DSCP value used to identify a DSCP. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# set dscp af41 | |  
| **Step 12** class class-name | Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# class mpls-exp_or_dscp | |  
| **Step 13** bandwidth percent percentage | Configures the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20 | |  
| **Step 14** set mpls experimental topmost mpls-exp-value | Sets the MPLS EXP field value in the topmost label on an interface. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# set mpls experimental topmost 1 | |  
| **Step 15** set dscp dscp-value | Marks a packet by setting the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value in the type of service (ToS) byte. |
| Example: Router(config-pmap-c)# set dscp af11 | |  
| **Step 16** queue-limit queue-limit-size packets | Configures the queue limit (size) for a class in packets. |
| Example: | |  

**Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide**
Attaching the Policy-map to MLPPP Interface

Complete the following steps to attach the policy-map to an MLPPP interface.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface multilink group-number</td>
<td>Creates a multilink bundle and enters the interface configuration mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Number of the multilink bundle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface multilink5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip address address [subnet mask]</td>
<td>Assigns an IP address to the multilink interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address 84.1.2.3 255.255.255.0</td>
<td>Network mask of IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> load-interval interval</td>
<td>Configures the length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# load-interval 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6    | mpls ip          | Enables MPLS forwarding of IPv4 packets along normally routed paths for a particular interface.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# mpls ip |
| 7    | keepalive period | Enables keepalive packets and specifies the number of times that the router tries to send keepalive packets without a response before bringing down the interface.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# keepalive 1  
* period—Time interval, in seconds, between messages sent by the router to ensure that a network interface is alive. |
| 8    | ppp multilink    | Enables Multilink PPP (MLP) on an interface.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# ppp multilink |
| 9    | ppp multilink group group-number | Restricts a physical link to join only one designated multilink group interface.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# ppp multilink group 3  
* group-number—Multilink group number (a nonzero number). |
| 10   | ppp multilink endpoint string char-string | Configures the default endpoint discriminator the system uses when negotiating the use of MLPPP with the peer.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# ppp multilink endpoint string ML3  
* char-string—Uses the supplied character string. |
| 11   | service-policy output policy-map-name | Attaches a policy map to an interface that will be used as the service policy for the interface.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# service-policy output mplsommppqos  
* policy-map-name—The name of a service policy map (created using the policy-map command) to be attached. |
| 12   | exit             | Exits interface configuration mode.  
Example:
Router(config-if)# exit |

**Re-marking IP DSCP Values of CPU Generated Traffic**

Complete the following steps to re-mark the IP DSCP values of the CPU generated traffic.
## Re-marking MPLS EXP Values of CPU Generated Traffic

Complete the following steps to re-mark the MPLS EXP values of the CPU generated traffic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
* Example:  
Router> enable |
| **Step 2** | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
* Example:  
Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** | cpu traffic ppp set ip dscp cs5 | Re-marks the IP DSCP value to give the desired QoS treatment to CPU generated traffic.  
* Example:  
Router(config)# cpu traffic ppp set ip dscp cs5 |
| **Step 4** | exit | Exits the configuration mode.  
* Example:  
Router(config)# exit |
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits the configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# exit
```

---

## Configuring a Policy-map to Match on CS5 and EXP4

Complete the following steps to configure a policy-map to match on CS5 and EXP4.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2**        | Enters global configuration mode. |
| configure terminal| Enters global configuration mode. |
| Example:          | |
| Router# configure terminal | |

| **Step 3**        | Configures a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and enters QoS class-map configuration mode. |
| class-map match-any dscp cs-value | Configures a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and enters QoS class-map configuration mode. |
| Example:          | |
| Router(config)# class-map match-any dscp cs5 | |

| **Step 4**        | Identify one or more differentiated service code point (DSCP) CS value as a match criterion. |
| match ip dscp cs-value | Identify one or more differentiated service code point (DSCP) CS value as a match criterion. |
| Example:          | cs-value — The Class Selector (CS) value. |
| Router(config-cmap)# match ip dscp cs5 | |

| **Step 5**        | Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class. |
| class-map match-any class-map-name | Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class. |
| Example:          | class-map-name — Name of the class for the class map. |
| Router(config-cmap)# class-map match-any exp4 | |

<p>| <strong>Step 6</strong>        | Matches the experimental (EXP) value in the topmost label header. |
| match mpls experimental topmost number | Matches the experimental (EXP) value in the topmost label header. |
| Example:          | number — Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) EXP field in the topmost label header. Valid values are 0 to 7. |
| Router(config-cmap)# match mpls experimental topmost 4 | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy-map policy-map-name</td>
<td>Configures a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-cmap)# policy-map dscp_exp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>class class-name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap)# class dscpcs5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 9</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bandwidth percent percentage</td>
<td>Configures the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 10</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>set ip dscp cs-value</td>
<td>Marks a packet by setting the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value in the type of service (ToS) byte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp cs6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 11</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>class class-name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap-c)# class exp4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 12</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bandwidth percent percentage</td>
<td>Configures the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 13</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>set mpls experimental topmost mpls-exp-value</td>
<td>Sets the MPLS EXP field value in the topmost label on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap-c)# set mpls experimental topmost 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

**Command or Action**

- **Step 14**
  - `class class-name`
  - **Example:**
    ```
    Router(config-pmap-c)# class class-default
    ```
  - Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create.

- **Step 15**
  - `bandwidth percent percentage`
  - **Example:**
    ```
    Router(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
    ```
  - Configures the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map.

- **Step 16**
  - `end`
  - **Example:**
    ```
    Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
    ```
  - Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

### Attaching the Policy-map to Match on CS5 and EXP4 to MLPPP Interface

See [Attaching the Policy-map to MLPPP Interface](#) on page 501 for configuration steps.

**Note**

DSCP CS6 and EXP 6 are default values. If you configure the CPU generated traffic to these values using CLI, you cannot see them in the output of the `show running-configuration` command.

### Configuration Examples for Extending QoS for MPLS over MLPPP

#### Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits

The following example shows a configuration of class-map for matching MPLS EXP bits.

```plaintext
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes
!
class-map match-any mpls_exp5
    match mpls experimental topmost 5
!
```

#### Configuring Class-map for Matching IP DSCP Value

The following example shows a configuration of class-map for matching IP DSCP value.

```plaintext
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes
!
!
class-map match-any dscpaf11
```
Configuring Class-map for Matching MPLS EXP Bits or IP DSCP Value

The following example shows a configuration of class-map for matching MPLS EXP Bits or IP DSCP value.

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes
!
class-map match-any mplsexp_or_cos
  match mpls experimental topmost 4
  match ip dscp af41
!

Configuring a Policy-map

The following example shows a configuration of a policy-map.

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes
!
policy-map mplsomlpppqos
  class mplsexp
    priority percent 10
  class mplsexpvalues
    set mpls experimental topmost 4
  class matchdscp
    bandwidth percent 20
  class matchdscpvalues
    set dscp af41
  class mplsexp_or_dscp
    bandwidth percent 20
    queue-limit 80 packets
    set mpls experimental topmost 1
    set dscp af11
!

Configuring a Policy-map to Match on CS5 and EXP 4

The following example shows a configuration of a policy-map.

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes
!
class-map match-any dscpcs5
  match ip dscp cs5
class-map match-any exp4
  match mpls experimental topmost 4
policy-map dscp_exp
  class dscpcs5
    bandwidth percent 20
    set ip dscp cs6
  class exp4
    bandwidth percent 20
    set mpls experimental topmost 6
    class class-default
      bandwidth percent 20
!
Attaching the Policy-map to MLPPP Interface

The following example shows a configuration of attaching the policy-map to MLPPP interface.

```
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes

interface Multilink3
  ip address 84.1.2.3 255.255.255.0
  load-interval 30
  mpls ip
  keepalive 1
  ppp multilink
  ppp multilink group 3
  ppp multilink endpoint string ML3
  service-policy output mplsomipppqos
```

Configuring Egress Shaping on the MLPPP Interfaces

Configuring a Class-map

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>class-map match-any class-map-name</td>
<td>Creates a class map to be used for matching packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>to a specified class and enters QoS class-map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# class-map match-any QOS-GROUP5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Choose one of the following:</td>
<td>Identifies a specific quality of service (QoS) group value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• match qos-group qos-group-value</td>
<td>or DSCP value or MPLS EXP number as a match criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• match dscp dscp-value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• match mpls experimental topmost number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-cmap)# match qos-group 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Configuring the Policy-map with Shaping**

The shape rate provides a maximum rate limit for the traffic class.

In this procedure, the QOS-GROUP5 traffic class is shaped to an average rate of 100 Kbps.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>policy-map policy-map-name</td>
<td>Configures a policy map that can be attached to an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# policy-map SHAPE_BW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>class class-name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change or to specify the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap)# class QOS-GROUP5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>shape average mean-rate</td>
<td>Shapes traffic to the indicated bit rate according to the algorithm specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-pmap)# shape average 100000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

Attach the policy-map on the MLPPP interface.

**Attaching the Policy-map on the MLPPP Interface**

This procedure attaches the policy-map to the MLPPP interface.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface Multilink 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ip address ip-address mask</td>
<td>Disables IP processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>service-policy output policy-map-name</td>
<td>Attaches a policy map to an output interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service-policy output SHAPE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>service instance number ethernet</td>
<td>Configures a service instance and enters service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 111 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Configures encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies that encapsulation modification occurs on packets at ingress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>bridge-domain bridge-id</td>
<td>Configures the bridge domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verifying the Egress Shaping over MLPPP Interface

To verify the configuration of Egress Shaping over MLPPP Interface, use the `show` command as shown in the example below:

Router# show policy-map interface multilink multilink1

Multilink1

Service-policy output: pshape
Example: Configuring Egress Shaping over MLPPP Interface

The following is a sample configuration of egress shaping over MLPPP interface.

class-map match-any QOS-GROUP5
    match qos-group 5

policy-map SHAPE
    class QOS-GROUP5
        shape average 100000

interface Multilink1
    no ip address
    service-policy output SHAPE
    service instance 111 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 111
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 11

Verifying MPLS over MLPPP Configuration

To verify the configuration of MPLS over MLPPP, use the following commands as shown in the examples below:

To verify the details of a class-map created for matching MPLS EXP bits, use the following command as shown in the example below:

Router# show run class-map mpls_exp1
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 76 bytes
!
class-map match-any mpls_exp1
    match mpls experimental topmost 1
!
end
To verify the details of a class-map created for matching IP DSCP values, use the following command as shown in the example below:

Router# show run class-map dscpaf21
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 60 bytes
!
class-map match-any dscpaf21
  match ip dscp af21
!
end

To verify the details of a policy-map, use the following command as shown in the example below:

Router# show run policy-map policy_match_dscpaf11
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 100 bytes
!
policy-map policy_match_dscpaf11
  class dscpaf11
    set ip dscp af22
    priority percent 10
!
end

To verify the details of a policy-map attached to MLPPP interface, use the following command as shown in the example below:

Router# show policy-map interface multilink3
Multilink3
Service-policy output: match_dscp_exp
Class-map: dscpcs4 (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: ip dscp cs4 (32)
    Queueing
    queue limit 38 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
    bandwidth 10% (153 kbps)
Class-map: dscpcs6 (match-any)
  19 packets, 1889 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: ip dscp cs6 (48)
    Queueing
    queue limit 38 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
    bandwidth 10% (153 kbps)

**Configuration Guidelines**

- This feature must be configured globally for a router; it cannot be configured per-port or per-protocol.
- Enter each cpu traffic qos marking action on a separate line.
- The cpu traffic qos cos global configuration command configures CoS marking for CPU-generated traffic by using either a specific CoS value or a table map, but not both. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration.
• The **cpu traffic qos dscp** global configuration command configures IP-DSCP marking for CPU-generated IP traffic by using either a specific DSCP value or a table map, but not both. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration.

• The **cpu traffic qos precedence** global configuration command configures IP-precedence marking for CPU-generated IP traffic by using either a specific precedence value or a table map, but not both. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration.

• The **cpu traffic qos dscp** and **cpu traffic qos precedence** global configuration commands are mutually exclusive. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration.

• When the **cpu traffic qos dscp** global configuration command is configured with table maps, you can configure only one **map from** value at a time—DSCP, precedence, or CoS. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration. Packets marked by this command can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked DSCP or precedence value.

• When the **cpu traffic qos precedence** global configuration command is configured with table maps, you can configure only one **map from** value at a time—DSCP, precedence, or CoS. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration. Packets marked by this command can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked precedence or DSCP value.

• You cannot configure a **map from** value of both DSCP and precedence. A new configuration overwrites the existing configuration.

• When the **cpu traffic qos cos** global configuration command is configured with table maps, you can configure two **map from** values at a time—CoS and either DSCP or precedence.

• If the **cpu traffic qos cos** global configuration command is configured with only a **map from** value of DSCP or precedence:
  - The CoS value of IP packets is mapped by using the DSCP (or precedence) value in the packet and the configured table map. Packets can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked CoS value.
  - The CoS value of non-IP packets remains unchanged.

• If the **cpu traffic qos cos** global configuration command is configured with a **map from** value of CoS:
  - The CoS value of IP packets is mapped by using the CoS value in the packet and the configured table map. Packets can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked CoS value.
  - The CoS value of non-IP packets is mapped by using the CoS value in the packet and the configured table map. Packets can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked CoS value.

• If the **cpu traffic qos cos** global configuration command is configured with a **map from** value of DSCP or precedence and CoS:
  - The CoS value of IP packets is mapped by using the DSCP or precedence value in the packet and the configured table map. Packets can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked CoS value.
  - The CoS value of non-IP packets is mapped by using the CoS value in the packet and the configured table map. Packets can be classified and queued by an output policy map based on the marked CoS value.
ARP-based Classification

Address Resolution Protocol Classification

Cisco IOS release 15.5(1)S introduces support for matching Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) protocol on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers. The ARP classification aims at enhancing the existing QoS classification to include protocol based classification. This feature matches the ARP packets coming to the Gigabit Ethernet interface and assigns priority percent queue for the packets.

Restrictions
- ARP classification can be applied only on the ingress interface.
- Supports only on the GigabitEthernet interface and its bundle derivatives (not supported on multilink interfaces).
- Supports only match protocol on the ARP (other protocols are not supported).

Configuring ARP Classification

You should complete the following procedures to configure ARP classification:
1. Create a class map for matching packets to a specified class
2. Create a policy map for an interface to specify a service policy
3. Attach the policy map to an input interface

Configuring a Class-map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>class-map class-map-name</td>
<td>Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and enters QoS class-map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# class-map ARP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Verifying a Class-map

To verify the class map configuration, use the `show` command as shown in the example below:

```
Router# show class-map ARP

Class Map match-all ARP (id 93)
  Match protocol arp
```

### Configuring a Policy-map

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>policy-map policy-map-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Creates a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specify a service policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>class class-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>change or to specify the default class before you configure its policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>set qos-group group-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Configures a quality of service (QoS) group identifier (ID) that can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be used later to classify packets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What to do next

Attach the policy map to an input interface.

Verifying a Policy-map

To verify the policy map configuration, use the `show` commands as shown in the examples below:

```
Router# show policy-map ARP
Policy Map ARP
 Class ARP
   set qos-group 5

Router# show policy-map interface gigabitethernet 0/5
GigabitEthernet0/5
 Service-policy output: policy_1
Class-map: class_2 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps
  Match: protocol arp

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 752 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any
```

Attaching a Policy-map

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gigabitethernet 0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> service-policy input</td>
<td>Attaches a policy map to an output interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy-map-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# service-policy input ARP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example: Configuring ARP Classification**

```bash
Router# show running-config interface gigabitethernet 0/2
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 95 bytes

! interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service-policy input ARP

end
```

**Configuring to Mark ARP Packets at Egress**

By default, ARP packets are sent with a COS value of 6. You can change the COS value to zero using the `platform arp-set-cos-zero` command.

```bash
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# platform arp-set-cos-zero
```

**ICMP-based ACL**

**ICMP-based ACL Overview**

The ICMP based ACL feature provides classification based on ICMP message type and message code to filter the traffic. This feature forms part of ACL based QoS and is implemented for both IPv4 and IPv6. The matching is done through match on access-group for ACL-based QoS, router ACLs for IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs, and port ACLs for IPv4 ACLs. This feature is supported on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and its bundle derivatives.

**ICMP-based ACL Restrictions**

- ICMP-based ACL (IPv4 and IPv6) are not supported on the egress interface.
- ICMP-based ACL (IPv4 and IPv6) are not supported on the EVC interface.
- ICMP-based ACL (IPv4) is supported only on Gigabit Ethernet port, VLAN interface, and on policy-map. Gigabit Ethernet port and VLAN interface supports both named and numbered IPv4 ICMP ACLs.
- ICMP-based ACL (IPv6) is supported only on VLAN interface and not on Gigabit Ethernet port and policy-map.
- ICMP-based ACL (IPv4 and IPv6) uses router ACL slice when configured on the VLAN interface.
- ICMP-based ACL (IPv4) uses port ACL slice when configured on Gigabit Ethernet port.
## Configuring IPv4 Port ACL for ICMP-based ACL

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>access-list access-list-number permit icmp any any echo</td>
<td>Specifies the access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>You can also use the \texttt{ip access-list extended} { access-list-name</td>
<td>command to specify the access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>access-list-number } \texttt{permit icmp}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>ip access-group ip-access-list in</td>
<td>Applies an IP access list to an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip access-group 125 in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Configuring IPv4 Router ACL for ICMP-based ACL

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Creates a dynamic Switch Virtual Interface (SVI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring ACL-based QoS for ICMP-based ACL

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> class-map [match-all</td>
<td>match-any] class-map-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# class-map match-all icmpacl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> match access-group name acl-name</td>
<td>Defines the match criterion to classify traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-cmap)# match access-group name icmpacl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits class-map configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-cmap)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> service-policy input policy-map-name</td>
<td>Attaches a policy map to an input interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# service-policy input icmpacl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring IPv6 Router ACL for ICMP-based ACL

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ipv6 access-list access-list-name</td>
<td>Defines an IPv6 access list and to place the device in IPv6 access list configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# ipv6 access-list icmpv6acl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Verifying ICMP based ACL Configuration

Use the following `show` commands to verify the ICMP based ACL configuration.

To display the access-lists configured for ICMP-based ACL, use the `show access-lists` command as shown in the below example:

```
Router# show access-lists
```

Extended IP access list 125
10 permit icmp any any echo
IPv6 access list icmpv6acl
   permit icmp any any echo-reply sequence 10

To display the ICMP-based ACL configuration on a gigabitethernet interface, use the `show running interface` command as shown in the below example:

```
Router# show running interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 173 bytes

  interface GigabitEthernet0/0
    no ip address
    ip access-group 125 in
    negotiation auto
    service instance 715 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 715
    bridge-domain 715
    !
To display the ICMP-based ACL configuration on a VLAN interface, use the `show running interface` command as shown in the below example:

```
Router# show running interface VLAN715
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 108 bytes
! interface Vlan715
  no ip address
  ip access-group 125 in
  shutdown
  ipv6 traffic-filter icmpv6acl in
end
```

### Policy for DHCP Control Packet

QoS policy applied in Ingress EVC for DHCP classifies the DHCP control traffic and applies to different internal Priority.

```
ip access-list extended dhcp
  permit udp any eq 68 any eq 67
!
class-map match-any SAR-Ran-network-control
  match dscp af11 af41 af43
  match access-group name dhcp
!
policy-map DHCP_mark
  class SAR-Ran-network-control
    set qos-group X
```

The X can be any value from 0-7 based on the requirement.

### Troubleshooting Tips

The on-demand TCAM resource allocation may fail due to the unavailability of resources for the requested operation. In such scenarios, use the following troubleshooting tips:

1. Run the `show platform tcam detailed` command to understand the current resource allocation.
2. Use this information to find the features that are allocated resources.
3. Unconfigure the features that are no longer required to free the resources.

`Figure 38: Troubleshooting Feature Scalability, on page 516` shows the troubleshooting feature scalability procedure.
The following TCAM commands are used for troubleshooting feature scalability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`show platform tcam</td>
<td>Shows the current occupancy of TCAM with summary of the number of slices allocated or free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summary`</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show platform tcam</td>
<td>Shows the current occupancy and includes per-slice information such as number of entries used or free, feature(s) using the slice, slice mode, and slice stage and ID. This command helps to understand current resource allocation and decide which feature(s) to unconfigure to free resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detailed`</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`debug platform tcam</td>
<td>Enables TCAM error printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error`</td>
<td>By default, the error printing is turned on and the info printing is turned off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`debug platform tcam</td>
<td>Enables TCAM info printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info`</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the `no` form of the debug commands to disable TCAM error printing and TCAM info printing.
We suggest you do not use the debug commands without TAC supervision.

The following is a sample of the output from the show platform tcam summary command.

```
Router# show platform tcam summary
Ingress   : 2/8 slices, 512/2048 entries used
Pre-Ingress: 3/4 slices, 768/1024 entries used
Egress    : 0/4 slices, 0/512 entries used
```

The following is a sample of the output from the show platform tcam detailed command.

```
Router# show platform tcam detailed
Ingress   : 2/8 slices, 512/2048 entries used
Pre-Ingress: 3/4 slices, 768/1024 entries used
Egress    : 0/4 slices, 0/512 entries used
Slice ID: 1
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 28/256
Slice allocated to: Layer-2 Classify and Assign Group
Slice ID: 4
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 10/128
Slice allocated to: L2CP
Slice ID: 2
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 29/128
Slice allocated to: L2 Post-Switch Processing Group
Slice ID: 3
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 13/256
Slice allocated to: CESoPSN-UDP, CEF, Layer-3 Control Protocols
```

**Example: TCAM troubleshooting related error**

In this example all the eight slices available at the Ingress stage have already been allocated. Also, the slice allocated to QoS has no free entries. If we need to configure a few more QoS rules, the following options are available:

1. To unconfigure QoS rules that are no longer required and thereby freeing up the entries
2. To free up a slice by unconfiguring features that are no longer required.

```
Router# show platform tcam detailed
Ingress   : 8/8 slices, 2048/2048 entries used [no free slices available]
Pre-Ingress: 3/4 slices, 768/1024 entries used
Egress    : 0/4 slices, 0/512 entries used
Slice ID: 1
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 29/256
Slice allocated to: Layer-2 Classify and Assign Group
Slice ID: 4
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 11/128
```
Slice allocated to: L2CP  
Slice ID: 2  
Stage: Ingress  
Mode: Double  
Entries used: 27/128  
Slice allocated to: L2 Post-Switch Processing Group  
Slice ID: 6  
Stage: Ingress  
Mode: Single  
Entries used: 250/256  
Slice allocated to: Port ACLs  
Slice ID: 5  
Stage: Ingress  
Mode: Single  
Entries used: 500/512  
Slice allocated to: Router ACLs  
Slice ID: 7  
Stage: Ingress  
Mode: Double  
Entries used: 10/128  
Slice allocated to: OAM, Ethernet loopback, Y.1731 DMM  
Slice ID: 3  
Stage: Ingress  
Mode: Double  
Entries used: 15/128  
Slice allocated to: CESoPSN-UDP, CEF, Layer-3 Control Protocols  
Slice ID: 8  
Stage: Ingress  
Mode: Double  
Entries used: 256/256  
[no free entries available]  
Slice allocated to: Quality Of Service

Configuring a service-policy fails because of insufficient resources.

Router(config-if-srv)# service-policy input policy2  
Router(config-if-srv)#

* Mar 6 18:41:14.771: %Error: Not enough hardware resources to program this policy-map  
* Mar 6 18:41:14.771: %QOS-6-POLICY_INST_FAILED:  
Service policy installation failed  
Router(config-if-srv)#

In the above scenario, you can free up the TCAM rules by unconfiguring the service-policy that is no longer required or free up a slice by unconfiguring a feature that is no longer required.

Router(config-if-srv)# no service-policy input policy1  
Router(config-if-srv)# end  
Router#

Router# show platform tcam detailed  
Ingress : 8/8 slices, 2048/2048 entries used  
Pre-Ingress: 3/4 slices, 768/1024 entries used  
Egress  : 0/4 slices, 0/512 entries used  
Slice ID: 1  
Stage: Pre-Ingress  
Mode: Single  
Entries used: 29/256  
Slice allocated to: Layer-2 Classify and Assign Group  
Slice ID: 4  
Stage: Pre-Ingress  
Mode: Double  
Entries used: 11/128  
Slice allocated to: L2CP  
Slice ID: 2  
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 27/128
Slice allocated to: L2 Post-Switch Processing Group
Slice ID: 6
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 250/256
Slice allocated to: Port ACLs
Slice ID: 5
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 500/512
Slice allocated to: Router ACLs
Slice ID: 7
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 10/128
Slice allocated to: OAM, Ethernet loopback, Y.1731 DMM
Slice ID: 3
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 15/128
Slice allocated to: CESoPSN-UDP, CEF, Layer-3 Control Protocols
Slice ID: 8
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 195/256 [after unconfiguring policy1]
Slice allocated to: Quality Of Service

We now have enough free entries to configure policy2.

Router(config-if-srv)# service-policy input policy2
Router(config-if-srv)#
Router# show platform tcam detailed
Ingress : 8/8 slices, 2048/2048 entries used
Pre-Ingress: 3/4 slices, 768/1024 entries used
Egress : 0/4 slices, 0/512 entries used
Slice ID: 1
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 29/256
Slice allocated to: Layer-2 Classify and Assign Group
Slice ID: 4
Stage: Pre-Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 11/128
Slice allocated to: L2CP
Slice ID: 2
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Double
Entries used: 27/128
Slice allocated to: L2 Post-Switch Processing Group
Slice ID: 6
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 250/256
Slice allocated to: Port ACLs
Slice ID: 5
Stage: Ingress
Mode: Single
Entries used: 500/512
Slice allocated to: Router ACLs
Slice ID: 7
Stage: Ingress
### Additional References

The following sections provide references related to configuring QoS.

#### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS MQC Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Configuring QoS

Table 29: Feature Information for Configuring QoS, on page 521 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 29: Feature Information for Configuring QoS, on page 521 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 29: Feature Information for Configuring QoS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACL-based QoS</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNH1</td>
<td>This feature was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaper Burst Commit Size Down to 1 ms</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNI</td>
<td>The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Traffic Shaping, on page 439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress Policing</td>
<td>15.3(3)S</td>
<td>Support for Egress Policing was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiaction Ingress Policer on EVC</td>
<td>15.3(3)S</td>
<td>Support for Multiaction Ingress Policer on EVC was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS for MPLS over MLPPP</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL-based QoS</td>
<td>15.4(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Services: Extended Access Control Lists</td>
<td></td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLPPP QoS Egress Shaping</td>
<td>15.5(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP-based Classification</td>
<td>15.5(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMP-based ACL</td>
<td>15.5(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 26

Configuring MLPPP

The Multilink Point-to-Point (MLPPP) feature provides load balancing functionality over multiple WAN links, while providing multivendor interoperability, packet fragmentation and proper sequencing, and load calculation on both inbound and outbound traffic.

Note
To get information on the basic configuration of MLPPP, see http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2/dial/configuration/guide/dafppp.html.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 523
- Prerequisites, on page 523
- Restrictions, on page 524
- MLPPP Optimization Features, on page 524
- Configuring MLPPP Backhaul, on page 527
- Additional References, on page 540
- Feature Information for MLPPP, on page 541

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for MLPPP, on page 541.

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

Prerequisites

- Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNI or a later release that supports the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) over MLPPP feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.
- Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) or distributed Cisco Express Forwarding (dCEF) should be enabled.
• MPLS should enabled on PE and P routers.
• Before enabling MPLS over MLPPP link, configure the following commands:
  • mpls label protocol ldp
  • mpls ip (configure this command over MLPPP link where IP address has been enabled)

Restrictions

• TE-FRR/LFA FRR feature is not supported on the MLPPP interface.
• Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) configuration is not supported on the MLPPP interface.
• You need to shut down and bring up the MLPP interface for the following conditions:
  • On the fly fragmentation enable or disable
  • On the fly changes to the fragment size
  • Link fragmentation interleave
  • Enabling multiclass
• If the CPU command is modified when IS-IS is configured, you should remove and re-apply the service-policy in MLPPP.
• For MLPPP, you can use only up to 1500 maximum transmission unit (MTU) for control plane traffic from the router. Traffic drop is observed while sending ICMP packets over 1500 MTU with Do not Fragment (DF) bits.
• For data-plane traffic, the MTU configuration has no impact. Though you can configure Multilink Maximum Received Reconstructed Unit (MRRU) to any value, it does not serve any purpose to configure it above 1536, as MTU is hardcoded to 1536.
• For MPLS backbone, you can use only up to 1492 MTU with DF bit set, which results in 1492 MTU and 2 MPLS headers with DF. ICMP traffic drop is observed for anything beyond this.

MLPPP Optimization Features

The Cisco ASR 901 supports several features that improve the performance of Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) connections and related applications such as IP over MLPPP. Some important features are given below:

Distributed Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol Offload

Distributed Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (dMLPPP) allows you to combine T1 or E1 connections into a bundle that has the combined bandwidth of all of the connections in the bundle, providing improved capacity and CPU utilization over MLPPP. The dMLPPP offload feature improves the performance for traffic in dMLPPP applications such as IP over MLPPP by shifting processing of this traffic from the main CPU to the network processor.

The Cisco ASR 901 supports one serial links per T1/E1 connection and up to 16 MLPPP bundles. You can use the fixed T1/E1 ports to create up to 16 MLPPP links.

The Cisco ASR 901 implementation of multilink (dMLPPP) uses interleaving to allow short, delay-sensitive packets to be transmitted within a predictable amount of time. Interleaving allows the Cisco ASR 901 to interrupt the transmission of delay-insensitive packets in order to transmit delay-sensitive packets. You can
also adjust the responsiveness of the Cisco ASR 901 to delay-sensitive traffic by adjusting the maximum fragment size; this value determines the maximum delay that a delay-sensitive packet can encounter while the Cisco ASR 901 transmits queued fragments of delay-insensitive traffic.

**Multiclass MLPPP**

The Cisco ASR 901 implementation of dMLPPP also supports Multiclass MLPPP. Multiclass MLPPP is an extension to MLPPP functionality that allows you to divide traffic passing over a multilink bundle into several independently sequenced streams or classes. Each multiclass MLPPP class has a unique sequence number, and the receiving network peer processes each stream independently. The multiclass MLPPP standard is defined in RFC 2686.

The Cisco ASR 901 supports the following multiclass MLPPP classes:

- **Class 0** - Data traffic that is subject to normal MLPPP fragmentation. Appropriate for non-delay-sensitive traffic.
- **Class 1** - Data traffic that can be interleaved but not fragmented. Appropriate for delay-sensitive traffic such as voice.

You can use the QoS configuration to classify the LLQ traffic in order to prioritize the Class 1 traffic and bandwidth queues for Class 0 traffic to guarantee bandwidth when multiclass multilink PPP (MCMP) is enabled.

---

**Note**

By default, Multiclass MLPPP is enabled with two classes. Maximum number of classes supported is also two.

**Note**

The Cisco ASR 901 does not support some PPP and MLPPP options when the bundle is offloaded to the network processor; you can retain these options by disabling MLPPP and IPHC offloading for a given bundle. For more information, see **MLPPP Offload**, on page 534.

**Note**

The output for the `show ppp multilink` command for an offloaded MLPPP bundle differs from the output for a non-offloaded bundle.

**MPLS over MLPPP**

The Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) support over Multilink PPP feature allows you to use labeled switch paths (LSPs) over MLPPP links. In a network with Ethernet and MLPPP connections, this feature supports MPLS over MLPPP links in the edge (PE-to-CE) or in the MPLS core (PE-to-PE and PE-to-P) or at the end of MPLS labeled path (CE-to-PE) as PE router.

**Note**

QoS is not supported for MPLS over MLPPP.
This section contains the following topics:

**MPLS Features Supported for MLPPP**

The following features are supported.

- MPLS Label imposition (LER)
- MPLS Label switching (LSR)
- MPLS VPN (L3VPN): User-Network Interface (UNI) on which virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) is configured should be switch virtual interface (SVI) on Gigabit interfaces and Network-to-Network Interface (NNI) can be MLPPP link
- Routing Protocols – ISIS/OSPF/BGP on MLPPP
- Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) as MPLS label protocol
- Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) support on MLPPP links for IP to Tag (LER cases)

**MPLS over MLPPP on PE-to-CE Links**

The following figure shows a typical MPLS network in which the PE router is responsible for label imposition (at ingress) and disposition (at egress) of the MPLS traffic.

In this topology, MLPPP is deployed on the PE-to-CE links.

**MPLS over MLPPP on Core Links**

The following figure shows a sample topology in which MPLS is deployed over MLPPP on PE-to-P and P-to-P links. Enabling MPLS on MLPPP for PE-to-P links is similar to enabling MPLS on MLPPP for P-to-P links.
MPLS over MLPPP on CE to PE Links

The following figure shows a sample topology in which MPLS is deployed over MLPPP between CE and PE links with LDP.

### Configuring MLPPP Backhaul

To configure an MLPPP backhaul, complete the following tasks:

#### Configuring the Card Type, E1 and T1 Controllers

For information on configuring the card type, E1 and T1 controllers, see Chapter 18, Configuring T1/E1 Controllers.

#### Configuring a Multilink Backhaul Interface

A multilink interface is a virtual interface that represents a multilink PPP bundle. The multilink interface coordinates the configuration of the bundled link, and presents a single object for the aggregate links. However, the individual PPP links that are aggregated must also be configured. Therefore, to enable multilink PPP on multiple serial interfaces, you first need to set up the multilink interface, and then configure each of the serial interfaces and add them to the same multilink interface.

In the following procedure, press the Return key after each step unless otherwise noted. At any time, you can exit the privileged level and return to the user level by entering disable at the Router# prompt.

The Cisco ASR 901 router can support up to 16 E1/T1 connections through the multilink interface, ranging from 16 bundles of one E1/T1 each to a single bundle containing 12 E1/T1 bundles.

Complete the following tasks to configure a multilink backhaul interface.

#### Creating a Multilink Bundle

Complete the following steps to create a multilink bundle:
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | `enable` | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
*Example:*  
`Router> enable` | **Example:**  
- Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2** | `configure terminal` | Enters the global configuration mode.  
*Example:*  
`Router# configure terminal` | **Example:**  
- Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 3** | `interface multilink group-number` | Creates a multilink bundle and enters the interface configuration mode:  
*Example:*  
`Router(config)# interface multilink5`  
**Example:**  
- `group-number`—Number of the multilink bundle.  
The example creates a multilink bundle 5. To remove a multilink bundle, use the `no` form of this command. |
| **Step 4** | `ip address address subnet mask` | Assigns an IP address to the multilink interface.  
*Example:*  
`Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0`  
**Example:**  
- `address`—IP address.  
- `subnet mask`—Network mask of IP address.  
The example configures an IP address and subnet mask. |
| **Step 5** | `exit` | Exits the configuration mode.  
*Example:*  
`Router(config-if)# exit` | **Example:**  
- Enter your password if prompted. |

### Configuring MRRU

You should configure the local maximum received reconstructed unit (MRRU) of the multilink bundle to a value greater than or equal to 1508 bytes (or equal to the maximum packet length expected on the bundle at any point in time). The maximum MTU supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router is 1536, and MTU drops occur when the packet length is more than 1536.

Complete the following steps to configure MRRU:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | `enable` | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
*Example:*  
- Enter your password if prompted. |
### Configuring PFC and ACFC

Protocol-Field-Compression (PFC) and Address-and-Control-Field-Compression (ACFC) are PPP compression methods defined in RFCs 1661 and 1662. PFC allows for compression of the PPP Protocol field; ACFC allows for compression of the PPP Data Link Layer Address and Control fields.

Follow these steps to configure PFC and ACFC handling during PPP negotiation to be configured. By default, PFC/ACFC handling is not enabled.

#### Note

The recommended PFC and ACFC handling in the Cisco ASR 901 router is: acfc local request, acfc remote apply, pfc local request, and pfc remote apply.

### Configuring PFC

Complete the following steps to configure PFC handling during PPP negotiation:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Configuring MLPPP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Creates a multilink bundle and enters the multilink interface configuration mode to configure the multilink bundle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 interface multilink multilink-bundle-number</td>
<td>Creates a multilink bundle and enters the multilink interface configuration mode to configure the multilink bundle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface multilink 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 ppp multilink mrru local bytes</td>
<td>Configures the MRRU value negotiated on a Multilink PPP bundle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink mrru local 1536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5 exit</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface multilink <em>group-number</em></td>
<td>Creates a multilink bundle and enters the interface configuration mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <em>group-number</em>—Number of the multilink bundle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface multilink5</td>
<td>The example creates a multilink bundle 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To remove a multilink bundle, use the no form of this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp pfc local {request</td>
<td>forbid}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <em>request</em>—The PFC option is included in outbound configuration requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp pfc local request</td>
<td>• <em>forbid</em>—The PFC option is not sent in outbound configuration requests, and requests from a remote peer to add the PFC option are not accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The example shows how to create a method for the router to manage PFC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp pfc remote {apply</td>
<td>reject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <em>apply</em>—Specifies that PFC options are accepted and PFC may be performed on frames sent to the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp pfc remote apply</td>
<td>• <em>reject</em>—Specifies that PFC options are explicitly ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>ignore</em>—Specifies that PFC options are accepted, but PFC is not performed on frames sent to the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The example shows how to allow PFC options to be accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring ACFC

Complete the following steps to configure ACFC handling during PPP negotiation:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface multilink group-number</td>
<td>Creates a multilink bundle and enter the interface configuration mode:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• group-number—Number of the multilink bundle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface multilink 5</td>
<td>The example creates a multilink bundle 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To remove a multilink bundle, use the no form of this command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppp acfc local</td>
<td>Specifies how the router handles ACFC in outbound configuration requests. The syntax is as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• request—Specifies that the ACFC option is included in outbound configuration requests.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp acfc local request</td>
<td>• forbid—Specifies that the ACFC option is not sent in outbound configuration requests, and requests from a remote peer to add the ACFC option are not accepted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ppp acfc remote</td>
<td>Specifies how the router handles the ACFC option in configuration requests received from a remote peer. The syntax is as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• apply—ACFC options are accepted and ACFC may be performed on frames sent to the remote peer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp acfc remote apply</td>
<td>• reject—ACFC options are explicitly ignored.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling Multilink and Identifying the Multilink Interface

Complete the following steps to enable multilink and identify the multilink interface:

### Note
If you modify parameters for an MLPPP bundle while it is active, the changes do not take effect until the Cisco ASR 901 renegotiates the bundle connection.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface multilink <em>group-number</em></td>
<td>Creates the multilink group interface corresponding to the specified group number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# interface multilink 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. keepalive
2. ppp multilink group *group-number*

where *group-number* is the Multilink group number.

The example restricts (identifies) the multilink interface that can be negotiated to multilink interface 5.
### Configuring MLPPP

Complete the following steps to configure a serial interface as a member link of a MLPPP group:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface serial slot/port: channel-group-number</td>
<td>Identifies and accesses the serial interface on the specified slot and port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• channel-group-number—The number to identify the channel group. The valid range is from 0–30 for E1 controllers and 0–23 for T1 controllers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# interface serial 0/5:5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Configuring a Serial Interface as a Member Link of a MLPPP Group

Enables keepalive packetson the interface and specifies the number of times the keepalive packets are sent without a response before the router disables the interface. The syntax is as follows:

- **period**—(Optional) Integer value in seconds greater than 0. The default is 10. Using 0 disables the keepalive option.
- **retries**—(Optional) Specifies the number of times that the device will continue to send keepalive packets without response before bringing the interface down. Integer value greater than 1 and less than 255. If omitted, the value that was previously set is used; if no value was specified previously, the default of 5 is used.

**Example:**
```bash
Router(config-if)# keepalive 1 5
```

Exits the configuration mode.

**Example:**
```bash
Router(config)# exit
```
### MLPPP Offload

By default, the Cisco ASR 901 router offloads processing for distributed MLPPP (dMLPPP) to the network processor for improved performance. However, the Cisco ASR 901 does not support some dMLPPP settings on offloaded bundles. The Cisco ASR 901 does not support the following options on offloaded dMLPPP bundles:

- `ppp multilink idle-link`
- `ppp multilink queue depth`
- `ppp multilink fragment maximum`
- `ppp multilink slippage`
- `ppp timeout multilink lost-fragment`

**Note**
If you have a bundle that requires the use of these options, contact Cisco support for assistance.

### Configuring Additional MLPPP Settings

You can perform a variety of other configurations on an MLPPP bundle, including the following:

- Modifying the maximum fragment size
- Modifying fragmentation settings
- Enabling or disabling fragmentation

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Enables PPP encapsulation on the serial interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>encapsulation ppp</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# encapsulation ppp</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Enables multilink PPP on the serial interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ppp multilink</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>Configures the serial interface as a member link to the multilink interface identified by the group-number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ppp multilink group group-number</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink group 5</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>Exits configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# exit</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Enabling or disabling interleaving
• Configuring multiclass MLPPP

**Note**
For more information about configuring MLPPP, see the Dial Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.0S.

## Configuring MPLS over the MLPPP on a Serial Interface

Complete the following steps to configure MPLS over the MLPPP link on a serial interface:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><strong>enable</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.&lt;br&gt;• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><strong>interface serial slot/port:time-slot</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# interface Serial0/0:0</td>
<td>Specifies a serial interface created on a channelized E1 or channelized T1 controller:&lt;br&gt;• slot—Slot number where the channelized E1 or T1 controller is located.&lt;br&gt;• port—Port number where the channelized E1 or T1 controller is located.&lt;br&gt;• time-slot—For ISDN, the D channel time slot, which is the :23 channel for channelized T1 and the :15 channel for channelized E1. PRI time slots are in the range from 0 to 23 for channelized T1 and in the range from 0 to 30 for channelized E1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><strong>no ip address</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td>Disabled IP address processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><strong>encapsulation encapsulation-type</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# encapsulation ppp</td>
<td>Configures the encapsulation method used by the interface.&lt;br&gt;• encapsulation-type—Encapsulation type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring MPLS over MLPPP for OSPF

Complete the following steps to configure MPLS over the MLPPP link for OSPF:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface multilink group-number</td>
<td>Creates the multilink group interface corresponding to the specified group number, and enters the interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface multilink 2</td>
<td>• group-number — Multilink group number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip address ip-address [subnet mask]</td>
<td>Assigns an IP address to the multilink interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip address 11.11.11.2 255.255.255.0</td>
<td>• ip-address — IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• subnet mask — Network mask of IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> ip ospf process-id area area-id</td>
<td>Enables OSPF on an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> ppp multilink</td>
<td>Enables Multilink PPP on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ppp multilink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> ppp multilink group group-number</td>
<td>Restricts a physical link to join only one designated multilink group interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ppp multilink group 2</td>
<td>• group-number — Multilink-group number (a non-zero number).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip ospf 10 area 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip ospf authentication null</td>
<td>Specifies the authentication type for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip ospf authentication null</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpls ip</td>
<td>Enables MPLS forwarding of IPv4 packets along normally routed paths for a particular interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# mpls ip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no keepalive</td>
<td>Disables keepalive packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# no keepalive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp pfc local request</td>
<td>Configures protocol field compression (PFC) in configuration requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp pfc local request</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp pfc remote apply</td>
<td>Configures how the PFC option in configuration requests is received from a remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp pfc remote apply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp multilink</td>
<td>Enables Multilink PPP on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp multilink group group-number</td>
<td>Restricts a physical link to join only one designated multilink group interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink group 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp multilink endpoint string char-string</td>
<td>Restricts a physical link to join only one designated multilink group interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink endpoint string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# ppp multilink endpoint string 22</code></td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 14**

**Example:**
`Router(config)# exit`

**Step 15**

**Example:**
`Router(config)# router ospf 1234`

**Purpose:** Configures an OSPF routing process and enters the router configuration mode.

- **process-id** — Internally used identification parameter for an OSPF routing process. It is locally assigned and can be any positive integer. A unique value is assigned for each OSPF routing process.

**Step 16**

**Example:**
`Router(config-router)# network 6.6.6.6 0.0.0.0 area 2`

**Purpose:** Configures the interfaces on which OSPF runs and to define the area ID for those interfaces.

- **ip-address** — IP address.
- **wildcard-mask** — IP-address-type mask that includes optional bits.
- **area-id** — Area that is to be associated with the OSPF address range. It can be specified as either a decimal value or as an IP address. If you intend to associate areas with IP subnets, you can specify a subnet address as the value of the area-id argument.

**Note**
Repeat this step to configure different interfaces on which OSPF runs, and to define the area ID for those interfaces.

**Step 17**

**Example:**
`Router(config-router)# exit`

**Purpose:** Exits the router configuration mode.

---

**Configuration Examples for MPLS over MLPPP**

The following example shows a sample configuration of MPLS over MLPPP for OSPF.

```
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 234 bytes
!
interface Multilink2
```
The following example shows a sample configuration of MPLS over MLPPP for a Serial Interface.

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 101 bytes
!
interface Serial0/0:0
no ip address
encapsulation ppp
ppp multilink
ppp multilink group 2

The following example shows a sample configuration of MCMP enabled in MLPPP with classification based on DSCP

Configuring the class-map to match on priority queue (DSCP EF). When Priority percent is configured, it expedites the Class 1 traffic.

class-map match-any DSCP_EF
match ip dscp ef
policy-map BCP_MLPPP
class DSCP_EF
  priority percent 10
class class-default
  bandwidth percent 5

Verifying MPLS over MLPPP Configuration

To verify the configuration of MPLS over MLPPP, use the following commands as shown in the examples below:

Router# ping mpls ipv4 6.6.6.6/32
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 6.6.6.6/32, timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, ',' - timeout,
'I' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no label entry,
'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
'l' - Label switched with FEC change, 'd' - see DDMAP for return code,
'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
Type escape sequence to abort.
!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/5/8 ms
Total Time Elapsed 40 ms
Router# show mpls ldp bindings 6.6.6.6 32
lib entry: 6.6.6.6/32, rev 8
    local binding: label: 17
    remote binding: lsr: 6.6.6.6:0, label: imp-null

Router# traceroute mpls ipv4 6.6.6.6/32
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 6.6.6.6/32, timeout is 2 seconds
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
    'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
    'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
    'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no label entry,
    'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
    'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
    'l' - Label switched with FEC change, 'd' - see DDMAP for return code,
    'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
Type escape sequence to abort.
0 11.11.11.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 11.11.12 4 ms

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to MLPPP feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPLS over MLPPP</td>
<td>MPLS—Multilink PPP Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Feature Information for MLPPP

Table 30: Feature Information for MLPPP, on page 541 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

### Note

Table 30: Feature Information for MLPPP, on page 541 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

### Table 30: Feature Information for MLPPP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPLS over MLPPP</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNI</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Onboard Failure Logging

Onboard Failure Logging (OBFL) captures and stores hardware failure and environmental information into nonvolatile memory. OBFL permits improved accuracy in hardware troubleshooting and root cause isolation analysis. Stored OBFL data can be retrieved in the event of a router crash or failure.

- Understanding OBFL, on page 543
- Configuring OBFL, on page 543
- Verifying OBFL Configuration, on page 544

Understanding OBFL

OBFL provides a mechanism to store hardware, software, and environment related critical data in a non-volatile memory, such as flash EPROM or EEPROM on routers. The logging information is used by the TAC team to troubleshoot and fix hardware issues.

OBFL collects data like temperatures and voltages. It stores the data in a dedicated area of the flash memory of the router. This data is retrieved by TAC personnel to troubleshoot routers. It can also be analyzed by back-end software to detect failure patterns, and possibly to recommend specific quality improvements.

Retrieval of the OBFL message

If the hardware is defective and the system cannot boot up, any data in flash is inaccessible. In that case, use any one of the following methods to recover OBFL data:

- Read the flash through JTAG: this requires provisions in hardware design and back-end hardware and software support tools.
- Repair the system; boot it; use the OBFL CLI commands.

Recording OBFL Messages

Data is recorded in any of the following formats:

- Continuous information that displays a snapshot of measurements.
- Samples in a continuous file, and summary information about the data being collected.

Configuring OBFL

Use the following commands to configure and verify OBFL:
Verifying OBFL Configuration

Example 1

Router# show logging onboard status
Devices registered with infra
Slot no.: 0 Subslot no.: 0, Device obfl0:
Application name cilog :
Path : obfl0:
CLI enable status : enabled
Platform enable status: enabled
Application name temperature :
Path : obfl0:
CLI enable status : enabled
Platform enable status: enabled

Example 2

Router # show logging onboard temperature ?
continuous Onboard logging continuous information
detail Onboard logging detailed information
eend ending time and date
raw Onboard logging raw information
start starting time and date
status Onboard logging status information
summary Onboard logging summary information
Router# show logging onboard temperature continuous
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TEMPERATURE CONTINUOUS INFORMATION
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Sensor | ID |
--------------------------------------------
System 1
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Time Stamp |Sensor Temperature 0C
Onboard Failure Logging

Verifying OBFL Configuration

Router# show logging onboard voltage continuous

VOLTAGE CONTINUOUS INFORMATION

Sensor | ID |
-------|----|
12.00VA | 0  |
1.50V   | 1  |
1.25V   | 2  |
12.00VB  | 3  |
2.50V   | 4  |
1.05V   | 5  |
1.20V   | 6  |
1.80V   | 7  |

Time Stamp | Sensor Voltage
MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS | 12.00VA 1.50V 1.25V 12.00VB 2.50V 1.05V 1.20V 1.80V

02/24/2000  21:46:00  11.764  1.176  1.176  7.843  2.352  0.784  1.176  1.568

Router# sh logging onboard clilog summary

CLI LOGGING SUMMARY INFORMATION

COUNT COMMAND

1 clear logging onboard
2 hw-module module 0 logging onboard message level 1
1 hw-module module 0 logging onboard message level 2
5 hw-module module 0 logging onboard message level 3
2 no hw-module module 0 logging onboard message level
5 show logging onboard
2 show logging onboard clilog
2 show logging onboard clilog continuous
1 show logging onboard clilog summary
2 show logging onboard continuous
1 show logging onboard environment
9 show logging onboard message
9 show logging onboard message continuous
1 show logging onboard message summary
3 show logging onboard status
1 show logging onboard temperature
1 show logging onboard voltage
03/01/2000  00:06:02  37
03/01/2000  00:16:02  37
03/01/2000  00:05:57  36
Verifying OBFL Configuration
Hot Standby Router Protocol and Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

This feature module describes the HOT Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) and Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) features. The Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) is a First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) designed to allow transparent fail-over of the first-hop IP router. HSRP provides high network availability by providing first-hop routing redundancy for IP hosts on Ethernet, Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI), Bridge-Group Virtual Interface (BVI), LAN Emulation (LANE), or Token Ring networks configured with a default gateway IP address. HSRP is used in a group of routers for selecting an active router and a standby router.

The Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) eliminates the single point of failure inherent in the static default routed environment. VRRP is not an election protocol in itself; rather it specifies an election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for a virtual router.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 547
- Information About HSRP and VRRP, on page 548
- How to Configure HSRP, on page 549
- Configuration Examples for HSRP, on page 550
- Information About HSRP Version 2, on page 551
- How to Configure HSRP Version 2, on page 552
- Configuration Examples for HSRP Version 2, on page 554
- How to Configure VRRP, on page 554
- Configuration Examples for VRRP, on page 556
- Where to Go Next, on page 557
- Additional References, on page 557
- Feature Information for HSRP and VRRP, on page 558

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.
Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information About HSRP and VRRP

Overview of HSRP and VRRP

Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) provides network redundancy for IP networks, which helps maximum network uptime. By sharing an IP address and a MAC (Layer 2) address, two or more routers can act as a single virtual router. The members of the virtual router group continuously exchange status messages. This way, one router can assume the routing responsibility of another, should the first one go out of commission for either planned or unplanned reasons. Hosts continue to forward IP packets to a consistent IP and MAC address, and the changeover of devices that route is transparent.

A Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) router is configured to run the VRRP protocol in conjunction with one or more other routers attached to a LAN. In a VRRP configuration, one router is elected as the virtual router master, with the other routers acting as backups in case the virtual router master fails. VRRP enables you to configure multiple routers as the default gateway router, which reduces the possibility of a single point of failure in a network. You can configure VRRP in such a way that traffic to and from LAN clients can be shared by multiple routers, to balance the load on available routers.

Text Authentication

HSRP and VRRP ignore unauthenticated protocol messages. The default authentication type is text authentication. HSRP or VRRP authentication protects against false hello packets causing a denial-of-service attack. For example, suppose Router A has a priority of 120 and is the active router. If a host sends spoof hello packets with a priority of 130, then Router A stops being the active router. If Router A has authentication configured such that the spoof hello packets are ignored, Router A remains the active router. Packets are rejected in any of the following cases:

- The authentication schemes differ on the router and in the incoming packets.
- Text authentication strings differ on the router and in the incoming packets.

Preemption

Preemption occurs when a virtual router backup with a higher priority takes over another virtual router backup that was elected to become a virtual router master, and a preemptive scheme is enabled automatically. When a newly reloaded router becomes active, despite an active router already existent on the network, it may appear that preemption is not functioning but that is not true. The newly active router did not receive any hello packets from the current active router, and the preemption configuration was not factored into the new routers decision making.

In general, we recommend that all HSRP routers have the following configuration:

```
standby delay minimum 30 reload 60
```

The standby delay minimum reload interface configuration command delays HSRP groups from initializing for the specified time after the interface comes up.
This command is different from the standby preempt delay interface configuration command, which enables HSRP preemption delay. You can disable the preemptive scheme by using the `no vrrp preempt` command. If preemption is disabled, the virtual router backup that is elected to become virtual router master remains the master until the original virtual router master recovers and becomes the master again.

**How to Configure HSRP**

This section contains the following procedures:

**Configuring HSRP**

Complete the following steps to configure HSRP:

**Restrictions**

- HSRP is supported only on IPv4 devices and not on IPv6 devices.
- HSRP is supported only on layer 3 SVI interfaces. The configuration is not supported on Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet interfaces.
- Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol is not supported.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Example:</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.&lt;br&gt;• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Example:</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><code>interface type number</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Example:</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Router(config)# interface vlan 10</code></td>
<td>Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><code>ip address ip-address mask [secondary]</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Example:</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0</code></td>
<td>Specifies an primary or secondary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><code>standby [group-number] timers [msec] helotime [msec] holdtime</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>Example:</code></td>
<td>Configures the interval at which packets are sent to refresh the MAC cache when HSRP is running.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# standby 1 timers 14</td>
<td>Configures preemption and preemption delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standby [group-number] preempt [delay {minimum delay</td>
<td>reload delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# standby 1 preempt delay minimum 380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standby [group-number] priority priority</td>
<td>Configures an authentication string for HSRP text authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# standby 1 priority 110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standby [group-number] authentication text string</td>
<td>Configures HSRP to track an object and change the Hot Standby priority on the basis of the state of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# standby 1 authentication text authentication 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standby [group-number] track object-number [decrement priority-decrement]</td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# standby 1 track 100 decrement 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration Examples for HSRP

This section provides the following configuration examples:

#### Example: Configuring HSRP Active Router

```bash
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10
```
Example: Configuring HSRP Backup Router

Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10
Router(config-if-srv)# end
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface Vlan10
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.22 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.10.10.20
Router(config-if)# standby 1 timers 1 4
Router(config-if)# standby 1 priority 90
Router(config-if)# standby 1 preempt delay minimum 10
Router(config-if)# standby 1 track 1 decrement 20
Router(config-if)# end

Example: HSRP Text Authentication

The following example shows how to configure HSRP text authentication using a text string:

Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface Ethernet0/1
Router(config-if)# standby 1 priority 110
Router(config-if)# standby 1 preempt
Router(config-if)# standby 1 authentication text company2
Router(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.21.0.10

Information About HSRP Version 2

HSRP Version 2 Design

HSRP version 2 is designed to address the following restrictions in HSRP version 1:

- In HSRP version 1, millisecond timer values are not advertised or learned. HSRP version 2 advertises and learns millisecond timer values. This change ensures stability of the HSRP groups in all cases.
In HSRP version 1, group numbers are restricted to the range that is from 0 to 255. HSRP version 2 expands the group number range from 0 to 4095.

HSRP version 2 provides improved management and troubleshooting. With HSRP version 1, you cannot use HSRP active hello messages to identify the physical device that sends the message because the source MAC address is the HSRP virtual MAC address. The HSRP version 2 packet format includes a 6-byte identifier field that is used to uniquely identify the sender of the message. Typically, this field is populated with the interface MAC address.

The multicast address 224.0.0.2 is used to send HSRP hello messages. This address can conflict with Cisco Group Management Protocol (CGMP) leave processing.

Version 1 is the default version of HSRP.

HSRP version 2 uses the new IP multicast address 224.0.0.102 to send hello packets instead of the multicast address of 224.0.0.2, used by HSRP version 1. This new multicast address allows CGMP leave processing to be enabled at the same time as HSRP.

HSRP version 2 permits an expanded group number range, 0 to 4095, and consequently uses a new MAC address range 0000.0C9F.F000 to 0000.0C9F.FFFF. The increased group number range does not imply that an interface can, or should, support that number of HSRP groups. The expanded group number range was changed to allow the group number to match the VLAN number on subinterfaces.

When the HSRP version is changed, each group will reinitialize because it now has a new virtual MAC address.

HSRP version 2 has a different packet format than HSRP version 1. The packet format uses a type-length-value (TLV) format. HSRP version 2 packets received by an HSRP version 1 device will have the type field mapped to the version field by HSRP version 1 and subsequently ignored.

HSRP version 2 is effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.5(03)s.

### How to Configure HSRP Version 2

#### Changing to HSRP Version 2

HSRP version 2 was introduced to prepare for further enhancements and to expand the capabilities beyond what is possible with HSRP version 1. HSRP version 2 has a different packet format than HSRP version 1.

- HSRP version 2 is not available for ATM interfaces running LAN emulation.
- HSRP version 2 does not interoperate with HSRP version 1. An interface cannot operate both version 1 and version 2 because both versions are mutually exclusive. However, the different versions can be run on different physical interfaces of the same device. You cannot change from version 2 to version 1 if you have configured groups above the group number range allowed for version 1 (0 to 255).
- HSRP version 2 is supported only on IPv4 devices and not on IPv6 devices.
- HSRP version 2 configuration is supported only on layer 3 SVI interfaces. The configuration is not supported on Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet interfaces.

---

**Note**

- HSRP version 2 is not available for ATM interfaces running LAN emulation.
- HSRP version 2 does not interoperate with HSRP version 1. An interface cannot operate both version 1 and version 2 because both versions are mutually exclusive. However, the different versions can be run on different physical interfaces of the same device. You cannot change from version 2 to version 1 if you have configured groups above the group number range allowed for version 1 (0 to 255).
- HSRP version 2 is supported only on IPv4 devices and not on IPv6 devices.
- HSRP version 2 configuration is supported only on layer 3 SVI interfaces. The configuration is not supported on Gigabit Ethernet or Fast Ethernet interfaces.
## Hot Standby Router Protocol and Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

### Changing to HSRP Version 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config)# interface vlan 350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> standby version {1</td>
<td>2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-if)# standby version 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> standby [group-number] priority [priority]</td>
<td>Configures HSRP priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-if)# standby 350 priority 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> standby [group-number] preempt</td>
<td>Configures preemption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# standby 350 preempt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> standby [group-number] timers [msec]</td>
<td>Configures timers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# standby 350 timers 515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> standby[group-number] ip address ip-address mask [secondary]</td>
<td>Specifies an primary or secondary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# standby 350 ip 172.20.100.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong> end</td>
<td>Ends the current configuration session and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuration Examples for HSRP Version 2

Example: Configuring HSRP Version 2

The following example shows how to configure HSRP version 2 on an interface with a group number of 350:

Device(config)# interface vlan 350
Device(config-if)# standby version 2
Device(config-if)# standby 350 priority 110
Device(config-if)# standby 350 preempt
Device(config-if)# standby 350 timers 5 15
Device(config-if)# standby 350 ip 172.20.100.10

How to Configure VRRP

This section contains the following procedures:

- Configuring VRRP, on page 554
- Configuration Examples for VRRP, on page 556

Configuring VRRP

Complete the following steps to configure VRRP:

Restrictions

- VRRP is supported only on IPv4 devices and not IPv6 devices.
- VRRP is supported only on gigabyte etherchannel interfaces of the Layer 3 SVI.
- Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol is not supported.
- MD5 authentication is not supported.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode. | Step 2 configure terminal  
  **Example:**  
  Router# configure terminal |
| Specifies a primary or secondary IP address for an interface. | Step 3 interface type number  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config)# interface Vlan10 |
| Configures the interval at which packets are sent to refresh the MAC cache when VRRP is running. | Step 4 ip address ip-address mask  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.25 255.255.255.0 |
| Configures preemption delay. | Step 5 vrrp [group-number] timers advertise [msec]  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 timers advertise 2 |
| Configures VRRP priority. | Step 6 vrrp [group-number] preempt [delay minimum seconds]  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 preempt delay minimum 10 |
| Configures an authentication string for VRRP text authentication. | Step 7 vrrp [group-number] authentication text string  
  **Example:**  
  Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 authentication text cisco7 |
### Configuration Examples for VRRP

This section provides the following configuration examples:

**Example: Configuring a VRRP Master Router**

This example shows how to configure a VRRP Master router.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10
Router(config-if-srv)# end
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface Vlan10
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.25 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 ip 10.10.10.30
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 timers advertise 2
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 preempt delay minimum 10
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 priority 110
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 authentication text cisco?
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 track 1 decrement 20
Router(config-if)# end
```

**Example: Configuring a VRRP Backup Router**

This example shows how to configure a VRRP Backup router.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 10
Router(config-if-srv)# end
Router# configure terminal
```
Router(config)# interface Vlan10
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.26 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 ip 10.10.10.30
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 timers advertise 2
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 preempt delay minimum 10
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 priority 90
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 authentication text cisco7
Router(config-if)# vrrp 2 track 1 decrement 20

Router(config-if)# end

**Example: VRRP Text Authentication**

Example: VRRP Text Authentication

The following example shows how to configure VRRP text authentication using a text string:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
Router(config)# ip address 10.21.8.32 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# vrrp 10 authentication text stringxyz
Router(config-if)# vrrp 10 ip 10.21.8.10
```

**Where to Go Next**

For additional information on configuring HSRP and VRRP, see the documentation listed in the Additional References section.

**Additional References**

The following sections provide references related to LLDP feature.

**Related Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html">http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for HSRP and VRRP

Table 31: Feature Information for HSRP and VRRP, on page 559 lists the release history for this feature and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 31: Feature Information for HSRP and VRRP, on page 559 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.
Table 31: Feature Information for HSRP and VRRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSRP and VRRP</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Overview of HSRP and VRRP, on page 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Text Authentication, on page 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Preemption, on page 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring HSRP, on page 549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuration Examples for HSRP, on page 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring VRRP, on page 554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuration Examples for VRRP, on page 556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for HSRP and VRRP
CHAPTER 29

Configuring Link Layer Discovery Protocol

This feature module describes how to configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on the Cisco ASR 901 Aggregation Series Router. The Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is a device discovery protocol that runs over the data-link layer (Layer 2) on all Cisco-manufactured devices (routers, bridges, access servers, and switches). CDP allows network management applications to automatically discover and learn about other Cisco devices that are connected to the network.

To permit the discovery of non-Cisco devices, Cisco ASR 901 supports LLDP, a vendor-neutral device discovery protocol that is defined in the IEEE 802.1ab standard. LLDP allows network devices to advertise information about themselves to other devices on the network.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 561
- Restrictions for LLDP, on page 561
- Overview of LLDP, on page 562
- How to Configure LLDP, on page 562
- Configuration Example for LLDP, on page 564
- Where to go Next, on page 565
- Additional References, on page 565
- Feature Information for LLDP, on page 566

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for LLDP, on page 566.

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

Restrictions for LLDP

The following are the restrictions for LLDP:
• The memory available on a given end network device dictates the number of neighbor entries recorded. However, under most operating conditions, end devices such as printers, IP phones, workstations and so on, are typically operated in the receive mode only.

• If Entity MIB are used for LLDP broadcast, such as to create a sender ID. LLDP can be configured only when these MIBs are available.

### Overview of LLDP

It is an optional element of a protocol stack in the 802 LAN station. LLDP uses the logical link control (LLC) services to transmit and receive information to and from other LLDP agents. LLC provides a Link Service Access Point (LSAP) for access to LLDP. Each LLDP frame is transmitted as a single MAC service request. Each incoming LLDP frame is received at the MAC Service Access Point (MSAP) by the LLC entity as a MAC service indication.

The LLDP protocol operates through the LLDP agent. The tasks of the LLDP agent are to:

• Collect information from the LLDP local system MIB and transmit it periodically.

• Receive LLDP frames from neighbors and populate LLDP remote devices MIBs.

LLDP supports a set of attributes used to find the neighbor devices. These attributes are type, length, and value descriptions of devices, and are referred to as Type Length Value (TLV). LLDP supported devices use TLVs to send and receive information from their neighbors. Details such as configuration information, device capabilities, and device identity are also advertised using this protocol.

### How to Configure LLDP

This section contains the following procedures:

### Configuring LLDP

Complete the following steps to configure LLDP on the Cisco ASR 901 platform:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Do one of the following:</td>
<td>• The <code>lldp run</code> command enables LLDP globally on all the interfaces on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>lldp run</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

- `lldp holdtime seconds`
- `lldp reinit seconds`
- `lldp timer rate`
- `lldp lldp tlv-select`

**Example:**

```bash
Router(config)# lldp run
```

**Example:**

```bash
Router(config)# lldp holdtime 100
```

**Example:**

```bash
Router(config)# lldp reinit 2
```

**Example:**

```bash
Router(config)# lldp timer 75
```

**Example:**

```bash
Router(config-if)# lldp tlv-select system-description
```

### Purpose

- **The `lldp holdtime` command** specifies the hold time. The value ranges from 0 to 65535 seconds. The default value is 120 seconds.

- **The `lldp reinit` command** specifies the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface. The value ranges from 2 to 5 seconds. The default value is 2 seconds.

- **The `lldp timer` command** specifies the rate at which LLDP packets are sent. The value ranges from 5 to 65534 seconds. The default value is 30 seconds.

- **The `lldp tlv-select` command** enables a specific LLDP TLV on a supported interface. Cisco ASR 901 LLDP supports the following TLVs:
  - **Port Description**—Information about the interface that includes the name of the manufacturer, product name, and the version of the interface.
  - **System Description**—Textual description of the device.
  - **System Name**—Assigned name of the device.
  - **System Capabilities**—Capability of the device and its primary function.
  - **Management Address**—IP or MAC address of the device.

### Step 4 end

**Example:**

```bash
Router(config-if)# end
```

Returns the CLI to privileged EXEC mode.

---

## Verifying LLDP

To verify LLDP on the Cisco ASR 901 router, use the `show` command as shown in the following example.

```bash
Router# show lldp ?
```

- **entry** Information for specific neighbor entry
Configuration Example for LLDP

This section provides the following configuration examples:

Example: Enabling LLDP Globally

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# lldp run
Router(config)# end
```

Example: Configuring Hold Time

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# lldp holdtime 100
Router(config)# end
```

Example: Configuring Delay Time

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# lldp reinit 2
Router(config)# end
```

Example: Configuring Intervals

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# lldp timer 75
Router(config)# end
```

This is an example to enable an LLDP TLV on a supported interface:
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface ethernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# lldp tlv-select system-description
Router(config-if)# end

Where to go Next

For additional information on configuring Multihop BFD, see the documentation listed in the Additional References section.

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to LLDP feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html">http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for LLDP

LLDP is a one-way protocol that transmits information about the capabilities and current status of a device and its interfaces. LLDP devices use the protocol to solicit information only from other LLDP devices.

Table 32: Feature Information for LLDP, on page 566 lists the release history for this feature and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 32: Feature Information for LLDP, on page 566 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 32: Feature Information for LLDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLDP</td>
<td>12.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>See Overview of LLDP, on page 562 for more information about this feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 30

Configuring Multihop Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

Cisco ASR 901 supports Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on arbitrary paths, which can span multiple network hops. The multihop BFD feature provides subsecond forwarding failure detection for a destination with more than one hop and up to 255 hops. A multihop BFD session is set up between a unique source-destination address pair provided by the client. A session can be set up between two endpoints that have IP connectivity.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 567
- Restrictions for Multihop BFD, on page 567
- Information About Multihop BFD, on page 568
- How to Configure Multihop BFD, on page 568
- Configuration Examples for Multihop BFD, on page 570
- Where to Go Next, on page 571
- Additional References, on page 571
- Feature Information for Multihop BFD, on page 572

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for LLDP, on page 566.

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

Restrictions for Multihop BFD

The following are the restrictions for multihop BFD:

- BFD does not support echo mode. You can configure sessions for minimum timer interval.
- The minimum guaranteed timer depends on the topology, scale, number of hops, and control plane processing. All the packets must reach the control plane since echo mode is not supported.
- Supports IPv4 deployments only.
- Authentication for multihop BFD is not enabled on Cisco ASR901 routers.

**Information About Multihop BFD**

**Overview of Multihop BFD**

Cisco ASR 901 supports BFD on arbitrary paths, which can span multiple network hops. You must configure the `bfd-template` and `bfd map` commands to create a multihop template and associate it with one or more maps of destinations and associated timers. You can enable authentication and configure a key chain for multihop BFD sessions.

**How to Configure Multihop BFD**

This section contains the following procedures:

**Configuring Multihop BFD Template**

Complete the following steps to create a multihop BFD template and configure BFD interval timers, authentication, and key chain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><code>bfd-template multi-hop template-name</code></td>
<td>Creates a BFD multihop BFD template and enters BFD configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config)# bfd-template multi-hop mh-template1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><code>interval min-tx milliseconds min-rx milliseconds multiplier multiplier-value</code></td>
<td>Configures the transmit and receive intervals between BFD packets, and specifies the number of consecutive BFD control packets that must be missed before BFD declares that a peer is unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring a Multihop BFD Map

After configuring the interval timers and authentication in a template, you must configure a map to associate the template with unique source-destination address pairs for multihop BFD sessions.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> bfd mapipv4 vrf vrf-name</td>
<td>Configures a BFD map and associates it with the template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination-address/length source-address/length template-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# bfd-template multi-hop mh-template1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> end</td>
<td>Returns the router to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuration Examples for Multihop BFD

This section provides the configuration example for multihop BFD.

Example : Configuring Multihop BFD

The following example shows how to configure BFD in a BGP network. In the following example, the simple BGP network consists of Router A and Router B. Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on Router A is connected to the same network as Fast Ethernet interface 6/0 in Router B.

Configuration for Router A

```conf
! interface Fast Ethernet 0/1
ip address 172.16.10.1 255.255.255.0
bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
interface Fast Ethernet 3/0.1
ip address 172.17.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
!
router bgp 40000
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 172.16.10.2 remote-as 45000
neighbor 172.16.10.2 fall-over bfd
!
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.10.2 activate
no auto-summary
no synchronization
network 172.18.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
exit-address-family
!
```  

Configuration for Router B

```conf
! interface Fast Ethernet 6/0
ip address 172.16.10.2 255.255.255.0
bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
interface Fast Ethernet 6/1
ip address 172.18.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
router bgp 45000
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 172.16.10.1 remote-as 40000
neighbor 172.16.10.1 fall-over bfd
!
address-family ipv4
neighbor 172.16.10.1 activate
no auto-summary
no synchronization
network 172.17.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0
exit-address-family
```
Where to Go Next

For additional information on configuring Multihop BFD, see the documentation listed in the Additional References section.

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to LLDP feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html">http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for Multihop BFD

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 33: Feature Information for Multihop BFD, on page 572 lists the release history for this feature and provides links to specific configuration information.

Note

Table 33: Feature Information for Multihop BFD, on page 572 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 33: Feature Information for Multihop BFD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multihop BFD</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>See the following links for more information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Restrictions for Multihop BFD, on page 567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring Multihop BFD Template, on page 568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring a Multihop BFD Map, on page 569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuration Examples for Multihop BFD, on page 570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bit Error Rate Testing

This feature module describes how to configure a Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) and display the test results for channelized line cards in the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 573
- Prerequisites for BERT, on page 573
- Restrictions, on page 574
- Feature Overview, on page 574
- How to Configure BERT, on page 574
- Configuration Examples, on page 576
- Additional References, on page 576
- Feature Information for Bit Error Rate Testing, on page 577

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for Bit Error Rate Testing, on page 577.

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

Prerequisites for BERT

- To run BERT in unframed mode on a controller, you should set the “framing” configuration of the controller to “unframed”.

- When running BERT, your system expects to receive the same pattern that it is transmitting. If traffic is not being transmitted or received, create a back-to-back loopback BERT on the link or in the network, and send out a predictable stream to ensure that you receive the same data that was transmitted.

- To determine if the remote serial port returns the BERT pattern unchanged, you must manually enable network loopback at the remote serial port while you configure a BERT pattern to use in the test at specified time intervals on the local serial port.
Restrictions

- BERT affects the functionality of any configured protocol on a controller on which it is initiated. The configured protocol functionality is resumed after the BERT process is completed or successfully aborted.
- BERT is not supported for channelized E1/T1 (per timeslot).

Feature Overview

The BERT feature is used to test the integrity of the physical layer. Using this feature, you can test cables and diagnose signal problems in the field.

BERT generates a specific pattern on to the egress data stream of a E1/T1 controller and then analyzes the ingress data stream for the same pattern. The bits that do not match the expected pattern are counted as bit errors.

The bit error rate (BER) is determined by comparing the erroneous bits received with the total number of bits received. You can display and analyze the total number of error bits transmitted and the total number of bits received on the link. You can retrieve error statistics anytime during the BERT.

The ASR 901 router uses Pseudo-Random Binary Sequences (PRBSs) for the BERT. The following table lists the PRBSs supported on the ASR 901 routers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BERT Pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0’s</td>
<td>Test pattern consisting of all 0’s that is used to test line coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1’s</td>
<td>Test pattern consisting of all 1’s that is used to test alternating line volt and repeaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^11</td>
<td>Pseudo-random repeating test pattern that consists of 2,048 bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^15</td>
<td>Pseudo-random repeating test pattern that consists of 32,767 bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2^20 QRSS</td>
<td>Pseudo-random repeating test pattern that consists of 1,048,575 bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt 0’s and 1’s</td>
<td>Test pattern consisting of alternating 0’s and 1’s that is used to test the preamp and equalizer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to Configure BERT

The ASR 901 router supports BERT on all 16 E1/T1 controllers simultaneously. Additionally, you can abort an already initiated BERT.

This section describes how to configure and perform a BERT on E1/T1 controllers, and how to stop or verify the test:
Performing BERT on a T1/E1 Line

To enable BERT pattern on a T1 or E1 controller, perform the following steps.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; <code>enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# <code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>`controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# <code>controller T1 0/5</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><code>bert pattern pattern interval time</code></td>
<td>Sends a BERT pattern through the T1 or E1 line for the specified time interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# <code>bert pattern 0s interval 30</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terminating BERT on a T1/E1 Controller

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; <code>enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# <code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>`controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# <code>controller T1 0/5</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Verifying BERT on a T1/E1 Controller

To verify that BERT is running on a T1/E1 controller, enter the `show controllers` command at any time during the test.

```bash
Router# show controllers e1 0/9
E1 0/9 is up.
Applique type is Channelized E1 - balanced
DSX1 BERT pattern : 2^15
DSX1 BERT sync : sync
DSX1 BERT sync count : 1
DSX1 BERT interval : 1
DSX1 BERT time remain : 49
DSX1 BERT total errs : 0
DSX1 BERT total k bits: 21068
DSX1 BERT errors (last): 0
DSX1 BERT k bits (last): 21068
Last clearing of BERT counters never
No alarms detected.
alarm-trigger is not set
Framing is crc4, Line Code is HDB3, Clock Source is Internal.
Data in current interval (68 seconds elapsed):  
1 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 1 Line Err Secs, 1 Degraded Mins
0Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 0 Unavail Secs
```

### Configuration Examples

The following is a sample configuration of the BERT feature.

```bash
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# controller e1 0/9
Router(config-controller)# bert pattern 2^15 interval 1
```

### Additional References

The following sections provide references related to bit error rate testing.
Feature Information for Bit Error Rate Testing

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn . An account on Cisco.com is not required.
Note
The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 35: Feature Information for Bit Error Rate Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit Error Rate Testing</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>This feature was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 32

Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration

This feature module describes the Microwave Adaptive Code Modulation (ACM) Signaling and Embedded Event Manager (EEM) integration, which enables the microwave radio transceivers to report link bandwidth information to an upstream Ethernet switch and take action on the signal degradation to provide optimal bandwidth.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 579
- Prerequisites for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration, on page 579
- Feature Overview, on page 580
- How to Configure Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration, on page 581
- Configuration Examples for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration, on page 587
- Additional References, on page 591
- Feature Information for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration, on page 592

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration

- The microwave transceiver in the network topology must support adaptive bandwidth modulation, and the microwave transceiver must support the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) extension for microwave devices as defined by Cisco.

- In a heterogeneous ring topology, all devices connected directly to the microwave transceiver must support signal degradation (SD) functions. Devices not connected directly to the microwave transceiver can be standard-compliant nodes or enhanced SD-capable nodes.
• In a homogeneous ring topology, all links must be microwave links and all devices must support microwave SD-based ring protection.

• A ring topology with multiple microwave links can experience a signal degradation condition on one or more of the microwave links. Only one signal degradation condition per ring instance is supported. This support is provided on a first-come, first-serve basis, per ring instance.

• The source MAC address must be an unique MAC address. It can be the MAC address of the Ethernet port or the Bridge.

• The destination MAC address must be set to the CCM multicast address for the associated maintenance level (a multicast address is used to avoid discovery of MAC addresses).

• The microwave transceiver in the network topology must support bandwidth vendor specific message (BW-VSM).

• The BW-VSM may be sent untagged, or it may be transmitted with a configurable valid IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tag.

• The BW-VSM must be associated with maintenance level 0. The microwave equipment should allow the network operator to associate the message with a valid maintenance level in the range 0 to 7 per ITU-T Y.1731 / IEEE 802.1ag-2007.

Feature Overview

Microwave links are often used in Ethernet access ring topologies and the bandwidth provided by the microwave link depends on environmental factors like fog, rain, and snow, which can drastically affect the bandwidth.

This feature relies on the Ethernet CFM to assess the environmental conditions on either end of the microwave link and automatically change the modulation to provide optimal bandwidth. The Ethernet CFM monitors the microwave link bandwidth, and when a link degradation is detected, notifies the router to take action on the degraded microwave link.

In IP/MPLS, the nodes are unaware of any changes to the bandwidth on the microwave link and the Gigabit Ethernet connection to the nodes remain constant. To ensure optimal routing and traffic transport across the access network, a mechanism has been implemented to notify the IP/MPLS access nodes of any ACM events on the microwave links. This enables microwave radio transceivers, which support ACM, to report link bandwidth information to an upstream Ethernet switch.

The vendor-specific message (VSM) in Y.1731 is used to notify Cisco routers of ACM events, and the bandwidth available on the microwave link. Acting on this information, the node can change the Hierarchical Quality of Service (H-QoS), adjust the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metric of the link to the new capacity or remove the degraded link.

H-QoS Policy Adjustment

H-QoS policy adjustment is the process of adjusting the egress H-QoS policy parameters on the IP/MPLS access node connected to the microwave link. This modifies the parent shaper rate to match the current bandwidth of the microwave link. It also adjusts the child class parameters to ensure correct priority and bandwidth-guaranteed traffic.

If the available bandwidth is less than the total bandwidth required by Expedited Forwarding (EF) and Assured Forwarding (AF) classes, the operator can choose to drop AF class traffic or remove the link from the service.
IGP Metric Adjustment

The IP/MPLS access node can adjust the IGP metric on the microwave link to align it with the available bandwidth. This will trigger an IGP SPF recalculation, allowing the IGP to get the correct bandwidth for routing traffic.

Link Removal

Link removal is the process of removing the microwave link from the IGP. This occurs when the bandwidth loss breaches the threshold set by the operator. It sets off the resiliency mechanisms in the network, and the degraded link is bypassed, resulting in minimal traffic loss. The degraded link is not brought administratively down. When it is up, the microwave equipment can signal to the access node about its status and usability.

Benefits

- The IP/MPLS access network adapts intelligently to the microwave capacity change by:
  - optimizing routing
  - controlling congestion
  - enabling loss protection.
- Microwave ACM changes are signaled through a Y.1731 VSM to the IP/MPLS access node.
- The IP/MPLS access node adapts the IGP metric of the link to the new capacity.
- The IP/MPLS access node can change the H-QOS policy on the interface with the microwave system allowing EF traffic to survive.
- The IP/MPLS access node can remove a degraded link from SPF triggering a loss protection.

How to Configure Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration

This section describes how to configure Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration:

Configuring Connectivity Fault Management

To configure CFM between the microwave outdoor unit (ODU) and the router, complete the following steps:

For a ring topology, you should configure CFM between the microwave ODU and the router. You must configure two VLANs to the two microwave ODUs, to process the vendor specific message (VSM) and trigger the Embedded Event Manager (EEM).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Step 2

**configure terminal**

**Example:**

```
Router# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 3

**ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level-id**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# ethernet cfm domain outer level 3
```

Defines a CFM maintenance domain at a particular maintenance level and enter Ethernet CFM configuration mode.

- **domain-name**—String of a maximum of 154 characters that identifies the domain.
- **level-id**—Integer from 0 to 7 that identifies the maintenance level.

#### Step 4

**service csi-id evc evc-name vlan vlan-id direction down**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-ether-cfm)# service microwave1 evc V60 vlan 60 direction down
```

Sets a universally unique ID for a customer service instance (CSI) within a maintenance domain.

- **csi-id**—String of a maximum of 100 characters that identifies the CSI.
- **evc**—Specifies the EVC.
- **evc-name**—String that identifies the EVC.
- **vlan**—Specifies the VLAN.
- **vlan-id**—String that identifies the VLAN ID. Range is from 1 to 4094.
- **direction**—Specifies the service direction.
- **down**—Specifies the direction towards the LAN.

#### Step 5

**continuity-check**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
```

Enables the transmission of continuity check messages (CCMs).

#### Step 6

**exit**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# exit
```

Exits Ethernet CFM service configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

#### Step 7

**ethernet evc evc-id**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# ethernet evc V60
```

Defines an EVC and enters EVC configuration mode.

- **evc-id**—String from 1 to 100 characters that identifies the EVC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits Ethernet EVC configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-evc)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>service instance id ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 60 ethernet 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Enables IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified interface in a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on a frame ingressing a service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>bridge-domain bridge-domain-id</td>
<td>Enables RFC 1483 ATM bridging or RFC 1490 Frame Relay bridging to map a bridged VLAN to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) or Frame Relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# bridge-domain 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring EEP Applet Using CLIs

To configure EEP applet, complete the following steps:

**Before you begin**

- One switch virtual interface (SVI) or bridge domain is required per physical link.
- One EEM script is required per physical link.

**Note**

The EEM script configures the metric on the microwave link and adjusts the QoS policy based on the Ethernet event parameters. You can download the scripts from the following location:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>event manager applet applet-name</td>
<td>Registers an applet with the Embedded Event Manager (EEM) and enters applet configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# event manager applet ACM61</td>
<td><strong>applet-name</strong>—Name of the applet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>event tag event-tag ethernet microwave clear-sd {interface type number}</td>
<td>Specifies the event criteria for an EEM applet that is run by matching a Cisco IOS command-line interface (CLI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-applet)# event tag event_cd ethernet microwave clear-sd interface GigabitEthernet0/10</td>
<td><strong>tag</strong>—Specifies a tag using the event-tag argument that can be used with the trigger command to support multiple event statements within an applet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>event-tag</strong>—String that identifies the tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>event tag event-tag ethernet microwave sd {interface type number} threshold mbps</td>
<td>Specifies the event criteria for an EEM applet that is run by matching a Cisco IOS CLI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-applet)# event tag event_sd ethernet microwave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd interface GigabitEthernet0/10</td>
<td>Sets the value of a variable when an EEM applet is triggered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threshold $nb&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>action action-id set variable-name variable-value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sets the value of a variable when an EEM applet is triggered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• action-id—Unique identifier that can be any string value. Actions are sorted and run in ascending alphanumeric key sequence using the label as the sort key. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• variable-name—Name assigned to the variable to be set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• variable-value—Value of the variable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-applet)# action 110 set ifname &quot;vlan $_svi61&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>action action-id cli command cli-string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the action of executing a Cisco IOS CLI when an EEM applet is triggered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• action-id—Unique identifier that can be any string value. Actions are sorted and run in ascending alphanumeric key sequence using the label as the sort key. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• command—Specifies the message to be sent to the Cisco IOS CLI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• cli-string—CLI string to be executed. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-applet)# action 458 cli command &quot;event manager applet ACM61&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>action action-id cli command cli-string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the action of executing a Cisco IOS CLI command when an EEM applet is triggered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• action-id—Unique identifier that can be any string value. Actions are sorted and run in ascending alphanumeric key sequence using the label as the sort key. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• command—Specifies the message to be sent to the Cisco IOS CLI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• cli-string—CLI string to be executed. If the string contains embedded blanks, enclose it in double quotation marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-applet)# action 460 cli command &quot;event tag event_sd ethernet microwave sd interface GigabitEthernet0/10 threshold $nb&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exits applet configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Event Handler

To configure the microwave event handler, which runs hold-off timer, loss threshold, and fading wait-to-restore (WTR) timers that are configurable per interface, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | **enable** **Example:** Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
• Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | **configure terminal** **Example:** Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | **interface type number** **Example:** Router(config)# interface vlan 40 | Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 4 | **ethernet event microwave hold-off seconds** **Example:** Router(config-if)# ethernet event microwave hold-off 30 | Configures the settings of the Ethernet microwave event.  
• **hold-off**—Specifies the microwave bandwidth degradation hold-off time, in seconds. This time is used to prevent changes in the state of the network node as a result of signal degradation (SD) occurrences.  
• **seconds**—Hold off time, in seconds. The valid values range from 0 to 600, with a default value of 0. |
| Step 5 | **ethernet event microwave loss-threshold number-of-messages** **Example:** Router(config-if)# ethernet event microwave loss-threshold 100 | Configures the settings of the Ethernet microwave event.  
• **loss-threshold**—Specifies the number of bandwidth Vendor-Specific Messages (VSM) sent from the microwave transceiver to the Cisco device.  
• **number-of-messages**—Number of bandwidth VSMs. The valid values range from 2 to 255, with a default value of 3. |
| Step 6 | **ethernet event microwave wtr seconds** **Example:** | Configures the settings of the Ethernet microwave event. |
Verifying Microwave Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration Configuration

To verify the microwave ACM and EEM integration configuration, use the show commands described in the following examples.

To display microwave bandwidth status information of an interface, use the following show command.

Router# show ethernet event microwave status [interface]
Microwave Bandwidth Status for GigabitEthernet0/0/2
  State: Degraded
  Elapsed time in this state: 1:25:33
  Nominal Bandwidth: 512Mbps
  Current Bandwidth: 256Mbps
  Lowest Bandwidth Since Entering Degraded: 64Mbps
  Last VSM Received: Oct 27 14:06:19.983
  Sender Transmit Period: 1 second
  Sender Address: 01AB.CC00.1881
  Hold Timer: Not Running
  Restore Timer: Not Running
  Periodic Timer: 2333 msec
  Hold Time: 0 seconds
  Restore Time: 10 seconds
  Loss-Threshold: 3

To display microwave bandwidth statistics of an interface, use the following show command.

Router# show ethernet event microwave statistic [interface]
Microwave Bandwidth Statistics for GigabitEthernet0/0/2
  Total VSM Receive Count: 145
  Total VSM Drop Count: 0
  Number of transitions into Degraded state: 2

Configuration Examples for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration

This section provides sample configuration examples for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router.
Example: Configuring CFM

The following is a sample configuration of CFM.

```text
! ethernet cfm domain outer level 3
  service microwave1 evc V60 vlan 60 direction down
  continuity-check
! ethernet evc V60
! interface GigabitEthernet0/11
  service instance 60 ethernet V60
  encapsulation dot1q 60
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 60
```

Example: Configuring EEP Applet

The following is a sample EEM script to configure metric on a microwave link and adjust a QoS policy according to the ethernet event parameters sent through OAM.

```text
You should have one SVI/BD per physical link. Also, one EEM script is required per physical link. In all, there should be two EEM scripts and two SVI/BDs:

```
! QoS block
! Find an original parent policy-map name and create a new name
action 180 elseif $_eem_mode le "1"
  action 181 if $ppmap eq "0"
    cli command "do show run int $_ethernet_intf_name | i service-policy output"
  # action 183 syslog msg "cli_result 184: $_cli_result, into: $_ethernet_intf_name"
  action 186 regexp "service-policy output (.*)\n" "$_cli_result" line pmap
  # action 188 syslog msg "line 196: $line"
  action 192 string trimright "$pmap"
  # action 194 syslog msg "QoS done. string 194: $string_result, line: $line"
  action 199 else
  action 200 syslog msg "s1pmap 200: $s1$pmap"
  ! Find an original child policy-map name and create a new name
  action 214 cli command "do show run policy-map $pmap | i service-policy"
  # action 215 syslog msg "cli_result 215: $_cli_result"
  action 216 regexp "service-policy (.*)\n" "$_cli_result" line cpmap
  action 217 string trimright "$cpmap"
  action 218 set cpmap "$_string_result"
  # action 219 syslog msg "cpmap 219: $s1$cpmap"
  action 220 cli command "do show run policy-map $cpmap"
  action 221 regexp "class .!" $var match cname
  ! Configuration of a new child policy-map
  action 223 cli command "policy-map $s1$cpmap"
  action 226 foreach var "$string" "\n"
  action 228 regexp "class (.*)" $var match cmd ef_bw_perc
  action 233 syslog msg "233: cname: $cname"
  ! Calculate bandwidth for each of the classes
  action 236 regexp "(priority|bandwidth) percent (.*)" $var line cmd ef_bw_perc
  action 238 if $_regexp_result eq 1
    action 258 syslog msg "258: cb_bps: $nb_bps, ef_bw_perc:$string_result"
    action 260 divide $nb_bps 100
    action 262 multiply $_result $_string_result
    action 263 set bw_demand $_result
    action 266 syslog msg "266: cmap_bw: $result, bw_demand: $bw_demand"
    action 268 set cmap_bw $result
    action 269 syslog msg "269: cmap_bw sub-sum: $cmap_bw"
    action 270 regexp "priority percent (.*)" $line match
    if $_regexp_result eq 1
      action 272 add $pri_bw $bw_demand
      action 274 multiply $bw_demand 100
      action 276 divide $_result $cb_bps
      action 279 if $_remainder gt 0
        action 280 increment _result
      action 281 end
      action 282 set match1 "priority percent $_result"
      action 283 set match2 "priority percent $_result"
      action 284 end
      action 286 regexp "bandwidth percent (.*)" $line match
      action 288 if $_regexp_result eq 1
        action 290 set match1 "$match"
      action 292 set match2 "bandwidth percent 1"
      action 294 end
      action 296 else
        action 298 set match1 "$var"
      action 300 set match2 "$var"
      action 302 end

Example: Configuring EEP Applet

```plaintext
action 304  append cfg_out1 "$match1 \n"
action 306  append cfg_out2 "$match2 \n"
action 308  end
! Check if there is enough bandwidth on a uwave link
action 310  syslog msg "310: cpmap_bw sum: $cpmap_bw"
action 312  if $cpmap_bw lt $cb_bps
action 314  set cfg_out "$cfg_out1"
action 316  elseif $pri_bw lt $cb_bps
action 318  set cfg_out "$cfg_out2"
action 320  else
action 322  set metric 1000000
action 323  set ifcfg 0
action 324  end
! Configuration of a child QoS policy
action 325  if $ifcfg eq 1
action 326  foreach var "$cfg_out" "\n"
action 328  cli command "$var"
action 330  end
action 331  end
! Configuration of a parent QoS policy
action 332  cli command "policy-map $s1$pmap"
action 334  syslog msg "config 334: policy-map $s1$pmap"
action 336  cli command "class class-default"
action 338  cli command "shape average $cb_bps"
action 340  cli command "service-policy $s1$cpmap"
! Apply the QoS policy on a PHY interface
action 344  cli command "int $_ethernet_intf_name"
action 346  cli command "no service-policy output $pmap"
action 348  cli command "service-policy output $s1$cpmap"
action 390  end
! End of the QoS part
! IGP metric block
action 400  if $_eem_mode ge 1
action 402  multiply $n $cb
action 404  divide $_result $nb
action 406  syslog msg "406: cb: $cb nb: $nb result: $_result"
action 408  set m $_result
action 410  syslog msg "m: $m"
action 412  increment n
action 414  subtract $n $m
action 416  multiply $_result $olc
action 418  if $ifcfg eq 0
action 420  set dlc $metric
action 422  else
action 424  set dlc $_result
action 426  end
action 428  syslog msg "428: n:$n m:$m olc:$olc dlc:$dlc result:$_result intf: $ifname"
# action 430 cli command "enable"
# action 432 cli command "conf t"
action 434  cli command "int $ifname"
action 436  cli command "do show run int $ifname"
action 438  string first "ip router isis" "$_cli_result"
action 440  if $_string_result ne "-1"
action 442  cli command "isis metric $dlc"
action 444  cli command "do show ip ospf int | i $ifname"
action 446  string first "$ifname" "$_cli_result"
action 448  elseif $_string_result ne "-1"
action 450  cli command "ip ospf cost $dlc"
action 452  end
action 454  end
! Adjust the current applet
action 456  syslog msg "The EEM script executed"
action 458  cli command "event manager applet ACM62"
action 460  cli command "event tag event_sd ethernet microwave sd interface"
```
Example: Configuring Event Handler

The following is a sample configuration of Event Handler.

```plaintext
event manager applet mw_ring_sd1
event ethernet microwave sd interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0 threshold 400
  action 1 switch ring g8032 ringA instance 1
  interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0
  ethernet event microwave hold-off 30
  ethernet event microwave loss-threshold 100
  ethernet event microwave wtr 45
```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration feature.

### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.8032 and CFM Support for Microwave Adaptive Bandwidth</td>
<td>Carrier Ethernet Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMA-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

---

**Note**

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

**Table 36: Feature Information for Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microwave ACM Signaling and EEM Integration</td>
<td>15.3(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 33

IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

This document provides implementation and command reference information for IPv6 features supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router. We strongly recommend that you read this entire document before reading other documents on IPv6 for Cisco IOS software.

Detailed conceptual information about the features supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router, is documented outside of this feature in the Cisco IOS software documentation. For information about the location of this related documentation, see the Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 634.

Complete configuration information of ASR 901-specific IPv6 features is provided in this document. This information can be found in the How to Configure IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 600.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 593
- Prerequisites for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 594
- Restrictions for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 594
- Information About IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 594
- How to Configure IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 600
- Configuration Examples for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 626
- Troubleshooting Tips, on page 632
- Where to Go Next, on page 633
- Additional References, on page 633
- Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 634

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.
Prerequisites for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

- Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNG or a later IPv6-supporting release must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.
- To forward IPv6 traffic using Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) or distributed CEF, you must configure forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams globally on the router by using the ipv6 unicast-routing command, and you must configure an IPv6 address on an interface by using the ipv6 address command.
- You must enable CEF for IPv4 globally on the router by using the ip cef command before enabling Cisco Express Forwarding for IPv6 globally on the router by using the ipv6 cef command.

Restrictions for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

- Switch port configuration is not supported.
- The fastethernet interface does not expect more than one IPv6 address.
- The following features are not supported:
  - Tunneling protocols such as IPv4-to-IPv6 or IPv6-to-IPv4
  - IPv6 Policy-Based Routing
  - Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) and Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) for IPv6
  - Quality of service (QoS) based on IPv6 addresses
  - IPv6 support of IEEE 1588v2
  - IPv6 support over slower links like time-division multiplexing (TDM) interfaces, Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP), etc
  - IPv6 Access Control Lists (ACLs) was not supported prior to Cisco IOS Release 15.4(2)S.
  - IPv6 over IP and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
  - Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6 (BFDv6) for Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
  - IPv6 Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Lite

Information About IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

Benefits

IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 router provides the following benefits:

- Supports state-less auto-configuration of IPv6 addresses.
- Supports the following routing protocols:
  - Static routing
  - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) version 3
  - Border Gateway Protocol
  - Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
Overview of IPv6

IPv6 is the latest version of the Internet Protocol that has a much larger address space and improvements such as a simplified main header and extension headers. The architecture of IPv6 has been designed to allow existing IPv4 users to transition easily to IPv6 while providing services such as end-to-end security, quality of service (QoS), and globally unique addresses.

The larger IPv6 address space allows networks to scale and provide global reachability. The simplified IPv6 packet header format handles packets more efficiently. IPv6 supports widely deployed routing protocols such as Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) for IPv6, and multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Other available features include stateless autoconfiguration and enhanced support for Mobile IPv6.

IPv6 is being introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 router to support Long Term Evolution (LTE) rollouts that provide high-bandwidth data connection for mobile wireless devices. The IPv6 transport utilizes Switch Virtual Interface (SVI) and Ethernet interfaces. The Cisco ASR 901 router also supports IPv6 addressing on Loopback interfaces.

IPv6 Address Formats

IPv6 addresses are represented as a series of 16-bit hexadecimal fields separated by colons (:) in the format: x:x:x:x:x:x:x:x. Following are two examples of IPv6 addresses:

2001:DB8:0:0:8:800:200C:417A

It is common for IPv6 addresses to contain successive hexadecimal fields of zeros. To make IPv6 addresses less complicated, two colons (:) may be used to compress successive hexadecimal fields of zeros at the beginning, middle, or end of an IPv6 address (the colons represent successive hexadecimal fields of zeros). Table 37: Compressed IPv6 Address Formats, on page 595 lists compressed IPv6 address formats.

A double colon may be used as part of the ipv6-address argument when consecutive 16-bit values are denoted as zero. You can configure multiple IPv6 addresses per interface, but only one link-local address.

Note

Two colons (:) can be used only once in an IPv6 address to represent the longest successive hexadecimal fields of zeros. The hexadecimal letters in IPv6 addresses are not case-sensitive.

Table 37: Compressed IPv6 Address Formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 Address Type</th>
<th>Preferred Format</th>
<th>Compressed Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unicast</td>
<td>2001:0:0:0:DB8:800:200C:417A</td>
<td>2001::DB8:800:200C:417A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1</td>
<td>::1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0</td>
<td>::</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The loopback address listed in Table 37: Compressed IPv6 Address Formats, on page 595 are used by a node to send an IPv6 packet to itself. The loopback address in IPv6 functions the same as the loopback address in IPv4 (127.0.0.1).
The IPv6 loopback address cannot be assigned to a physical interface. A packet that has the IPv6 loopback address as its source or destination address must remain within the node that created the packet. IPv6 routers do not forward packets that have the IPv6 loopback address as their source or destination address.

The unspecified address listed in Table 37: Compressed IPv6 Address Formats, on page 595 indicates the absence of an IPv6 address. For example, a newly initialized node on an IPv6 network may use the unspecified address as the source address in its packets until it receives its IPv6 address.

The IPv6 unspecified address cannot be assigned to an interface. The unspecified IPv6 addresses must not be used as destination addresses in IPv6 packets or the IPv6 routing header.

An IPv6 address prefix, in the format ipv6-prefix/prefix-length, can be used to represent bit-wise contiguous blocks of the entire address space. The ipv6-prefix must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. The prefix length is a decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). For example, 2001:DB8:8086:6502::/32 is a valid IPv6 prefix.

For more information on IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity, see the Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity chapter of IPv6 Configuration Guide, at the following location:

**IPv6 Addressing and Discovery**

The IPv6 addressing and discover consists of static and autoconfiguration of addresses – both global and link local addresses. IPv6 differs from IPv4 in that same interface can have multiple IPv6 addresses assigned to it. The Cisco ASR 901 router supports both IPv4 and multiple IPv6 addresses on the same Loopback and SVI interface. The link-local addresses are automatically generated (if ipv6 enable command is configured) from the MAC-address of the interface as soon as the SVI comes up.

**Static Configuration**

Static configuration is the manual process of defining an explicit path between two networking devices. The administrator of the network manually enters the IPv6 addresses, subnet masks, gateways, and corresponding MAC addresses for each interface of each router into a table. Static configuration provides more control over the network but it requires more work to maintain the table. The table must be updated every time routes are added or changed. Moreover, the static routes must be manually reconfigured if there is a change in the network topology.

Static configuration provides security and resource efficiency. It uses less bandwidth than dynamic routing protocols and no CPU cycles are used to calculate and communicate routes. Static routes created by the static configuration can be redistributed into dynamic routing protocols. However, routes generated by dynamic routing protocols cannot be redistributed into the static routing table.

Static configuration is useful for smaller networks with only one path to an outside network and in providing security for a larger network for certain types of traffic or links to other networks that need more control. In general, most networks use dynamic routing protocols to communicate between networking devices but may have one or two static routes configured for special cases.
Stateless Autoconfiguration

All interfaces on IPv6 nodes must have a link-local address, which is usually automatically configured from the identifier for an interface and the link-local prefix FE80::/10. A link-local address enables a node to communicate with other nodes on the link and can be used to further configure the node.

Nodes can connect to a network and automatically generate global IPv6 addresses without the need for manual configuration or help of a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server.

With IPv6, a router on the link advertises in RA messages any global prefixes, and its willingness to function as a default router for the link. RA messages are sent periodically and in response to router solicitation messages, which are sent by hosts at system startup.

A node on the link can automatically configure global IPv6 addresses by appending its interface identifier (64 bits) to the prefixes (64 bits) included in the RA messages. The resulting 128-bit IPv6 addresses configured by the node are then subjected to duplicate address detection (DAD) to ensure their uniqueness on the link. If the prefixes advertised in the RA messages are globally unique, then the IPv6 addresses configured by the node are also globally unique. Router solicitation messages, which have a value of 133 in the Type field of the ICMP packet header, are sent by hosts at system startup so that the host can immediately autoconfigure without needing to wait for the next scheduled RA message.

For more information on IPv6 Addressing and Discovery, see the Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity chapter of IPv6 Configuration Guide, at the following location:


ICMPv6

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) in IPv6 functions the same as ICMP in IPv4. ICMP generates error messages such as ICMP destination unreachable messages, and informational messages such as ICMP echo request and reply messages. Additionally, ICMP packets in IPv6 are used in the IPv6 neighbor discovery process, path MTU discovery, and the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) protocol for IPv6.

For more information on ICMPv6, see the Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity chapter of IPv6 Configuration Guide, at the following location:


IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection

During the stateless autoconfiguration process, duplicate address detection (DAD) verifies the uniqueness of new unicast IPv6 addresses before the addresses are assigned to interfaces (the new addresses remain in a tentative state while duplicate address detection is performed). DAD is first performed first on the new link-local address. When the link local address is verified as unique, then DAD is performed on the remaining IPv6 unicast addresses on the interface.

When a duplicate address is identified, the state of the address is set to DUPLICATE and the address is not used. If the duplicate address is the link-local address of the interface, the processing of IPv6 packets is disabled on the interface and an error message is issued. If the duplicate address is a global address of the interface, the address is not used and an error message is issued. However, all configuration commands associated with the duplicate address remain as configured while the state of the address is set to DUPLICATE.

If the link-local address for an interface changes, duplicate address detection is performed on the new link-local address and all of the other IPv6 address associated with the interface are regenerated (duplicate address detection is performed only on the new link-local address).
**IPv6 Neighbor Discovery**

The IPv6 neighbor discovery process uses ICMPv6 messages and solicited-node multicast addresses to determine the link-layer address of a neighbor on the same network (local link), verify the reachability of a neighbor, and keep track of neighboring routers.

Neighbor solicitation messages (ICMPv6 Type 135) are sent on the local link by nodes attempting to discover the link-layer addresses of other nodes on the local link. The neighbor solicitation message is sent to the solicited-node multicast address. The source address in the neighbor solicitation message is the IPv6 address of the node sending the neighbor solicitation message. The neighbor solicitation message also includes the link-layer address of the source node.

After receiving a neighbor solicitation message, the destination node replies by sending a neighbor advertisement message (ICMPv6 Type 136) on the local link. The source address in the neighbor advertisement message is the IPv6 address of the node sending the neighbor advertisement message; the destination address is the IPv6 address of the node that sent the neighbor solicitation message. The data portion of the neighbor advertisement message includes the link-layer address of the node sending the neighbor advertisement message.

After the source node receives the neighbor advertisement, the source node and destination node communicate with each other.

For more information on IPv6 Neighbor Discovery, see the Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity chapter of IPv6 Configuration Guide, at the following location:


**IPv4 and IPv6 Dual-Stack on an Interface**

A dual stack means that IPv4 and IPv6 addresses coexist on the same platform and support hosts of both types. This method is a way to transition from IPv4 to IPv6 with coexistence (IPv4 and IPv6) as a first step.

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports the configuration of both IPv6 and IPv4 on an interface. You do not need to enter any specific commands to do so; simply enter the IPv4 configuration commands and IPv6 configuration commands as you normally would. Make sure you configure the default route for both IPv4 and IPv6.

**Routing Protocols**

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports widely deployed routing protocols such as IS-IS, OSPFv3, and multiprotocol BGP.

**IS-IS Enhancements for IPv6**

IS-IS in IPv6 functions the same as in IPv4 and offers many of the same benefits as IS-IS in IPv4. IPv6 enhancements to IS-IS allow IS-IS to advertise IPv6 prefixes in addition to IPv4 and OSI routes. Extensions to the IS-IS command-line interface (CLI) allow configuration of IPv6-specific parameters. IPv6 IS-IS extends the address families supported by IS-IS to include IPv6, in addition to OSI and IPv4.

For more information on IS-IS Enhancements for IPv6, see the following document:


**OSPFv3 for IPv6**

OSPF is a routing protocol for IP. It is a link-state protocol. A link-state protocol makes its routing decisions based on the states of the links that connect source and destination machines. The state of a link is a description
of that interface, and its relationship to its neighboring networking devices. The interface information includes the IPv6 prefix of the interface, the network mask, the type of network it is connected to, the devices connected to that network, and so on. This information is propagated in various type of link-state advertisements (LSAs).

For more information on OSPFv3 for IPv6, refer the following link:


**Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6**

Multiprotocol BGP is the supported exterior gateway protocol (EGP) for IPv6. Multiprotocol BGP extensions for IPv6 support many of the same features and functionality as IPv4 BGP. IPv6 enhancements to multiprotocol BGP include support for an IPv6 address family and network layer reachability information (NLRI) and next hop (the next router in the path to the destination) attributes that use IPv6 addresses.

For more information on Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6, refer the following link:


**Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6**

The BFDv6 is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols. In addition to fast forwarding path failure detection, BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators. BFDv6 provides IPv6 support by accommodating IPv6 addresses and provides the ability to create BFDv6 sessions.

For more information on Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6, refer the following link:


**QoS for IPv6**

The Cisco ASR 901 router support of QoS features for IPv6 environments include ingress packet classification, policing, marking on Ethernet interfaces. It also supports egress packet classification, marking, scheduling, per interface and per qos-group shaping, Low Latency Queuing (LLQ), and weighted random early detection (WRED) on GigabitEthernet interfaces.

**Note**

Queuing, shaping, scheduling and LLQ is not supported on the ingress path for the Ethernet interfaces. Policing is not supported on the egress path for GigabitEthernet interfaces.

The QoS implementation for IPv6 environment in the Cisco ASR router is the same as that of IPv4. For more information on Configuring QoS on the Cisco ASR 901 router, refer the following link:


For additional information on Implementing QoS for IPv6, refer the following link:

# How to Configure IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

## Configuring IPv6 Addressing and Enabling IPv6 Routing

Perform this task to assign IPv6 addresses to individual router interfaces and enable IPv6 traffic forwarding globally on the router. By default, IPv6 addresses are not configured, and IPv6 routing is disabled.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length {eui-64 link-local anycast}</td>
<td>Configures an IPv6 address based on an IPv6 general prefix and enables IPv6 processing on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:FFFF::2/64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ipv6 enable</td>
<td>Enables IPv6 on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable</td>
<td>Enables Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) globally on the router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 6**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Exits interface configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode.

**Step 7**

**ipv6 unicast-routing**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.

**Step 8**

**ipv6 cef**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# ipv6 cef
```

Configuring a Static IPv6 Route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Step 1**

**enable**

**Example:**

```
Router> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

**Step 2**

**configure terminal**

**Example:**

```
Router# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

**Step 3**

**ipv6 route**

```
Router(config)# ipv6 route 2001::/64 5::5 100
```

Configures a static default IPv6 route.

- **ipv6-prefix**—The IPv6 network that is the destination of the static route. This could also be a host name when static host routes are configured.
- **prefix-length**—The length of the IPv6 prefix.
- **ipv6-address**—(Optional) The IPv6 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified network.
- **interface-type**—Interface type.
- **interface-number**—Interface number.

---

*Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• administrative-distance—(Optional)</td>
<td>An administrative distance. The default value is 1, which gives static routes precedence over any other type of route except connected routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• administrative-multicast-distance—(Optional)</td>
<td>The distance used when selecting this route for multicast Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• unicast—(Optional)</td>
<td>Specifies a route that must not be used in multicast RPF selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• multicast—(Optional)</td>
<td>Specifies a route that must not be populated in the unicast Routing Information Base (RIB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tag—(Optional)</td>
<td>Tag value that is used as a “match” value for controlling redistribution via route maps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling Stateless Auto-Configuration

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# Interface fastethernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>ipv6 address autoconfig</td>
<td>Enables automatic configuration of IPv6 addresses using stateless autoconfiguration on an interface and enables IPv6 processing on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing IPv6 on VLAN Interfaces

Perform the tasks given below to enable IPv6 on VLAN interfaces. By default, IPv6 is disabled on an interface.

For information on how to create a VLAN interface, see the Configuring Ethernet Virtual Connections document at the following location:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>farce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# Interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> Do one of the following:</td>
<td>Configures IPv6 on the VLAN interface. Though both the commands automatically configure the link local address (LLA) on the interface, the <strong>ipv6 address</strong> command additionally configures an IPv6 address on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ipv6 enable</td>
<td>• <strong>ipv6-address</strong>—The IPv6 address to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ipv6 address {ipv6-address/prefix-length</td>
<td>• <strong>prefix-length</strong>—The length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>prefix-name</strong>—A general prefix, which specifies the leading bits of the network to be configured on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <strong>sub-bits</strong>—The subprefix bits and host bits of the address to be concatenated with the prefixes provided by the general prefix specified with the <strong>prefix-name</strong> argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2000::1/64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Implementing IPv6 Addressing on Loopback Interfaces

## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# Interface loopback 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Do one of the following:</td>
<td>Configures IPv6 on the Loopback interface. Though both the commands automatically configure the link local address (LLA) on the interface, the <code>ipv6 address</code> command additionally configures an ipv6 address on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>ipv6 enable</code>—The IPv6 address to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>prefix-length</code>—The length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>prefix-name</code>—A general prefix, which specifies the leading bits of the network to be configured on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2000::1/64</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>sub-bits</code>—The subprefix bits and host bits of the address to be concatenated with the prefixes provided by the general prefix specified with the <code>prefix-name</code> argument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring ICMPv6 Rate Limiting

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | `enable`          | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
|      |                   | • Enter your password if prompted. |
|      | **Example:**      | Router> enable |
| 2    | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:**      | Router# configure terminal |
| 3    | `ipv6 icmp error-interval interval` | Configures the interval for IPv6 ICMP error messages.  
|      | **Example:**      | Router(config)# ipv6 icmp error-interval 1200  
|      |                   | • `interval`—Specifies the interval between tokens, in milliseconds, being added to the bucket. The valid range is from 0 to 2147483647. |

## Configuring IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | `enable`          | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
|      |                   | • Enter your password if prompted. |
|      | **Example:**      | Router> enable |
| 2    | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:**      | Router# configure terminal |
| 3    | `interface type number` | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:**      | Router(config)# Interface Vlan 40 |
| 4    | `ipv6 nd dad attempts value` | Configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages that are sent on an interface while duplicate address detection is |
|      | **Example:**      | Router(config)ipv6 nd dad attempts 5 |
### Configuring IPv6 Neighbor Discovery

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# Interface fastEthernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ipv6 nd {advertisement-interval</td>
<td>autoconfig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 nd autoconfig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **advertisement-interval**—Sends an advertisement interval option in router advertisements (RAs).
- **autoconfig**—Automatic configuration.
- **cache**—Cache entry.
- **dad**—Duplicate Address Detection.
- **managed-config-flag**—Hosts should use DHCP for address config.
- **na**—Neighbor advertisement control. Configures ND to extract an entry from an unsolicited NA.
- **ns-interval**—Sets the advertised NS retransmission interval.
- **nud**—Configures the number of times neighbor unreachability detection (NUD) resends neighbor solicitations (NSs).
- **other-config-flag**—Hosts should use DHCP for non-address config.
Configuring IPv6 and IPv4 Dual-Stack on the Same VLAN

Before you begin

You should enable IPv6 routing before proceeding with this task. See Configuring IPv6 Addressing and Enabling IPv6 Routing, on page 600.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip address ip-address mask</td>
<td>Configures an IPv4 address on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> ipv6 address {ipv6-address/prefix-length</td>
<td>-prefix-name sub-bits/prefix-length}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 address 2000::1/64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring OSPFv3 for IPv6

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
- Example:  
  
  Router> enable |
| **Step 2** | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
- Example:  
  
  Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** | interface type number | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.  
- Example:  
  
  Router(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0 |
| **Step 4** | ipv6 ospf process-id area area-id [instance instance-id] | Enables OSPFv3 on an interface.  
- Example:  
  
  Router(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 |

**Example:**

| Step 6 | ipv6 enable | Enables IPv6 address on the interface.  
- Example:  
  
  Router(config)# ipv6 enable |
### Configuring IS-IS for IPv6

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router isis area-tag</td>
<td>Enables IS-IS for the specified IS-IS routing process, and enters router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• area-tag—Name for a routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# router isis area2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net network-entity-title</td>
<td>Configures an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for the routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• network-entity-title—The network-entity-title argument defines the area addresses for the IS-IS area and the system ID of the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# net 49.0001.0000.0000.000c.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits router configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 address {ipv6-address/prefix-length</td>
<td>prefix-name sub-bits/prefix-length}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• ipv6-address—The IPv6 address to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::3/64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6

Perform this task to configure an IPv6 BGP routing process and an optional BGP router ID for a BGP-speaking router.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2** configure terminal      | Enters global configuration mode.                                       |
| **Example:**                       |                                                                         |
| Router# configure terminal         |                                                                         |
### Configuring BFD for IPv6

Perform the tasks given below to configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for IPv6:

#### Specifying a Static BFDv6 Neighbor

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  * enable
  
  Example: `Router> enable`
| Enables the privileged EXEC mode.
  
  • Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2**
  * configure terminal
  
  Example: `Router# configure terminal`
| Enters the global configuration mode. |
| **Step 3**
  * ipv6 route static bfd [vrf vrf-name] interface-type interface-number ipv6-address [unassociated]
  
  Example: `Router(config)# ipv6 route static bfd 192.168.99.70 192.168.99.70 1234`
| Specifies static route IPv6 BFDv6 neighbors.
  
  • vrf-name—(Optional) Name of the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance by which static routes are specified.
  
  • interface-type—Interface type. |
## Associating an IPv6 Static Route with a BFDv6 Neighbor

IPv6 static routes are automatically associated with a static BFDv6 neighbor. A static neighbor is associated with a BFDv6 neighbor if the static next-hop explicitly matches the BFDv6 neighbor.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 route static bfd [vrf vrf-name] interface-type interface-number ipv6-address [unassociated]</td>
<td>Specifies static route IPv6 BFDv6 neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 route static bfd vlan 4000 2001::1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 route [vrf vrf-name] ipv6-prefix/prefix-length {ipv6-address</td>
<td>interface-type [interface-number ipv6-address]} [nexthop-vrf [vrf-name1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring BFDv6 and OSPFv3

This section describes the procedures for configuring BFD support for OSPFv3, so that OSPFv3 is a registered protocol with BFD and will receive forwarding path detection failure messages from BFD.

There are two methods for enabling BFD support for OSPFv3:

- You can enable BFD for all of the interfaces for which OSPFv3 is routing by using the `bfd all-interfaces` command in router configuration mode.
- You can enable BFD for a subset of the interfaces for which OSPFv3 is routing by using the `ipv6 ospf bfd` command in interface configuration mode.

Before you begin

- OSPFv3 must be running on all participating routers.
• The baseline parameters for BFD sessions on the interfaces over which you want to run BFD sessions to BFD neighbors must be configured.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ipv6 router ospf 2</td>
<td>Configures an OSPFv3 routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• <em>process-id</em>—Internal identification. It is locally assigned and can be a positive integer from 1 to 65535. The number used here is the number assigned administratively when enabling the OSPF for IPv6 routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 router ospf 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> bfd all-interfaces</td>
<td>Enables BFD for all interfaces participating in the routing process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-rtr)# bfd all-interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> end</td>
<td>Enter this command twice to go to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-rtr)# end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring BFDv6 for BGP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To configure BGP in the Cisco ASR 901 router, use the following command:

```
Router# configure terminal
```

### Step 3: Configuring BGP

To specify a BGP process and enter router configuration mode, use the `router bgp as-tag` command.

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# router bgp 4500
```

- **as-tag** — Number of an autonomous system that identifies the router to other BGP routers and tags the routing information that is passed along. The range is from 1 to 65535.

### Step 4: Configuring BFD Failover

To enable support for BFD failover, use the `neighbor ip-address fall-over bfd` command.

**Example:**

```
Router(config-router)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 fall-over bfd
```

- **ip-address** — IPv4 or IPv6 address of a BGP neighbor.
- **bfd** — Enables BFD protocol support for failover.

### Step 5: Exiting Configuration Mode

To exit global configuration mode and enter privileged EXEC mode, use the `exit` command.

**Example:**

```
Router(config-router)# exit
```

### Implementing QoS for IPv6

The QoS implementation for IPv6 environment in the Cisco ASR router is the same as that of IPv4. For configuration information on Configuring QoS on the Cisco ASR 901 router, refer to the following link:


For additional information on Implementing QoS for IPv6, refer to the following link:


### Verifying the Configuration of IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

This section describes how to use the `show` commands to verify the configuration and operation of the IPv6 Support feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router, and it contains the following topics:

#### Verifying IPv6 Addressing Routing

To verify the IPv6 Addressing Routing information, use the `show ipv6 interface` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 interface
Vlan40 is up, line protocol is up
   IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
   No Virtual link-local address(es):
   Global unicast address(es):
      2011:8:8:3::4, subnet is 2011:8:8:3::/64
   Joined group address(es):
      FF02::1
```

This document is part of the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide.
Verifying a Static IPv6 Route

To verify the static IPv6 route information, use the **show ipv6 route** command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 19 entries
Codes:  C - Connected,  L - Local,  S - Static,  U - Per-user Static route
                  B - BGP,  R - RIP,  H - NHRP,  I1 - ISIS L1
                  I2 - ISIS L2,  IA - ISIS interarea,  IS - ISIS summary,  D - EIGRP
                  EX - EIGRP external,  ND - ND Default,  NDP - ND Prefix,  DCE - Destination
                  NDr - Redirect
                  O - OSPF Intra,  OE - OSPF Inter,  OE1 - OSPF ext 1,  OE2 - OSPF ext 2
                  ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1,  ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
C  22::/64 [0/0]
   via Vlan111, directly connected
L  22::22/128 [0/0]
   via Vlan111, receive
C  33::/64 [0/0]
   via Vlan111, directly connected
L  33::33/128 [0/0]
   via Vlan111, receive
I1  454::/96 [115/20]
   via FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:3F71, Vlan2020
```

MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND advertised reachable time is 0 (unspecified)
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 (unspecified)
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
ND advertised default router preference is Medium
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.

Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
   FE01::4, subnet is FE01::/64
Joined group address(es):
   FF02::1
   FF02::2
   FF02::5
   FF02::1:FF00:4
   FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1504 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is not supported
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND RAs are suppressed (periodic)
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.

Verifying a Static IPv6 Route
Verifying a Stateless Auto-Configuration

To verify the autoconfigured IPv6 address and its state, use the `show ipv6 interface` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 interface loopback 0
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
    FE01:4::4, subnet is FE01:4::/64
Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::5
    FF02::1:FF00:4
    FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1514 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is not supported
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND DAD attempts are suppressed (periodic)
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
```

Verifying IPv6 Implementation on VLAN Interfaces

To verify the IPv6 implementation on VLAN interfaces, use the `show ipv6 interface` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 interface vlan40
Vlan40 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
    2011:8:8:3::4, subnet is 2011:8:8:3::/64
Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::5
    FF02::6
    FF02::1:FF00:4
    FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND advertised reachable time is 0 (unspecified)
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
ND advertised default router preference is Medium
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
```
Verifying IPv6 Implementation on Loopback Interfaces

To verify the IPv6 implementation on loopback interfaces, use the `show ipv6 interface` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 interface loopback0
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
   No Virtual link-local address(es):
   Global unicast address(es):
      FE01:4::4, subnet is FE01:4::/64
   Joined group address(es):
      FF02::1
      FF02::2
      FF02::5
      FF02::1:FF00:4
      FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1514 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is not supported
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND RA is suppressed (periodic)
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
```

Verifying ICMPv6 Configuration

To verify the ICMPv6 configuration information, use the `show ipv6 interface` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 interface
Vlan40 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
   No Virtual link-local address(es):
   Global unicast address(es):
      2011:8:8:3::4, subnet is 2011:8:8:3::/64
   Joined group address(es):
      FF02::1
      FF02::2
      FF02::5
      FF02::6
      FF02::1:FF00:4
      FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND advertised reachable time is 0 (unspecified)
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
ND advertised default router preference is Medium
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
   No Virtual link-local address(es):
   Global unicast address(es):
      FE01:4::4, subnet is FE01:4::/64
```
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::5
  FF02::1:FF00:4
  FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1514 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is not supported
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND RAs are suppressed (periodic)
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.

To verify the ICMPv6 statistics, use the show ipv6 traffic command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

Router# show ipv6 traffic
IPv6 statistics:
  Rcvd: 8 total, 0 local destination
  0 source-routed, 0 truncated
  0 format errors, 0 hop count exceeded
  0 bad header, 0 unknown option, 0 bad source
  0 unknown protocol, 0 not a router
  0 fragments, 0 total reassembled
  0 reassembly timeouts, 0 reassembly failures
Sent: 870 generated, 0 forwarded
  0 fragmented into 0 fragments, 0 failed
  0 encapsulation failed, 0 no route, 0 too big
  0 RPF drops, 0 RPF suppressed drops
Mcast: 8 received, 855 sent
Mcast: 8 received, 855 sent
ICMP statistics:
  Rcvd: 8 input, 0 checksum errors, 0 too short
  0 unknown info type, 0 unknown error type
  unreach: 0 routing, 0 admin, 0 neighbor, 0 address, 0 port
  0 sa policy, 0 reject route
  parameter: 0 error, 0 header, 0 option
  0 hopcount expired, 0 reassembly time-out, 0 too big
  0 echo request, 0 echo reply
  0 group query, 0 group report, 0 group reduce
  0 router solicit, 0 router advert, 0 redirects
  0 neighbor solicit, 0 neighbor advert
Sent: 129 output, 0 rate-limited
  unreach: 0 routing, 0 admin, 0 neighbor, 0 address, 0 port
  0 sa policy, 0 reject route
  parameter: 0 error, 0 header, 0 option
  0 hopcount expired, 0 reassembly time-out, 0 too big
  0 echo request, 0 echo reply
  0 group query, 0 group report, 0 group reduce
  0 router solicit, 0 router advert, 0 redirects
  8 neighbor solicit, 8 neighbor advert
UDP statistics:
  Rcvd: 0 input, 0 checksum errors, 0 length errors
  0 no port, 0 dropped
Sent: 0 output
TCP statistics:
  Rcvd: 0 input, 0 checksum errors
Sent: 0 output, 0 retransmitted
Verifying IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection Configuration

To verify the IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection configuration information, use the `show running configuration` command or the `show ipv6 interface` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 interface
Vlan40 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
    2011:8:8:3::4, subnet is 2011:8:8:3::/64
Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::5
    FF02::1:FF00:4
    FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND advertised reachable time is 0 (unspecified)
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 (unspecified)
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
ND advertised default router preference is Medium
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
    FE01:4::4, subnet is FE01:4::/64
Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::5
    FF02::1:FF00:4
    FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1514 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is not supported
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND RAs are suppressed (periodic)
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
```

Verifying IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Configuration

To verify the IPv6 neighbor discovery configuration, use the `show ipv6 neighbors` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 neighbors detail
IPv6 Address TRLV Age Link-layer Addr State Interface
2001:103::2 0 0 001e.4a97.05bb REACH Vl103
2001:101::2 0 0 001e.4a97.05bb REACH Vl101
2001:300::2 0 72 001e.4a97.05bb STALE Vl300
2001:10::2 0 0 001e.4a97.05bb REACH Vl10
```
Verifying IPv6 and IPv4 Dual-Stack Configuration

To verify the IPv6 and IPv4 dual-stack configuration, use the `show ipv6 interface` or `show ip interface` commands in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the examples.

```plaintext
Router# show ipv6 interface loopback0
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:4831
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
  FE01:4::4, subnet is FE01:4::/64
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::5
  FF02::1:FF00:4
  FF02::1:FF89:4831
MTU is 1514 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
ND DAD is not supported
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND RAs are suppressed (periodic)
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.

Router# show ip interface
GigabitEthernet0/0 is down, line protocol is down
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0/1 is administratively down, line protocol is down
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0/2 is up, line protocol is up
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0/3 is up, line protocol is up
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0/4 is down, line protocol is down
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0/5 is down, line protocol is down
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet0/6 is down, line protocol is down
Inbound access list is not set
Outgoing access list is not set
Internet protocol processing disabled
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
Verifying OSPFv3 for IPv6 Configuration

To verify the OSPF for IPv6 configuration, use the `show ipv6 ospf` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show ipv6 ospf
Routing Process "ospfv3 10" with ID 4.4.4.4
Event-log enabled, Maximum number of events: 1000, Mode: cyclic
Router is not originating router-LSAs with maximum metric
Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msecs
Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
Minimum wait time between two consecutive SPFs 10000 msecs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs
Minimum LSA arrival 1000 msecs
LSA group pacing timer 240 secs
Interface flood pacing timer 33 msecs
Retransmission pacing timer 66 msecs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
Graceful restart helper support enabled
Reference bandwidth unit is 100 mbps
RFC1583 compatibility enabled
  Area 34
    Number of interfaces in this area is 2
    SPF algorithm executed 5 times
    Number of LSA 3. Checksum Sum 0x01F6C1
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0
```
Verifying IS-IS for IPv6 Configuration

To verify the IPv6 Addressing Routing information, use the `show isis ipv6 rib` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

Router# show isis ipv6 rib
IS-IS IPv6 process area2, local RIB

Verifying Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6 Configuration

To verify the IPv6 Addressing Routing information, use the `show bgp ipv6` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the examples.

Router# show bgp ipv6 unicast summary
BGP router identifier 9.9.9.9, local AS number 5500
BGP table version is 25, main routing table version 25
53 path entries using 4664 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 384 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7652 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 43/2 prefixes, 134/46 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
2001:10::2 4 6500 0 0 1 0 0 00:22:30 Idle
2001:101::2 4 6500 87 84 25 0 0 01:09:28 8
2001:103::2 4 6500 84 83 25 0 0 01:09:33 8
2001:170::2 4 6500 88 82 25 0 0 01:09:29 8
2001:180::2 4 6500 87 84 25 0 0 01:09:29 8
2001:190::2 4 6500 89 83 25 0 0 01:09:34 8
Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
2001:300::2 4 6500 0 0 1 0 0 01:09:23 Idle
FE80::21E:4AFF:FE97:5BB%Vlan160 4 6500 82 82 25 0 0 01:09:25 5

Router# show bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors 2001:101::2
BGP neighbor is 2001:101::2, remote AS 6500, external link
Fall over configured for session
BFD is configured. Using BFD to detect fast fallover
BGP state = Established, up for 01:09:48
Last read 00:00:10, last write 00:00:23, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor sessions:
  1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(new)
  Four-octets ASN Capability: advertised and received
  Address family IPv6 Unicast: advertised and received
  Enhanced Refresh Capability: advertised and received
  Multisession Capability:
    Stateful switchover support enabled: NO for session 1
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0
          Sent    Rcvd
Opens:    1       1
Notifications:  0     0
Updates:   8      9
Keepalives: 75    76
Route Refresh: 0     0
Total: 84 88
Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
For address family: IPv6 Unicast
Session: 2001:101::2
BGP table version 25, neighbor version 25/0
Output queue size : 0
Index 1, Advertise bit 0
1 update-group member
Slow-peer detection is disabled
Slow-peer split-update-group dynamic is disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix activity:</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Rcvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes Current:</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefixes Total:</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implicit Withdraw:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicit Withdraw:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used as bestpath:</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used as multipath:</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outbound Inbound

Local Policy Denied Prefixes: 

| AS_PATH loop: | n/a |
| Invalid Path: | 2   |
| Total: | 2   |

Number of NLRIs in the update sent: max 7, min 0
Last detected as dynamic slow peer: never
Dynamic slow peer recovered: never
Refresh Epoch: 2
Last Sent Refresh Start-of-rib: never
Last Sent Refresh End-of-rib: never
Last Received Refresh Start-of-rib: 01:09:48
Last Received Refresh End-of-rib: 01:09:48
Refresh-In took 0 seconds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refresh activity:</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Rcvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refresh Start-of-RIB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh End-of-RIB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address tracking is disabled
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Last reset never
Transport(tcp) path-mtu-discovery is enabled
Graceful-Restart is disabled
Connection state is ESTAB, I/O status: 1, unread input bytes: 0
Connection is ECN Disabled
Minimum incoming TTL 0, Outgoing TTL 1
Local host: 2001:101::1, Local port: 57438
Foreign host: 2001:101::2, Foreign port: 179
Connection tableid (VRF): 0
Enqueued packets for retransmit: 0, input: 0 mis-ordered: 0 (0 bytes)
Event Timers (current time is 0x4853F8):
Verifying BFD for IPv6 Configuration

To verify the IPv6 Addressing Routing information, use the `show bfd neighbors` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

```
Router# show bfd neighbors
IPv4 Sessions
NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS  State  Int
101.101.101.2 6/5  Up  Up  Vl101
103.103.103.2 7/6  Up  Up  Vl103
150.150.150.2 2/1  Up  Up  Vl150
IPv6 Sessions
NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS  State  Int
2001:10::2 16/14 Up  Up  Vl10
2001:101::2 12/11 Up  Up  Vl101
2001:103::2 3/2  Up  Up  Vl103
2001:170::2 8/7  Up  Up  Vl170
2001:180::2 11/10 Up  Up  Vl180
2001:190::2 4/3  Up  Up  Vl190
FE80::21E:4AFF:FE97:5BB 13/12 Up  Up  Vl160
```

Verifying BFDv6 and OSPFv3 Configuration

To verify the BFDv6 and OSPFv3 configuration, use the `show bfd neighbors` or the `show ipv6 ospf` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the examples.

```
Router# show bfd neighbors
IPv4 Sessions
NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS  State  Int
101.101.101.2 6/5  Up  Up  Vl101
103.103.103.2 7/6  Up  Up  Vl103
150.150.150.2 2/1  Up  Up  Vl150
IPv6 Sessions
NeighAddr  LD/RD  RH/RS  State  Int
2001:10::2 16/14 Up  Up  Vl10
2001:101::2 12/11 Up  Up  Vl101
2001:103::2 3/2  Up  Up  Vl103
2001:170::2 8/7  Up  Up  Vl170
2001:180::2 11/10 Up  Up  Vl180
2001:190::2 4/3  Up  Up  Vl190
FE80::21E:4AFF:FE97:5BB 13/12 Up  Up  Vl160
Router# show ipv6 ospf
Routing Process "ospfv3 10" with ID 4.4.4.4
Event-log enabled, Maximum number of events: 1000, Mode: cyclic
Router is not originating router-LSAs with maximum metric
Initial SPF schedule delay 5000 msecs
Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPFps 10000 msecs
Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPFps 10000 msecs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs
Minimum LSA arrival 1000 msecs
LSA group pacing timer 240 secs
Interface flood pacing timer 33 msecs
Retransmission pacing timer 66 msecs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x000000
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
```
Graceful restart helper support enabled
Reference bandwidth unit is 100 mbps
RFC1583 compatibility enabled
Area 34
    Number of interfaces in this area is 2
    SPF algorithm executed 11 times
    Number of LSA 3. Checksum Sum 0x01D6D1
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0

Verifying BFDv6 for BGP Configuration

To verify the BFDv6 for BGP configuration, use the `show bfd neighbors` command in privileged EXEC mode, as shown in the example.

Router# show bfd neighbors
IPv4 Sessions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NeighAddr</th>
<th>LD/RD</th>
<th>RH/RS</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101.101.101.2</td>
<td>6/5</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.103.103.2</td>
<td>7/6</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.150.150.2</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPv6 Sessions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NeighAddr</th>
<th>LD/RD</th>
<th>RH/RS</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Int</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001:10::2</td>
<td>16/14</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:101::2</td>
<td>12/11</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:103::2</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:170::2</td>
<td>8/7</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:180::2</td>
<td>11/10</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:190::2</td>
<td>4/3</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE80::21E:4AFF:FE97:5BB</td>
<td>13/12</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Vl160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration Examples for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

This section provides sample configuration examples for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 router feature.

Example: IPv6 Addressing on VLAN Interfaces

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 addressing on VLAN interfaces.

```bash
! interface Vlan2020
 ip address 4.5.6.7 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address FE80::3 link-local
 ipv6 address 3333::3335/64
 ipv6 address 4400::/64 anycast
 ipv6 address autoconfig
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
!
```
Example: IPv6 Addressing on Loopback Interfaces

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 addressing on Loopback interfaces.

```plaintext
! interface Loopback100
 ip address 170.0.0.201 255.255.255.0
!
interface Loopback555
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 22::22/64
 ipv6 address 555::554/64
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
!
```

Example: Customizing ICMPv6

The following is a sample configuration of customizing ICMPv6.

```plaintext
!
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachables are sent
!
```

Example: Configuring IPv6 Duplicate Address Detection

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 duplicate address detection.

```plaintext
!
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
Dupicate address detection information is given above.
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds (using 30000)
ND advertised reachable time is 0 (unspecified)
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 (unspecified)
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
ND advertised default router preference is Medium
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
!
```

Example: Configuring IPv6 Neighborhood Discovery

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 neighborhood discovery.

```plaintext
!
interface Vlan111
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 22::22/64
 ipv6 address 33::33/64
 ipv6 address autoconfig
 ipv6 nd autoconfig prefix
```
Example: Enabling IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration.

```conf
! Neighborhood discovery information is given above.
ipv6 enable

Example: Enabling IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration

interface Vlan111
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 22::22/64
  ipv6 address 33::33/64
  ipv6 address autoconfig
! IPv6 address autoconfiguration details are given above.
ipv6 nd autoconfig prefix
  ipv6 enable
```

Example: Configuring the IPv4 and IPv6 Dual-Stack

The following is a sample configuration of IPv4 and IPv6 dual-stack.

```conf
! Interface Vlan222
  ip address 22.22.22.22 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 99::99/64
! IPv4 and IPv6 dual-stack information is given above.
ipv6 enable
```

Example: Configuring IPv6 Static Routing

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 static routing between two Cisco ASR 901 routers.

**Router-1**

ipv6 route 555::/64 Vlan2020

**Router-2**

```conf
interface Loopback555
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 22::22/64
  ipv6 address 555::554/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

Example: Configuring BFD and Static Routing for IPv6

The following is a sample configuration of bidirectional forwarding detection and static routing for IPv6.

```conf
! IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router
Example: Enabling IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration

ipv6 enable
```
Example: Configuring OSPFv3 for IPv6

The following is a sample configuration of OSPFv3 for IPv6.

**Router-1**

```
! interface Loopback20202
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 4444::4444/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
!
  ipv6 router ospf 1
  router-id 1.1.1.1
  area 0 range 4444::/48
!
```

**Router-2**

```
! interface Loopback30303
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 4444::4443/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
!
  ipv6 router ospf 1
  router-id 3.3.3.3
  area 0 range 4444::/48
!
```

Example: Configuring BFD and OSPFv3 for IPv6

The following is a sample configuration of bidirectional forwarding detection support for OSPFv3 on one or more OSPFv3 Interfaces:

```
!
!
ipv6 router ospf 1
  router-id 1.1.1.1
interface vlan 4000
ipv6 add 2001::2/64
ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
  ipv6 ospf bfd
  bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
!
```

The following is a sample configuration of bidirectional forwarding detection support for OSPFv3 on all interfaces:
ipv6 router ospf 1
router-id 1.1.1.1
bfd all-interfaces
interface vlan 4000
ipv6 add 2001::2/64
ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3

Example: Configuring IS-IS for IPv6

The following is a sample configuration of IS-IS for IPv6.

Router-1

! interface Loopback20202
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 565::565/96
 ipv6 address 4444::4444/64
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 router isis alpha
 !
 router isis alpha
  net 49.1111.2222.3333.4444.00
  !

Router-2

! interface Loopback30303
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 454::454/96
 ipv6 address 4444::4444/64
 ipv6 enable
 ipv6 router isis alpha
 !
 router isis alpha
  net 49.1111.2220.3330.4440.00
  !

Example: Configuring Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6

The following is a sample configuration of multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6.

Router-1

--------
ipv6 unicast-routing
! Enables forwarding of IPv6 packets.
ipv6 cef
interface Loopback10
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2010:AB8:2::/48
 ipv6 enable
 !
interface Loopback20
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 2010:AB8:3::/48
  ipv6 enable
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
  no ip address
duplex auto
  speed auto
  ipv6 address 2010:AB8:0:2::/64 eui-64
  ipv6 enable
!
router bgp 1
  bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
  !Without configuring "no bgp default ipv4-unicast" only IPv4 will be advertised.
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 2010:AB8:0:2:C601:10FF:FE58:0 remote-as 2
!
address-family ipv6
neighbor 2010:AB8:0:2:C601:10FF:FE58:0 activate
network 2010:AB8:2::/48
network 2010:AB8:3::/48
exit-address-family
!

Router-2

--------

ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 cef
interface FastEthernet0/0
  no ip address
duplex auto
  speed auto
  ipv6 address 2010:AB8:0:2::/64 eui-64
  ipv6 enable
!
router bgp 2
  bgp router-id 2.2.2.2
  !Without configuring "no bgp default ipv4-unicast"
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 2010:AB8:0:2:C600:10FF:FE58:0 remote-as 1
!
address-family ipv6
neighbor 2010:AB8:0:2:C600:10FF:FE58:0 activate
exit-address-family
!

Example: Configuring BFD and Multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6

The following is a sample configuration of bidirectional forwarding detection and multiprotocol-BGP for IPv6.

Router-1

interface Vlan10
ipv6 address 2001:10::1/64
bdf interval 250 min_rx 250 multiplier 3
Troubleshooting Tips

Problems can occur in the IPv6 functionality due to misconfigurations. To enable IPv6 functionality, you should enable IPv6 configurations at several places.

Some of the sample troubleshooting scenarios are provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 commands are not available.</td>
<td>IPv6 is not enabled by default. Enable IPv6 functionality using <code>ipv6 unicast-routing</code> command. Also, check to see if IPv6 is enabled on the virtual templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No route advertisement is sent to the MN when the IPv6 CP comes up.</td>
<td>The route advertisement is disabled on the virtual-templates. Configure the <code>no ipv6 nd suppress-ra</code> command to enable route advertisement messages. Also, define a valid prefix pool for IPv6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following `debug` and `show` commands allows you to troubleshoot the IPv6 configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debug Commands</th>
<th>Show Commands</th>
<th>Platform Hardware Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>debug ipv6</td>
<td>show ipv6</td>
<td>debug platform hardware cef adjacency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug ipv6 address</td>
<td>show ipv6 interface</td>
<td>debug platform hardware cef backwalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug ipv6 icmp</td>
<td>show ipv6 interface brief</td>
<td>debug platform hardware cef deaggregate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Debug Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debug Commands</th>
<th>Show Commands</th>
<th>Platform Hardware Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>debug ipv6 interface</code></td>
<td><code>show ipv6 route</code></td>
<td><code>debug platform hardware cef entry</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug ipv6 nd</code></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><code>debug platform hardware cef interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug ipv6 packet</code></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><code>debug platform hardware cef loadbalance</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug ipv6 pool</code></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><code>debug platform hardware cef special</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug ipv6 routing</code></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><code>debug platform hardware cef table</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><code>debug platform hardware ether idb</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Where to Go Next

For additional information on IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 router, see the documentation listed in the Additional References section.

### Additional References

The following sections provide references related to LLDP feature.

#### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html">http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/asr_901/mib/reference/asr_mib.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

Table 38: Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 635 lists the release history for this feature.

Table 38: Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 635 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 38: Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router, on page 635 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.
Table 38: Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router          | 15.2(SNG)| This feature is introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:  
ICMPv6                                                                                                                                  |
| ICMPv6                                            | 15.2(SNG)| The ICMP is used to generate error messages.  
Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation                                                                                     |
| RCMPv6                                            | 15.2(SNG)| The following section of the “Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:   |
| IPv6 Neighbor Discovery                           | 15.2(SNG)| • ICMP for IPv6  
Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation                                                                                     |
| IPv6 Neighbor Discovery                           | 15.2(SNG)| The IPv6 neighbor discovery determines the link-layer address of a neighbor on the same network (local link), verify the reachability of a neighbor, and track neighboring routers.  
Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation                                                                                     |
| IPv4 and IPv6 Dual-Stack                          | 15.2(SNG)| The dual IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stack technique is used to transition to IPv6. It enables gradual, one-by-one upgrades to applications running on nodes.   
Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation                                                                                     |
| RIP for IPv6                                       | 15.2(SNG)| The IPv6 RIP Routing Information Database (RIB) contains a set of best-cost IPv6 RIP routes learned from all its neighboring networking devices. The RIB also stores any expired routes that the RIP process is advertising to its neighbors running RIP.  
Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation                                                                                     |
| RIP for IPv6                                       | 15.2(SNG)| The following section of the “Implementing RIP for IPv6” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:   |

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide

635
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS-IS for IPv6</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>The IPv6 RIP Routing Information Database (RIB) contains a set of best-cost IPv6 RIP routes learned from all its neighboring networking devices. The RIB also stores any expired routes that the RIP process is advertising to its neighbors running RIP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section of the “Implementing IS-IS for IPv6” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• IS-IS for IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPFv3 for IPv6</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>OSPF is a link-state protocol. A link-state protocol makes its routing decisions based on the states of the links that connect source and destination machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section of the “Implementing OSPFv3” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Information about OSPFv3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>Multiprotocol BGP is the supported exterior gateway protocol (EGP) for IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section of the “Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Multiprotocol BGP Extensions for IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>BFD is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section of the “Implementing Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementing Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for IPv6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Information for IPv6 Support on the Cisco ASR 901 Router

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementing QoS for IPv6</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>QoS features for IPv6 include packet classification, policing, marking on ingress path of Ethernet interfaces and packet classification, policing, marking, scheduling, per interface and per qos-group shaping, LLQ, and WRED on egress path of GigabitEthernet interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platform-dependent Cisco IOS Software Documentation**

The “Configuring QoS” section of the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:

- Configuring QoS

**Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation**

The following section of the “Implementing QoS for IPv6” chapter of the IPv6 Configuration Guide provide information about this feature:

- Implementing QoS for IPv6
CHAPTER 34

Labeled BGP Support

This feature module describes how to add label mapping information to the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) message that is used to distribute the route on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 639
- Prerequisites for Labeled BGP Support, on page 639
- Restrictions for Labeled BGP Support, on page 639
- Overview of Labeled BGP Support, on page 640
- How to Configure Labeled BGP Support, on page 640
- Additional References, on page 643
- Feature Information for Labeled BGP Support, on page 644

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites for Labeled BGP Support

- Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNG or a later release that supports Labeled BGP must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

Restrictions for Labeled BGP Support

- The Cisco ASR 901 router supports only the client functionality of RFC 3107 and not its area border router (ABR) functionality.
• The Cisco ASR 901 router does not support two label-pop (Label pop is the process of removing label header).

• Four label push is not supported. Due to this limitation, Labeled BGP access (RFC 3107) with Remote LFA-FRR/TE-FRR is not supported, if it exceeds three labels.

Overview of Labeled BGP Support

The Labeled BGP Support feature provides the option to use the BGP update message (that is used to distribute the route) to re-distribute Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label mapped to that route. The label mapping information is added (using send-label option of RFC 3107) to the same BGP message that is used to distribute the route. This process is useful in inter-domain routing, and the Cisco ASR 901 router supports this functionality as well as the virtual private network (VPN) and virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) over Labeled BGP functionality.

VPN/VRF over RFC 3107

The VPN/VRF over Labeled BGP is a 3-label imposition process (VRF Label, BGP label, interior gateway protocols [IGP] label). The innermost label is VRF, followed by BGP (for RFC 3107), and IGP. This functionality allows the Cisco ASR 901 router to support a VRF over labeled BGP session with an ABR.

How to Configure Labeled BGP Support

The TDM over Labeled BGP feature is supported effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)S. The configuration and restrictions for this feature are the same as that of Labeled BGP Support.

To configure Labeled BGP Support feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router, perform the steps given below:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>router bgp peer-group-name</td>
<td>Enters router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>peer-group-name—Number of an autonomous system that identifies the router to other BGP routers and tags the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> address family ipv4</td>
<td>Configures the address family as IPv4 using standard IPv4 address prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# address family ipv4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> neighbor peer-group-name send-community</td>
<td>Specifies that the communities attribute be sent to the neighbor at this IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.70.23 send-community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> neighbor peer-group-name peer-group-name</td>
<td>Configures the router to associate a BGP label to the prefix using the neighbor peer-group-name activate option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.70.23 send-label</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> neighbor peer-group-name activate</td>
<td>Enables the exchange of information with a neighboring BGP router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.70.23 activate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration Example for Labeled Support

The following is a sample configuration of the Labeled BGP Support feature.

```
! router bgp 1000
bgp router-id 100.111.13.23
neighbor pan peer-group
neighbor pan remote-as 1000
neighbor pan update-source Loopback0
neighbor 100.111.14.3 peer-group pan
!
address-family ipv4
 neighbor pan send-community
 neighbor pan send-label
 ! The "send-label" option is used to associate a BGP label to the prefix.
 neighbor 100.111.14.3 activate
 exit-address-family
!
address-family vpnv4
 neighbor pan send-community extended
 neighbor 100.111.14.3 activate
 exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf LTE12
 redistribute connected
```
Verifying Labeled BGP Support

To verify the Labeled BGP Support on the Cisco ASR 901 router, use the `show` commands given below:

Router# show bgp ipv4 unicast labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>In label/Out label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0.0.0</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.13.22.2/31</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.13.23.0/31</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.70.1.0/30</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.100.10.1/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.100.13.23/32</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.101.13.23/32</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.13.23/32</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.13.26/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.15.1/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Router# show ip bgp labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>In label/Out label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0.0.0</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.13.22.2/31</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.13.23.0/31</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.70.1.0/30</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.100.10.1/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.100.13.23/32</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.101.13.23/32</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.13.23/32</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>imp-null/nolabel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.13.26/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.15.1/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.111.15.2/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.112.1.1/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.112.1.2/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.112.1.3/32</td>
<td>100.111.14.4</td>
<td>nolabel/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.111.14.3</td>
<td>nolabel/52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 all label

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>In label/Out label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route Distinguisher: 236:236</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.4/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.8/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.12/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.16/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.20/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.24/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Router# show ip vrf interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>VRF</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>113.23.12.1</td>
<td>LTE12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Router# show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf LTE12 label

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>In label/Out label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113.22.12.0/24</td>
<td>100.111.13.22</td>
<td>nolabel/51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.23.12.0/24</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>50/nolabel(LTE12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.1.12.0/24</td>
<td>100.111.15.1</td>
<td>nolabel/16024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.4/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.8/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.12/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.16/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.20/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.154.236.24/30</td>
<td>100.154.1.1</td>
<td>nolabel/14002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To verify three Label Support, use the show ip cef vrf command as shown in the following example.

Router# show ip cef vrf LTE12 113.22.12.0 internal

113.22.12.0/24, epoch 0, flags rib defined all labels, RIB[B], refcount 5, per-destination sharing
sources: RIB
feature space:
IPRM: 0x00018000
LFD: 113.22.12.0/24 0 local labels
contains path extension list
ifnums: (none)
must-be-labelled, recursive-via-host
MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x0 label 51
recursive via 100.111.13.22[IPv4:Default] label 51, fib 141253D8, 1 terminal fib,
v4:Default:100.111.13.22/32
path 12520C8C, path list 13F49DC8, share 1/1, type attached nexthop, for IPv4
MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x0 label 17
nexthop 100.111.14.4 Vlan10 label 17, adjacency IP adj out of Vlan10, addr 10.13.23.1 13734C80
output chain: label 22 label 51 label 17 TAG adj out of Vlan10, addr 10.13.23.1 143EDCA0
!You can see three labels in the output chain; of which 22 is VRF label, 51 is BGP label
!and 17 is LDP label

**Additional References**

The following sections provide references related to Labeled BGP Support feature.

**Related Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for Labeled BGP Support

Table 39: Feature Information for Labeled BGP Support, on page 645 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.
Table 39: Feature Information for Labeled BGP Support, on page 645 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labeled BGP Support</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDM over Labeled BGP</td>
<td>15.3(3)S</td>
<td>Support for TDM over Labeled BGP was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for Labeled BGP Support
BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking

The BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking feature is enabled by default when a supporting Cisco software image is installed. BGP next-hop address tracking is event driven. BGP prefixes are automatically tracked as peering sessions are established. Next-hop changes are rapidly reported to the BGP routing process as they are updated in the RIB. This optimization improves overall BGP convergence by reducing the response time to next-hop changes for routes installed in the RIB. When a best-path calculation is run between BGP scanner cycles, only next-hop changes are tracked and processed.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 647
- Information About BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking, on page 647
- How to Configure BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking, on page 650
- Configuration Examples for BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking, on page 658
- Additional References, on page 660
- Feature Information for BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking, on page 661

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Information About BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking

BGP Next-Hop Address Tracking

The BGP next-hop address tracking feature is enabled by default when a supporting Cisco software image is installed. BGP next-hop address tracking is event driven. BGP prefixes are automatically tracked as peering sessions are established. Next-hop changes are rapidly reported to the BGP routing process as they are updated in the RIB. This optimization improves overall BGP convergence by reducing the response time to next-hop changes for routes installed in the RIB. When a best-path calculation is run between BGP scanner cycles, only next-hop changes are tracked and processed.
BGP Next-Hop Dampening Penalties

The BGP next-hop address tracking feature monitors the BGP next-hop routes and adds a global penalty whenever there are route updates such as, addition, deletion, or modification in the next-hop route for a given next-hop address. The global penalty increases by 500 during any route update. If the penalty value is lower than the penalty threshold, which is 950, then the next-hop scan is performed after a configurable delay (the BGP next-hop trigger delay) since the BGP next-hop route update has occurred.

If the penalty threshold value is higher than 950, then the delay is calculated as the reuse time using the dampening calculations. The dampening calculations use the following parameters:

- Penalty
- Half-life time
- Reuse time
- max-suppress-time

The values for the dampening parameters used are a max-suppress-time of 60 seconds, the half-life of 8 seconds, and the reuse-limit of 100.

For example, if the original penalty of 1600 is added, then after 16 seconds it becomes 800, and after 40 seconds, the penalty becomes 100. Hence, for the route update penalty of 1600, a delay of 40 seconds is used to schedule the BGP scanner.

These parameters (penalty threshold and any of the dampening parameters) cannot be modified.

Default BGP Scanner Behavior

BGP monitors the next hop of installed routes to verify next-hop reachability and to select, install, and validate the BGP best path. By default, the BGP scanner is used to poll the RIB for this information every 60 seconds. During the 60 second time period between scan cycles, Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) instability or other network failures can cause black holes and routing loops to temporarily form.

BGP Next_Hop Attribute

The Next_Hop attribute identifies the next-hop IP address to be used as the BGP next hop to the destination. The device makes a recursive lookup to find the BGP next hop in the routing table. In external BGP (eBGP), the next hop is the IP address of the peer that sent the update. Internal BGP (iBGP) sets the next-hop address to the IP address of the peer that advertised the prefix for routes that originate internally. When any routes to iBGP that are learned from eBGP are advertised, the Next_Hop attribute is unchanged.

A BGP next-hop IP address must be reachable in order for the device to use a BGP route. Reachability information is usually provided by the IGP, and changes in the IGP can influence the forwarding of the next-hop address over a network backbone.

Selective BGP Next-Hop Route Filtering

BGP selective next-hop route filtering was implemented as part of the BGP Selective Address Tracking feature to support BGP next-hop address tracking. Selective next-hop route filtering uses a route map to selectively define routes to help resolve the BGP next hop.
The ability to use a route map with the `bgp next-hop` command allows the configuration of the length of a prefix that applies to the BGP Next Hop attribute. The route map is used during the BGP best path calculation and is applied to the route in the routing table that covers the next-hop attribute for BGP prefixes. If the next-hop route fails the route map evaluation, the next-hop route is marked as unreachable. This command is per address family, so different route maps can be applied for next-hop routes in different address families.

Use route map on ASR series devices to set the next hop as BGP peer for the route and apply that route map in outbound direction towards the peer.

Only `match ip address` and `match source-protocol` commands are supported in the route map. No `set` commands or other `match` commands are supported.

### BGP Support for Fast Peering Session Deactivation

#### BGP Hold Timer

By default, the BGP hold timer is set to run every 180 seconds in Cisco software. This timer value is set as the default to protect the BGP routing process from instability that can be caused by peerings sessions with other routing protocols. BGP devices typically carry large routing tables, so frequent session resets are not desirable.

#### BGP Fast Peering Session Deactivation

BGP fast peering session deactivation improves BGP convergence and response time to adjacency changes with BGP neighbors. This feature is event driven and configured on a per-neighbor basis. When this feature is enabled, BGP will monitor the peering session with the specified neighbor. Adjacency changes are detected and terminated peering sessions are deactivated in between the default or configured BGP scanning interval.

#### Selective Address Tracking for BGP Fast Session Deactivation

In Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1 and later releases, the BGP Selective Address Tracking feature introduced the use of a route map with BGP fast session deactivation. The `route-map` keyword and `map-name` argument are used with the `neighbor fall-over` BGP neighbor session command to determine if a peering session with a BGP neighbor should be reset when a route to the BGP peer changes. The route map is evaluated against the new route, and if a deny statement is returned, the peer session is reset. The route map is not used for session establishment.

Only `match ip address` and `match source-protocol` commands are supported in the route map. No `set` commands or other `match` commands are supported.
How to Configure BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking

Configuring BGP Next-Hop Address Tracking

The tasks in this section show how configure BGP next-hop address tracking. BGP next-hop address tracking significantly improves the response time of BGP to next-hop changes in the RIB. However, unstable Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) peers can introduce instability to BGP neighbor sessions. We recommend that you aggressively dampen unstable IGP peering sessions to reduce the possible impact to BGP. For more details about configuring route dampening, see “Configuring BGP Route Dampening.”

Configuring BGP Selective Next-Hop Route Filtering

Perform this task to configure selective next-hop route filtering using a route map to filter potential next-hop routes. This task uses prefix lists and route maps to match IP addresses or source protocols and can be used to avoid aggregate addresses and BGP prefixes being considered as next-hop routes. Only `match ip address` and `match source-protocol` commands are supported in the route map. No `set` commands or other `match` commands are supported.

For more examples of how to use the `bgp nexthop` command, see the “Examples: Configuring BGP Selective Next-Hop Route Filtering” section in this module.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Device</em> &gt; <code>enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Device</em> &gt; <code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><code>router bgp </code> <em>autonomous-system-number</em></td>
<td>Enters router configuration mode and creates a BGP routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Device</em> (config) &gt; <code>router bgp 45000</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>`address-family ipv4 [unicast</td>
<td>multicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>- The <code>unicast</code> keyword specifies the IPv4 unicast address family. By default, the router is placed in address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family if the <code>unicast</code> keyword is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>bgp nexthop route-map map-name</td>
<td>Permits a route map to selectively define routes to help resolve the BGP next hop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-router-af)# bgp nexthop route-map CHECK-NEXTHOP</td>
<td>• In this example the route map named CHECK-NEXTHOP is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits address family configuration mode and enters router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-router-af)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits router configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-router)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>ip prefix-list list-name [seq seq-value] {deny network / length</td>
<td>Creates a prefix list for BGP next-hop route filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Selective next-hop route filtering supports prefix length matching or source protocol matching on a per address-family basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The example creates a prefix list named FILTER25 that permits routes only if the mask length is more than 25; this will avoid aggregate routes being considered as the next-hop route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config)# ip prefix-list FILTER25 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>route-map map-name [permit</td>
<td>Configures a route map and enters route map configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• In this example, a route map named CHECK-NEXTHOP is created. If there is an IP address match in the following match command, the IP address will be denied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config)# route-map CHECK-NEXTHOP deny 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 10</th>
<th>match ip address prefix-list prefix-list-name [prefix-list-name...]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list FILTER25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose:** Matches the IP addresses in the specified prefix list.

- Use the `prefix-list-name` argument to specify the name of a prefix list. The ellipsis means that more than one prefix list can be specified.

**Note** Only the syntax applicable to this task is used in this example. For more details, see the Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 11</th>
<th>exit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-route-map)# exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose:** Exits route map configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

| Step 12 | route-map map-name [permit | deny] [sequence-number] |
|---|---|
| **Example:** | Device(config)# route-map CHECK-NEXTHOP permit 20 |

**Purpose:** Configures a route map and enters route map configuration mode.

- In this example, all other IP addresses are permitted by route map CHECK-NEXTHOP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 13</th>
<th>end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-route-map)# end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose:** Exits route map configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 14</th>
<th>show ip bgp [network] [network-mask]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device# show ip bgp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose:** Displays the entries in the BGP routing table.

- Enter this command to view the next-hop addresses for each route.

**Note** Only the syntax applicable to this task is used in this example. For more details, see the Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference.

---

### Example

The following example from the `show ip bgp` command shows the next-hop addresses for each route:

```
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.17.1.99
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network     Next Hop     Metric LocPrf Weight Path
```

---

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
Adjusting the Delay Interval for BGP Next-Hop Address Tracking

Perform this task to adjust the delay interval between routing table walks for BGP next-hop address tracking.

You can increase the performance of this feature by tuning the delay interval between full routing table walks to match the tuning parameters for the Interior Gateway protocol (IGP). The default delay interval is 5 seconds. This value is optimal for a fast-tuned IGP. In the case of an IGP that converges more slowly, you can change the delay interval to 20 seconds or more, depending on the IGP convergence time.

BGP next-hop address tracking significantly improves the response time of BGP to next-hop changes in the RIB. However, unstable Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) peers can introduce instability to BGP neighbor sessions. We recommend that you aggressively dampen unstable IGP peering sessions to reduce the possible impact to BGP.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
- Enter your password if prompted.

| **Step 2** | configure terminal |
| Example: | Device# configure terminal |

Enters global configuration mode.

| **Step 3** | router bgp autonomous-system-number |
| Example: | Device(config)# router bgp 64512 |

Enters router configuration mode to create or configure a BGP routing process.

| **Step 4** | address-family ipv4 [[mdt | multicast | tunnel | unicast [vrf vrf-name] | vrf vrf-name] | vpnv4 [unicast]] |
| Example: | Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast |

Enter address family configuration mode to configure BGP peers to accept address family-specific configurations.  
- The example creates an IPv4 unicast address family session.

| **Step 5** | bgp nexthop trigger delay delay-timer |
| Example: | Device(config-router-af)# bgp nexthop trigger delay 20 |

Configures the delay interval between routing table walks for next-hop address tracking.  
- The time period determines how long BGP will wait before starting a full routing table walk after notification is received.
Disabling BGP Next-Hop Address Tracking

Perform this task to disable BGP next-hop address tracking. BGP next-hop address tracking is enabled by default under the IPv4 and VPNv4 address families. Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB6, BGP next-hop address tracking is also enabled by default under the VPNv6 address family whenever the next hop is an IPv4 address mapped to an IPv6 next-hop address.

Disabling next hop address tracking may be useful if you the network has unstable IGP peers and route dampening is not resolving the stability issues. To reenable BGP next-hop address tracking, use the `bgp` `nexthop` command with the `trigger` and `enable` keywords.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  * enable
  Example:
    Device> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.
    • Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2**
  * configure terminal
  Example:
    Device# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 3**
  * router bgp autonomous-system-number
  Example:
    Device(config)# router bgp 64512 | Enters router configuration mod to create or configure a BGP routing process. |
| **Step 4**
  * address-family ipv4 [[mdt | multicast | tunnel | unicast [vrf vrf-name] | vrf vrf-name] | vpnv4 [unicast] | vpnv6 [unicast]]
  Example:
    Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast | Enter address family configuration mode to configure BGP peers to accept address family-specific configurations. |
    • The example creates an IPv4 unicast address family session. |
### Configuring Fast Session Deactivation for a BGP Neighbor

Perform this task to establish a peering session with a BGP neighbor and then configure the peering session for fast session deactivation to improve the network convergence time if the peering session is deactivated.

Enabling fast session deactivation for a BGP neighbor can significantly improve BGP convergence time. However, unstable IGP peers can still introduce instability to BGP neighbor sessions. We recommend that you aggressively dampen unstable IGP peering sessions to reduce the possible impact to BGP.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> router bgp autonomous-system-number</td>
<td>Enters router configuration mode to create or configure a BGP routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config)# router bgp 50000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

**Purpose**

**Step 4**

```
address-family ipv4 [mdt | multicast | tunnel | unicast [vrf vrf-name] | vrf vrf-name]
```

Example:

```
Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Enters address family configuration mode to configure BGP peers to accept address family-specific configurations.

- The example creates an IPv4 unicast address family session.

**Step 5**

```
neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-system-number
```

Example:

```
Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 50000
```

Establishes a peering session with a BGP neighbor.

**Step 6**

```
neighbor ip-address fall-over
```

Example:

```
Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 fall-over
```

Configures the BGP peering to use fast session deactivation.

- BGP will remove all routes learned through this peer if the session is deactivated.

**Step 7**

```
end
```

Example:

```
Device(config-router-af)# end
```

Exits configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

---

### Configuring Selective Address Tracking for Fast Session Deactivation

Perform this task to configure selective address tracking for fast session deactivation. The optional route-map keyword and map-name argument of the neighbor fall-over command are used to determine if a peering session with a BGP neighbor should be deactivated (reset) when a route to the BGP peer changes. The route map is evaluated against the new route, and if a deny statement is returned, the peer session is reset.

**Note**

Only match ip address and match source-protocol commands are supported in the route map. No set commands or other match commands are supported.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
enable
```

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device# configure terminal |
| 3    | `router bgp autonomous-system-number` | Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process. |
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device(config)# router bgp 45000 |
| 4    | `neighbor {ip-address|peer-group-name} remote-as autonomous-system-number` | Adds the IP address or peer group name of the neighbor in the specified autonomous system to the IPv4 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local router. |
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 40000 |
| 5    | `neighbor ip-address fall-over [route-map map-name]` | Applies a route map when a route to the BGP changes. |
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.1.2 fall-over route-map CHECK-NBR |
| 6    | `exit` | Exits router configuration mode and enters global configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device(config-router)# exit |
| 7    | `ip prefix-list list-name [seq seq-value]{deny network / length | permit network / length | ge ge-value} [le le-value]` | Creates a prefix list for BGP next-hop route filtering. |
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device(config)# ip prefix-list FILTER28 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 28 |
| 8    | `route-map map-name [permit | deny][sequence-number]` | Configures a route map and enters route-map configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:**
|      | Device(config)# route-map CHECK-NBR permit 10 |

**Example:**

- In this example, a route map named CHECK-NBR is created. If there is an IP address match in the following **match** command, the IP address will be permitted.
### Example: Enabling and Disabling BGP Next-Hop Address Tracking

In the following example, next-hop address tracking is disabled under the IPv4 address family session:

```
router bgp 50000
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    no bgp nexthop trigger enable
```

### Example: Adjusting the Delay Interval for BGP Next-Hop Address Tracking

In the following example, the delay interval for next-hop tracking is configured to occur every 20 seconds under the IPv4 address family session:

```
router bgp 50000
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    bgp nexthop trigger delay 20
```

### Examples: Configuring BGP Selective Next-Hop Route Filtering

The following example shows how to configure BGP selective next-hop route filtering to avoid using a BGP prefix as the next-hop route. If the most specific route that covers the next hop is a BGP route, then the BGP route will be marked as unreachable. The next hop must be an IGP or static route.
router bgp 45000
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  bgp nexthop route-map CHECK-BGP
  exit
exit
route-map CHECK-BGP deny 10
  match source-protocol bgp 1
  exit
route-map CHECK-BGP permit 20
end

The following example shows how to configure BGP selective next-hop route filtering to avoid using a BGP prefix as the next-hop route and to ensure that the prefix is more specific than /25.

router bgp 45000
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  bgp nexthop route-map CHECK-BGP25
  exit
exit
ip prefix-list FILTER25 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 25
route-map CHECK-BGP25 deny 10
  match ip address prefix-list FILTER25
  exit
route-map CHECK-BGP25 deny 20
  match source-protocol bgp 1
  exit
route-map CHECK-BGP25 permit 30
end

Example: Configuring Fast Session Deactivation for a BGP Neighbor

In the following example, the BGP routing process is configured on device A and device B to monitor and use fast peering session deactivation for the neighbor session between the two devices. Although fast peering session deactivation is not required at both devices in the neighbor session, it will help the BGP networks in both autonomous systems to converge faster if the neighbor session is deactivated.

Device A

router bgp 40000
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 remote-as 45000
  neighbor 192.168.1.1 fall-over
end

Device B

router bgp 45000
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 40000
  neighbor 192.168.1.2 fall-over
end

Example: Configuring Selective Address Tracking for Fast Session Deactivation

The following example shows how to configure the BGP peering session to be reset if a route with a prefix of /28 or a more specific route to a peer destination is no longer available:
router bgp 45000
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 40000
neighbor 192.168.1.2 fall-over route-map CHECK-NBR
exit
ip prefix-list FILTER28 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 28
route-map CHECK-NBR permit 10
match ip address prefix-list FILTER28
end

Additional References

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Feature Information for BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking</td>
<td></td>
<td>The BGP Support for Next-Hop Address Tracking feature is enabled by default when a supporting Cisco IOS software image is installed. BGP next-hop address tracking is event driven. BGP prefixes are automatically tracked as peering sessions are established. Next-hop changes are rapidly reported to the BGP routing process as they are updated in the RIB. This optimization improves overall BGP convergence by reducing the response time to next-hop changes for routes installed in the RIB. When a bestpath calculation is run in between BGP scanner cycles, only next-hop changes are tracked and processed. The following command was introduced in this feature: <code>bgp nexthop</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP Selective Address Tracking</td>
<td></td>
<td>The BGP Selective Address Tracking feature introduces the use of a route map for next-hop route filtering and fast session deactivation. Selective next-hop filtering uses a route map to selectively define routes to help resolve the BGP next hop, or a route map can be used to determine if a peering session with a BGP neighbor should be reset when a route to the BGP peer changes. The following commands were modified by this feature: <code>bgp nexthop, neighbor fall-over</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP Support for Fast Peering Session Deactivation</td>
<td></td>
<td>The BGP Support for Fast Peering Session Deactivation feature introduced an event-driven notification system that allows a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) process to monitor BGP peering sessions on a per-neighbor basis. This feature improves the response time of BGP to adjacency changes by allowing BGP to detect an adjacency change and deactivate the terminated session in between standard BGP scanning intervals. Enabling this feature improves overall BGP convergence. The following command was modified by this feature: <code>neighbor fall-over</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 36

MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection

This feature module describes the Fast Reroute (FRR) link protection and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)-triggered FRR feature of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering (TE).

- Finding Feature Information, on page 663
- Prerequisites for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection, on page 663
- Restrictions for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection, on page 664
- MPLS TE-FRR Link Protection Overview, on page 664
- How to Configure Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection, on page 666
- Verification Examples, on page 676
- Configuration Examples, on page 683
- Additional References, on page 683
- Feature Information for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection, on page 684

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection

- Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNG or a later release that supports the MPLS TE-FRR link protection feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

- You should enable the asr901-platf-frr command at the global configuration before using TE-FRR.
• Your network must support both the following Cisco IOS features before you can enable Fast Reroute link protection:
  • IP Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF)
  • Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
• Your network must also support at least one of the following protocols:
  • Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
  • Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

Restrictions for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection

• MPLS TE works only on the Switch Virtual Interface (SVI).
• MPLS TE-FRR feature is used only for link protection and not for node protection.
• MPLS deployments that allows 4-label push is not supported.
• When the TE-FRR deployments are in ring topology, hair-pinning can occur while trying to reach the destination during cutover.
• MPLS TE-FRR is not supported on layer 3 over layer 2 deployments.
• You cannot configure BFD and RSVP on the same interface.
• You should use the no l3-over-l2 flush buffers command before configuring MPLS TE-FRR feature.
• Path protection is not supported.
• Time-division multiplexing (TDM) psuedowire over TE-FRR is not supported.
• QoS is not supported on the MPLS TE tunnels.
• You cannot enable FRR hello messages on a router that also has Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) Graceful Restart enabled.
• Psuedowire redundancy over TE-FRR is not supported.
• CFM over Xconnect over TE-FRR is not supported.
• The imposition statistics will not work for EOMPLS after the FRR event or layer 3 cutover.

MPLS TE-FRR Link Protection Overview

The MPLS TE is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router to enable only the FRR. The traffic engineering aspects of MPLS TE is currently not supported. The MPLS TE is the process of establishing and maintaining label-switched paths (LSPs) across the backbone using Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP). The path used by a given LSP at any point in time is based upon the LSP resource requirements and available network resources.
The MPLS TE-FRR feature is useful for time critical applications like voice calls that require minimal loss of data during link failures. This feature is used to overcome the issue of convergence speed experienced by the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) fast timers.

In the MPLS TE-FRR feature, backup tunnels are used to minimize the impact of link breakages. The point of failure can either be a head-end tunnel or a mid-point. In both the cases, the scope of recovery is local. The reroute decision is completely controlled locally by the router interfacing the failed link. The recovery is done by the node that listens to the failure. The node that detects the failure switches the traffic to the backup link with the least amount of delay.

The following figure illustrates the FRR link protection.

**Figure 39: FRR Link Protection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R2</th>
<th>Head-end of the tunnel</th>
<th>R2-R6-R7-R3</th>
<th>Backup link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R2-R3</td>
<td>Protected link</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Tail-end of tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2-R3</td>
<td>Primary link</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MPLS TE-FRR feature supports the following:

- IP, L3VPN, and EoMPLS.
- Supports BFD sessions with 50ms interval.
- Single hop tunnel and multi-hop tunnel deployments.
- Auto-tunnel feature in primary and backup nodes.
- Targeted LDP sessions on tunnels.

### BFD-triggered Fast Reroute

The MPLS Traffic Engineering: BFD-triggered Fast Reroute feature allows you to obtain link protection by using the BFD protocol.

### BFD

BFD is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding link failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols. In addition to fast forwarding link failure detection, BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators. Because the network administrator can use BFD to detect forwarding link failures at a uniform rate, rather than the variable rates for different routing protocol Hello mechanisms, network profiling and planning is easier, and reconvergence time is consistent and predictable.
Fast Reroute

Fast Reroute is a mechanism for protecting MPLS TE LSPs from link failures by locally repairing the LSPs at the point of failure. This allows the data to continue to flow on them while their headend routers attempt to establish new end-to-end LSPs to replace them. FRR locally repairs the protected LSPs by rerouting them over backup tunnels that bypass failed links.

Link Protection

Backup tunnels that bypass only a single link of the LSP’s path provide link protection. They protect LSPs if a link along their path fails by rerouting the LSP’s traffic to the next hop (bypassing the failed link). These are referred to as next-hop (NHOP) backup tunnels because they terminate at the LSP’s next hop beyond the point of failure.

How to Configure Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection

This section describes how to configure MPLS TE-FRR Link Protection feature:

Enabling MPLS TE-FRR on an SVI Interface

To enable MPLS TE-FRR on an SVI interface, perform the steps given below:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
Example:  
Router> enable |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | interface type number | Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router(config)# interface vlan 40 |
| Step 4 | mpls traffic-engg tunnels | Enables MPLS TE tunnel signaling on the specified interface.  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# mpls traffic-engg tunnels |
Enabling MPLS TE-FRR for EoMPLS on a Global Interface

To enable MPLS TE-FRR for EoMPLS on a global interface, perform the steps given below:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> no l3-over-l2 flush buffers</td>
<td>Disables layer 3 over layer 2 deployments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# no l3-over-l2 flush buffers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> asr901-platf-frr enable</td>
<td>Enables TE-FRR link protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# asr901-platf-frr enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept</td>
<td>Configures the neighbors from which requests for targeted hello messages may be honored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> pseudowire-class pw-class-name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of a layer 2 pseudowire class and enters pseudowire class configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# pseudowire-class T41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> encapsulation encapsulation-type</td>
<td>Specifies the encapsulation method used by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling MPLS TE-FRR for EoMPLS on an Interface

To enable MPLS TE-FRR for EoMPLS on an interface, perform the steps given below:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pw-class</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Router&gt; enable</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>auto terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pseudowire-class pw-class-name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of a layer 2 pseudowire class and enters pseudowire class configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no negotiation auto</td>
<td>Disables the automatic negotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>service instance id ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface. The id is an integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface. The value varies by the platform. Range: 1 to 4294967295. The identifier need not map to a VLAN and is local in scope to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Enables IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified subinterface in a VLAN. The vlan-id is the Virtual LAN identifier. The allowed range is from 1 to 4094. For the IEEE 802.1Q-in-Q VLAN Tag Termination feature, the first instance of this argument defines the outer VLAN ID, and the second and subsequent instances define the inner VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on a frame ingressing a service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xconnect peer-ip-address vc-id pw-class pw-class-name</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, and to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Enabling MPLS TE-FRR for IS-IS

To enable MPLS TE-FRR for IS-IS routing process, perform the steps given below:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls-ldp</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>router isis</td>
<td>Activates the IS-IS routing process for IP and puts the device into router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# router isis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng router-id interface-name</td>
<td>Specifies that the traffic engineering router identifier for the node is the IP address associated with a given interface. The interface-name is the interface whose primary IP address is the router's identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng {level-1</td>
<td>level-2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# mpls traffic-eng level-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>router isis</td>
<td>Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and enters the router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# router isis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>net net-1</td>
<td>Configures an Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) network entity table (NET) for the routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00</code></td>
<td>• <code>net-1</code> — NET network services access point (NSAP) name or address for the IS-IS routing process on the Multilayer Switch Feature Card (MSFC) in the primary slot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>is-type level-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Configures the routing level for an instance of the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# is-type level-1</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>fast-reroute per-prefix level-1 all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel for level-1 packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# fast-reroute per-prefix level-1 all</code></td>
<td>• <code>level-1</code> — Enables per-prefix FRR of level 1 packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>all</code> — Enables FRR of all primary paths.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>fast-reroute per-prefix level-2 all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel for level-2 packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# fast-reroute per-prefix level-2 all</code></td>
<td>• <code>level-2</code> — Enables per-prefix FRR of level 2 packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>all</code> — Enables FRR of all primary paths.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>fast-reroute remote-lfa level-1 mpls-ldp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# fast-reroute remote-lfa level-1 mpls-ldp</code></td>
<td>• <code>level-1</code> — Enables LFA-FRR of level-1 packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>mpls-ldp</code> — Specifies that the tunnel type is MPLS or LDP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>fast-reroute remote-lfa level-2 mpls-ldp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# fast-reroute remote-lfa level-2 mpls-ldp</code></td>
<td>• <code>level-2</code> — Enables LFA-FRR of level-2 packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>mpls-ldp</code> — Specifies that the tunnel type is MPLS or LDP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td>bfd all-interfaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Enables Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for all interfaces participating in the routing process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# bfd all-interfaces</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 14</strong></td>
<td>mpls ldp sync</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Enables MPLS LDP synchronization on interfaces for an IS-IS process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-router)# mpls ldp sync</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring Primary One-hop Auto-Tunnels

To configure primary one-hop auto-tunnels for MPLS TE-FRR, perform the following steps.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  
  **Example:**  
  
  Router> enable |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  
  **Example:**  
  
  Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary onehop | Creates primary tunnels to all the next hops automatically.  
  
  **Example:**  
  
  Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary onehop |
| Step 4 | mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary tunnel-num [min min-num] [max max-num ] | Configures the range of tunnel interface numbers for primary autotunnels.  
  
  **Example:**  
  
  Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary tunnel-num min 3 max 400 |
| Step 5 | mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary config unnumbered interface | Enables IP processing without an explicit address.  
  
  **Example:**  
  
  Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary config unnumbered-interface Loopback102 |
| Step 6 | mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary timers removal rerouted sec | Configures the period after a failure to remove primary autotunnels.  
  
  **Example:**  
  
  Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary timers removal rerouted 604800 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary config mpls ip</td>
<td>Enables Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) on primary autotunnels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
```
Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel primary config mpls ip
```

---

### Configuring Backup Auto-Tunnels

To configure backup auto-tunnels, perform the following steps.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
```
Router> enable
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
```
Router# configure terminal
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel backup</td>
<td>Builds next-hop (NHOP) and next-next hop (NNHOP) backup tunnels automatically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
```
Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel backup
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel backup nhop-only</td>
<td>Builds next-hop (NHOP) backup tunnels automatically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
```
Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel backup nhop-only
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel backup tunnel-num [min min-num] [max max-num]</td>
<td>Configures the range of tunnel interface numbers for backup autotunnels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
```
Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng auto-tunnel backup tunnel-num min 3 max 400
```

Optional Minimum number of the backup tunnels. The range is 0 to 65535, with a default value of 65436.

Optional Maximum number of the backup tunnels. The max number is
Enabling Targeted LDP session over Primary one-hop Auto-Tunnels

An MPLS LDP targeted session is a label distribution session between routers that are not directly connected. When you create an MPLS TE tunnel interface, you need to establish a label distribution session between the tunnel headend and the tailend routers. You establish non-directly connected MPLS LDP sessions by enabling the transmission of targeted Hello messages.

The default behavior of an LSR is to ignore requests from other LSRs that send targeted Hello messages. You can configure an LSR to respond to requests for targeted Hello messages by using the mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept command.

The active LSR mandates the protocol that is used for a targeted session. The passive LSR uses the protocol of the received targeted Hello messages.

To enable targeted LDP sessions over primary one-hop auto-tunnels, perform the steps given below:

Note

For targeted mpls session, the head end tunnel should have “mpls ip” configuration.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

Router> enable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept</td>
<td>Configures the router to respond to requests for targeted Hello messages from all neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling BFD Triggered FRR on an SVI Interface

To enable BFD triggered FRR on an SVI interface, perform the steps given below:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ip rsvp signalling hello bfd</td>
<td>Enables BFD protocol on an interface for FRR link protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip rsvp signalling hello bfd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling BFD Triggered FRR on a Router

To enable BFD triggered FRR on a router, perform the steps given below:
### Verification Examples

#### Verifying MPLS TE-FRR Configuration

To verify the MPLS TE-FRR configuration, use the `show` commands given below:

- `show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief`
- `show ip rsvp sender detail`
- `show mpls traffic-eng fast-reroute database`
- `show mpls traffic-eng tunnels backup`
- `show ip rsvp reservation detail`


Use the following command to verify whether the backup tunnels are up.

```bash
Router# show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief
Signalling Summary:
  LSP Tunnels Process: running
  RSVP Process: running
  Forwarding: enabled
  Periodic reoptimization: every 3600 seconds, next in 1706 seconds
  TUNNEL NAME DESTINATION UP IF DOWN IF STATE/PROT
  Router_t1 10.112.0.12 - PO4/0/1 up/up
  Router_t2 10.112.0.12 - unknown up/down
```
Use the following command to verify whether the LSPs are protected by the appropriate backup tunnels.

```
Router# show ip rsvp sender detail
```

**PATH:**
- Tun Dest: 10.10.0.6 Tun ID: 100 Ext Tun ID: 10.10.0.1
- Tun Sender: 10.10.0.1 LSP ID: 31
- Path refreshes:
  - arriving: from PHOP 10.10.7.1 on Et0/0 every 30000 msecs
- Session Attr:
  - Setup Prio: 7, Holding Prio: 7
  - Flags: (0x7) Local Prot desired, Label Recording, SE Style
  - session Name: R1_t100
- ERO: (incoming)
  - 10.10.7.2 (Strict IPv4 Prefix, 8 bytes, /32)
  - 10.10.0.6 (Strict IPv4 Prefix, 8 bytes, /32)
- RRO:
  - 10.10.7.1/32, Flags:0x0 (No Local Protection)
  - 10.10.4.1/32, Flags:0x9 (Local Prot Avail/to NNHOP) !Available to NNHOP
  - 10.10.1.1/32, Flags:0x0 (No Local Protection)
- Traffic params - Rate: 10K bits/sec, Max. burst: 1K bytes
  - Min Policed Unit: 0 bytes, Max Pkt Size 4294967295 bytes
- Fast-Reroute Backup info:
  - Inbound FRR: Not active
  - Outbound FRR: No backup tunnel selected
- Path ID handle: 50000416.
- Incoming policy: Accepted. Policy source(s): MPLS/TE
- Status: Proxy-terminated

Use the following command to verify whether the LSPs are protected.

```
Router# show mpls traffic-eng fast-reroute database
```

**Tunnel head end item frr information:**
- Protected Tunnel In-label intf/label FRR intf/label Status
  - Tunnel 10 Tun pos5/0:Untagged Tu0:12304 ready

**Prefix item frr information:**
- Prefix Tunnel In-label Out intf/label FRR intf/label Status
  - 10.0.0.11/32 Tu110 Tun hd pos5/0:Untagged Tu0:12304 ready
- LSP identifier frr information:
  - LSP identifier In-label Out intf/label FRR intf/label Status
  - 10.0.0.12 1 [459] 16 pos0/1:17 Tu2000:19 ready

Use the following command to verify the backup tunnel information.

```
Router# show mpls traffic-eng tunnels backup
```

**Router t578**
- LSP Head, Tunnel578, Admin: up, Oper: up
  - Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.88.88.88, Instance 1
- Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  - Protected i/fs: PO1/0, PO1/1, PO3/3
  - Protected laps: 1
  - Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 100 kbps

**Router t5710**
- LSP Head, Tunnel5710, Admin: admin-down, Oper: down
  - Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.7.7.7, Instance 0
- Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  - Protected i/fs: PO1/1
  - Protected laps: 0
  - Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 0 kbps
**Verifying Primary One-hop Auto-Tunnels**

To verify the configuration of primary one-hop auto-tunnels, use the `show` commands as shown in the following examples.

```
Router# show ip rsvp fast-reroute
Primary  Protect BW  Backup
Tunnel   I/F     BPS:Type  Tunnel:Label  State  Level  Type
-------- ------- -------- ------------  ------ ------ -----
R3-PRP_t0 PO3/1 0:G Tu1000:24 Ready any-unl Nh
```

```
Router# show interface brief
Interface  IP-Address  OK?  Method  Status  Protocol
POS2/0     10.0.0.14   YES  NVRAM  down   down
POS2/1     10.0.0.49   YES  NVRAM  up     up
POS2/2     10.0.0.45   YES  NVRAM  up     up
POS2/3     10.0.0.57   YES  NVRAM  administratively down  down
POS3/0     10.0.0.18   YES  NVRAM  down   down
POS3/1     10.0.0.33   YES  NVRAM  up     up
POS3/2     unassigned  YES  NVRAM  administratively down  down
POS3/3     unassigned  YES  NVRAM  administratively down  down
GigabitEthernet4/0 10.0.0.37   YES  NVRAM  up     up
GigabitEthernet4/1 unassigned  YES  NVRAM  administratively down  down
GigabitEthernet4/2 unassigned  YES  NVRAM  administratively down  down
Loopback0   10.0.3.1   YES  NVRAM  up     up
Tunnel10    10.0.3.1   YES  unset  up     up
Tunnel165436 10.0.3.1  YES  unset  up     up
Ethernet0   10.3.38.3  YES  NVRAM  up     up
Ethernet1   unassigned  YES  NVRAM  administratively down  down
```
Verifying Backup Auto-Tunnels

To verify the configuration of backup auto-tunnels, use the `show` commands as shown in the following examples.

```
Router# show ip rsvp fast-reroute
Primary Protect BW Backup
Tunnel I/F BPS:Type Tunnel:Label State Level Type
------ ------- -------- ------- -------- ------- ----
R3-PRP_t0 PO3/1 0:G None None None
```

```
Router# show ip interface brief
Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
POS2/0 10.0.0.14 YES NVRAM down down
POS2/1 10.0.0.49 YES NVRAM up up
POS2/2 10.0.0.45 YES NVRAM up up
POS2/3 10.0.0.57 YES NVRAM administratively down down
POS3/0 10.0.0.18 YES NVRAM down down
POS3/1 10.0.0.33 YES NVRAM up up
POS3/2 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
POS3/3 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
GigabitEthernet4/0 10.0.0.37 YES NVRAM up up
GigabitEthernet4/1 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
GigabitEthernet4/2 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
Loopback0 10.0.3.1 YES NVRAM up up
Tunnel0 10.0.3.1 YES unset up up
Tunnel56436 10.0.3.1 YES unset up up
Tunnel65437 10.0.3.1 YES unset up up
Ethernet0 10.3.38.3 YES NVRAM up up
Ethernet1 unassigned YES NVRAM administratively down down
```

```
Router# show mpls traffic-eng tunnels backup
Router_t578
LSP Head, Tunnel578, Admin: up, Oper: up
Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.88.88.88, Instance 1
Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  Protected i/fs: PO1/0, PO1/1, PO3/3
  Protected lsps: 1
  Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 100 kbps

Router_t5710
LSP Head, Tunnel5710, Admin: admin-down, Oper: down
Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.7.7.7, Instance 0
Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  Protected i/fs: PO1/1
  Protected lsps: 0
  Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 0 kbps

Router_t5711
LSP Head, Tunnel5711, Admin up, Oper: up
Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.7.7.7, Instance 1
Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  Protected i/fs: PO1/0
  Protected lsps: 2
  Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 6010 kbps
```

Verifying BFD Triggered FRR Configuration

To verify the configuration of BFD triggered FRR, use the `show` commands as shown in the following examples.

- `show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief`
- `show ip rsvp sender detail`
- `show mpls traffic-eng fast-reroute database`
Verifying BFD Triggered FRR Configuration

- show mpls traffic-eng tunnels backup
- show ip rsvp reservation detail
- show ip rsvp hello
- show ip rsvp interface detail
- show ip rsvp hello bfd nbr
- show ip rsvp hello bfd nbr detail
- show ip rsvp hello bfd nbr summary

For more information on the above show commands, see:

Use the following command to verify whether or not the backup tunnels are up:

```
Router# show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief
Signalling Summary:
  LSP Tunnels Process: running
  RSVP Process: running
  Forwarding: enabled
  Periodic reoptimization: every 3600 seconds, next in 1706 seconds
TUNNEL NAME DESTINATION UP IF DOWN IF STATE/PROT
Router_t1 10.112.0.12 - Gi4/0/1 up/up
Router_t2 10.112.0.12 - unknown up/down
Router_t3 10.112.0.12 - unknown admin-down
Router_t100 10.110.0.10 - unknown up/down
Router_t2000 10.110.0.10 - Gi4/0/1 up/up
Displayed 5 (of 5) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 0 (of 0) tails
```

Use the following command to verify whether the LSPs are protected by the appropriate backup tunnels.

```
Router# show ip rsvp sender detail
PATH:
  Tun Dest:  10.10.0.6  Tun ID: 100  Ext Tun ID: 10.10.0.1
  Tun Sender: 10.10.0.1  LSP ID: 31
  Path refreshes:
    arriving: from PHOP 10.10.7.1 on Et0/0 every 30000 msecs
Session Attr:
  Setup Prio: 7, Holding Prio: 7
  Flags: (0x7) Local Prot desired, Label Recording, SE Style
  session Name: R1_t100
  ERO: (incoming)
    10.10.7.2 (Strict IPv4 Prefix, 8 bytes, /32)
    10.10.0.6 (Strict IPv4 Prefix, 8 bytes, /32)
  RRO:
    10.10.7.1/32, Flags:0x0 (No Local Protection)
    10.10.4.1/32, Flags:0x9 (Local Prot Avail/to NNHOP) !Available to NNHOP
    10.10.1.1/32, Flags:0x0 (No Local Protection)
Traffic params - Rate: 10K bits/sec, Max. burst: 1K bytes
  Min Policed Unit: 0 bytes, Max Pkt Size 4294967295 bytes
  Fast-Reroute Backup info:
    Inbound FRR: Not active
    Outbound FRR: No backup tunnel selected
    Path ID handle: 50000416.
  Incoming policy: Accepted. Policy source(s): MPLS/TE
  Status: Proxy-terminated
```
Router# show mpls traffic-eng fast-reroute database
Tunnel head end item frr information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected tunnel</th>
<th>In-label</th>
<th>Out intf/label</th>
<th>FRR intf/label</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel500</td>
<td></td>
<td>AT4/0.100:Untagg</td>
<td>Tu501:20</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefix item frr information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>In-label</th>
<th>Out intf/label</th>
<th>FRR intf/label</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.8/32</td>
<td>Tu500</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>AT4/0.100:Pop ta</td>
<td>Tu501:20</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.8.8/32</td>
<td>Tu500</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>AT4/0.100:Untagg</td>
<td>Tu501:20</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.8.9.0/24</td>
<td>Tu500</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>AT4/0.100:Untagg</td>
<td>Tu501:20</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSP midpoint item frr information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSP identifier</th>
<th>In-label</th>
<th>FRR intf/label</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tu500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the following command to verify the backup tunnel information.

Router# show mpls traffic-eng tunnels backup

Router_t578
LSP Head, Tunnel578, Admin: up, Oper: up
Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.88.88.88, Instance 1
Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  Protected i/fs: PO1/0, PO1/1, PO3/3
  Protected lsps: 1
  Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 100 kbps

Router_t5710
LSP Head, Tunnel5710, Admin: admin-down, Oper: down
Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.7.7.7, Instance 0
Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  Protected i/fs: PO1/1
  Protected lsps: 0
  Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 0 kbps

Router_t5711
LSP Head, Tunnel5711, Admin: up, Oper: up
Src 10.55.55.55, Dest 10.7.7.7, Instance 1
Fast Reroute Backup Provided:
  Protected i/fs: PO1/0
  Protected lsps: 2
  Backup BW: any pool unlimited; inuse: 6010 kbps

Use the following command to verify detailed RSVP-related receiver information currently in the database.

Router# show ip rsvp reservation detail
Reservation:
  Tun Dest: 10.1.1.1 Tun ID: 1 Ext Tun ID: 10.1.1.1
  Tun Sender: 10.1.1.1 LSP ID: 104
  Next Hop: 10.1.1.2 on Gi1/0
  Label: 18 (outgoing)
Reservation Style is Shared-Explicit, QoS Service is Controlled-Load
Average Bitrate is 0 bits/sec, Maximum Burst is 1K bytes
Min Policed Unit: 0 bytes, Max Pkt Size: 0 bytes
RRO:
  10.1.1.1/32, Flags:0x1 (Local Prot Avail/to NHOP)
  Label subobject: Flags 0x1, C-Type 1, Label 18
  10.1.1.1/32, Flags:0x0 (Local Prot Avail/in Use/Has BW/to NHOP)
  Label subobject: Flags 0x1, C-Type 1, Label 16
  10.1.1.2/32, Flags:0x0 (No Local Protection)
  Label subobject: Flags 0x1, C-Type 1, Label 0
Resv ID handle: CD000404.
Policy: Accepted. Policy source(s): MPLS/TE

Use this command to display hello status and statistics for FRR, reroute (hello state timer), and graceful restart.

Router# show ip rsvp hello
Hello:
RSVP Hello for Fast-Reroute/Reroute: Enabled
Statistics: Disabled
BFD for Fast-Reroute/Reroute: Enabled
RSVP Hello for Graceful Restart: Disabled

Use this command to display the interface configuration for Hello.

Router# show ip rsvp interface detail
Gi9/47:
   RSVP: Enabled
   Interface State: Up
   Bandwidth:
      Curr allocated: 0 bits/sec
      Max. allowed (total): 0 bits/sec
      Max. allowed (per flow): 0 bits/sec
      Max. allowed for LSP tunnels using sub-pools (pool 1): 0 bits/sec
   Signaling:
      DSCP value used in RSVP msgs: 0x3F
      Number of refresh intervals to enforce blockade state: 4
      Authentication: disabled
         Key chain: <none>
         Type: md5
      Window size: 1
      Challenge: disabled
   FRR Extension:
      Backup Path: Configured (or "Not Configured")
   BFD Extension:
      State: Disabled
      Interval: Not Configured
   RSVP Hello Extension:
      State: Disabled
      Refresh Interval: FRR: 200 , Reroute: 2000
      Missed Acks: FRR: 4 , Reroute: 4
      DSCP in HELLOs: FRR: 0x30 , Reroute: 0x30

Use this command to display information about all MPLS traffic engineering link and node protected neighbors that use the BFD protocol.

Router# show ip rsvp hello bfd nbr
Client Neighbor I/F State LostCnt LSPs
FRR 10.0.0.6 Gi9/47 Up 0 1

Use this command to display detailed information about all MPLS traffic engineering link and node protected neighbors that use the BFD protocol:

Router# show ip rsvp hello bfd nbr detail
Hello Client Neighbors
   Remote addr 10.0.0.6, Local addr 10.0.0.7
   Type: Active
   I/F: Gi9/47
   State: Up (for 00:09:41)
   Clients: FRR
   LSPs protecting: 1 (frr: 1, hst upstream: 0 hst downstream: 0)
   Communication with neighbor lost: 0

Use this command to display summarized information about all MPLS traffic engineering link and node protected neighbors that use the BFD protocol.

Router# show ip rsvp hello bfd nbr summary
Client Neighbor I/F State LostCnt LSPs
FRR 10.0.0.6 Gi9/47 Up 0 1
Configuration Examples

This section provides sample configuration examples for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

Example: Configuring MPLS TE-FRR

For a sample configuration of MPLS TE-FRR, see:

Example: Configuring Primary One-hop Auto-Tunnels

For a sample configuration of primary one-hop auto-tunnels, see:

Example: Configuring Backup Auto-Tunnels

For a sample configuration of backup auto-tunnels, see:

Example: Configuring BFD Triggered FRR

For a sample configuration of BFD triggered FRR, see:

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to IPv6 Multicast feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards and RFCs

| RFC 2710                          | Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6                      |
MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection

Table 41: Feature Information for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection, on page 684 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 41: Feature Information for MPLS Traffic Engineering - Fast Reroute Link Protection, on page 684 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPLS Traffic Engineering</td>
<td>15.2(S)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFD-triggered Fast Reroute</td>
<td>15.2(S)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE-FRR for EoMPLS</td>
<td>15.3(S)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 37

Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling

This feature module describes how to configure Layer 2 (L2) Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling feature on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 685
- Prerequisites for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 685
- Restrictions for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 686
- Layer 2 Control Protocol Forwarding, on page 686
- Layer 2 Control Protocol Tunneling, on page 686
- How to Configure Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 687
- Configuration Examples, on page 693
- Additional References, on page 697
- Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 698

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 698.

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

Prerequisites for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling

- A Cisco IOS software that supports Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router. For supported software releases, see Release Notes for Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.
Restrictions for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling

• If you want to peer Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) packets when `l2proto-forward tagged` command is configured at the interface level, you should also configure the `l2protocol peer lacp` command.

• Received L2CP Control Packets (like STP, CDP, and others) are not mirrored to the destination port.

• Forwarding L2CP tunneled packets over x-connect is not supported.

Layer 2 Control Protocol Forwarding

The ASR 901 forwards Layer 2 Control Protocol (L2CP) packets between customer-edge (CE) devices. Cisco ASR 901 router supports L2CP forwarding on Bridge-domain EVCs and on Cross-connect EVCs.

The following figure depicts an end-to-end layer 2 forwarding. The layer 2 traffic is sent through the S-network, and the S-network switches the traffic from end to end. The Cisco ASR 901 router forwards frames from the user network interface (UNI) to the network-to-network Interface (NNI) after appending S-tag. The third party provider edge (PE) router forwards the S-tagged frames. The PE peers the untagged Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) frames. On the reverse path (from NNI to UNI), the S-tag is removed.

**Figure 40: Layer 2 Forwarding**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>L2CP packets are forwarded between CE devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Frames are forwarded from UNI to NNI after appending the S-tag. On the reverse path (NNI to UNI), S-tag is removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Third party PE forwards S-tagged frames and peers untagged frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Untagged LLDP and LACP is peered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Layer 2 Control Protocol Tunneling

Layer 2 Control Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) is a Cisco proprietary protocol for tunneling Ethernet protocol frames across layer 2 switching domains. The following tunnel protocols are supported:

• Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)
• Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)
• Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
• Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
• Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)—including Multiservice Transport Platform (MSTP) and Per VLAN Spanning Tree (PVST)
• Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP)

The ASR 901 router allows to tunnel layer 2 packets between CE's. The Cisco proprietary multicast address (01-00-0c-cd-cd-d0) is used while tunneling the packet over the NNI interfaces.

The following figure depicts Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling. The layer 2 traffic is sent through the S-network, and the S-network switches the traffic from end to end. The Cisco multicast address is added to the frames and sent from UNI to NNI. On the reverse path (NNI to UNI), protocol specific multicast address is attached to the frames and sent to the UNI.

**Figure 41: Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CE layer 2 control protocol tunnel (end-to-end).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cisco multicast address is added to the frames and sent from UNI to NNI. On the reverse path (NNI to UNI), a protocol specific multicast address is attached to the frames and sent to UNI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Third party PE forwards S-tagged frames and peers untagged frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How to Configure Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling

This section describes how to configure layer 2 control protocol peering, forwarding and tunneling:

---

**Note**

The configuration defined for LACP impacts all slow protocols, and is applicable to all the options like peering, forwarding, and tunneling.

### Configuring Layer 2 Peering

The ASR 901 router supports layer 2 peering functionality on a per Ethernet Flow Point (EFP) basis. It supports a maximum packet rate of 10 packets ps (per interface) for a protocol, and 100 packets ps for all protocols (on all interfaces).
Table 42: Options Supported on the ASR 901 Router, on page 688 displays the supported defaults and configuration options for the Cisco ASR 901 router.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Packet Type</th>
<th>Default Action</th>
<th>Configuration Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>Peer/Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>Peer/Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>Peer/Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>Peer/Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>Peer/Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTP</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>Peer/Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTP</td>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Forward/Tunnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following steps to configure layer 2 peering:

- If an EFP is configured with layer 2 peering, then L2CP packets coming on the EFP is sent to the CPU for local protocol processing.
- Layer2 protocol peering is not supported on port-xconnect.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Layer 2 Forwarding

Complete the following steps to configure layer 2 forwarding:

**Note**

- The layer 2 forwarding functionality is supported only on an untagged EFP (Only one untagged EFP exists per interface).
- Forwarding functionality is not supported with dot1q VLAN range encapsulation.
- If an interface is configured with layer 2 protocol forwarding, then L2CP packets on the interface are flooded on to the bridge domain. The flooding follows the translations specified in interface.
- Any manipulation of EXP bit is not supported while sending Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDU) over xconnect.
- L2CP forwarding is supported only on xconnect interfaces/EFPs created over GigE/TenGig/Port-channel interfaces.

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> service instance id ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 20 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> encapsulation encapsulation-type</td>
<td>Defines the matching criteria to map untagged ingress Ethernet frames on an interface to the appropriate service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation untagged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> l2protocol peer [protocol]</td>
<td>Configures transparent Layer 2 protocol peering on the interface for a specified layer 2 protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# l2protocol peer lacp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>The peer option is not supported for DTP protocol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring Layer 2 Forwarding

Complete the following steps to configure layer 2 forwarding:

- The layer 2 forwarding functionality is supported only on an untagged EFP (Only one untagged EFP exists per interface).
- Forwarding functionality is not supported with dot1q VLAN range encapsulation.
- If an interface is configured with layer 2 protocol forwarding, then L2CP packets on the interface are flooded on to the bridge domain. The flooding follows the translations specified in interface.
- Any manipulation of EXP bit is not supported while sending Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDU) over xconnect.
- L2CP forwarding is supported only on xconnect interfaces/EFPs created over GigE/TenGig/Port-channel interfaces.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> l2proto-forward tagged protocol</td>
<td>Configures a layer 2 control protocol forwarding on an interface.&lt;br&gt;• protocol—Specifies the protocol to be forwarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# l2proto-forward tagged cdp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> service instance id ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.&lt;br&gt;• id—Integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# service instance 20 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> encapsulation untagged</td>
<td>Defines the matching criteria to map untagged ingress Ethernet frames on an interface to the appropriate service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation untagged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> l2protocol forward [protocol]</td>
<td>Enables forwarding of untagged packets of specified protocol in a service instance.&lt;br&gt;• protocol—The protocol to be used. The options are: cdp, dtp, lacp,lldp, stp, and vtp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if-srv)# l2protocol forward cdp</td>
<td>Perform Step 8 if you want to bind a service instance to a bridge domain. Go to Step 9 if you want to bind an attachment to a xconnect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> bridge-domain bridge-id</td>
<td>Binds a service instance to a bridge domain instance.&lt;br&gt;• bridge-id—Identifier for the bridge domain instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong> xconnect peer-ip-address vc-id encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Layer 2 Tunneling

The ASR 901 router supports layer 2 control protocol tunneling functionality on a per EFP basis. This functionality is supported for tagged and untagged packets based on CDP, DTP, LACP, LLDP, STP, and VTP protocols.

If an EFP is configured for layer 2 control protocol tunneling, then:

- Any L2CP packet coming on the EFP is forwarded to the bridge domain (BD) with Cisco proprietary multicast address (01-00-0c-cd-cd-d0).
- Any packet coming on the BD with Cisco proprietary multicast address (01-00-0c-cd-cd-d0) is stamped with well known L2CP MAC address (on EFP which has layer 2 protocol tunneling configured).
- A packet with Cisco proprietary multicast address is forwarded as if l2protocol tunnel is not configured.

Complete the following steps to configure layer 2 tunneling:

**Note**

- Layer 2 protocol tunneling is not supported on xconnect EFPs.
- Tunneling functionality is not supported with dot1q VLAN range encapsulation.
- Layer 2 protocol tunneling supports a maximum packet rate of 10 packets ps (per interface) for a protocol, and 100 packets ps for all protocols (on all interfaces).
- Layer2 protocol tunneling is not supported on port-xconnect.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enable</em></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Router&gt; enable</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>configure terminal</em></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 3

**interface type number**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/4
```

### Step 4

**service instance id ethernet**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# service instance 9 ethernet
```

### Step 5

**encapsulation encapsulation-type**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation untagged
```

### Step 6

**l2protocol tunnel [protocol]**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if-srv)# l2protocol tunnel cdp
cdp
```

### Step 7

**bridge-domain bridge-id**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 9
```

### Verifying Layer 2 Peering

To verify the layer 2 protocol peering functionality, use the `show ethernet service instance` command as shown below.

```
Router# show ethernet service instance id 99 interface gigabitEthernet0/4 detail
Service Instance ID: 99
Service Instance Type: static
Associated Interface: GigabitEthernet0/4
Associated EVC:
L2protocol peer cdp
CE-Vlans:
Encapsulation: untagged
Interface Dot1q Tunnel Ethertype: 0x8100
State: Up
EFP Statistics:
  Pkts In  Bytes In  Pkts Out  Bytes Out
0          0         0          0
```

---

Verifying Layer 2 Peering

To verify the layer 2 protocol peering functionality, use the `show ethernet service instance` command as shown below.

```
Router# show ethernet service instance id 99 interface gigabitEthernet0/4 detail
Service Instance ID: 99
Service Instance Type: static
Associated Interface: GigabitEthernet0/4
Associated EVC:
L2protocol peer cdp
CE-Vlans:
Encapsulation: untagged
Interface Dot1q Tunnel Ethertype: 0x8100
State: Up
EFP Statistics:
  Pkts In  Bytes In  Pkts Out  Bytes Out
0          0         0          0
```
Verifying Layer 2 Forwarding

To verify the layer 2 protocol forwarding functionality, use the `show ethernet service instance` command as shown below.

```
Router# show ethernet service instance id 99 interface gigabitEthernet 0/0 detail
Service Instance ID: 99
Service Instance Type: static
Associated Interface: GigabitEthernet0/0
Associated EVC: L2protocl forward cdp lldp
CE-Vlans:
Encapsulation: untagged
Interface Dot1q Tunnel Ethertype: 0x8100
State: Up
EFP Statistics:
Pkts In Bytes In Pkts Out Bytes Out
0 0 0 0
EFP Microblocks:
********************
Microblock type: Bridge-domain
Bridge-domain: 99
```

Verifying Layer 2 Tunneling

To verify the layer 2 control protocol tunneling functionality, use the `show ethernet service instance` command as shown below.

```
Router# show ethernet service instance id 9 interface GigabitEthernet 0/4 detail
Service Instance ID: 9
Service Instance Type: static
Associated Interface: GigabitEthernet0/4
Associated EVC: L2protocl tunnel
CE-Vlans:
Encapsulation: untagged
Interface Dot1q Tunnel Ethertype: 0x8100
State: Up
EFP Statistics:
Pkts In Bytes In Pkts Out Bytes Out
0 0 0 0
EFP Microblocks:
********************
Microblock type: Bridge-domain
Bridge-domain: 9
```

Configuration Examples

This section provides sample configuration examples for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling feature on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.
Example: Configuring Layer 2 Peering

The following is a sample configuration of layer 2 peering.

```plaintext
! interface GigabitEthernet0/0
   negotiation auto
   l2proto-forward tagged -- forwards all tagged frames, and drops untagged frames
   cdp enable
   service instance 9 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 9
   rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
   bridge-domain 9
!
   service instance 99 ethernet
   encapsulation untagged
   l2protocol peer cdp lldp -- peers lldp and cdp
   bridge-domain 99
!
```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 Forwarding

The following is a sample configuration of layer 2 protocol forwarding at untagged EFP.

```plaintext
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 267 bytes
!
interface Port-channel1
   negotiation auto
!
   service instance 9 ethernet
   encapsulation untagged
   l2protocol forward cdp
   bridge-domain 9
!
end
```

The following is a sample configuration of layer 2 protocol forwarding of tagged BPDUs at the port-channel interface level.

```plaintext
Current configuration : 270 bytes
!
interface Port-channel1
   no negotiation auto
   l2proto-forward tagged cdp
   service instance 9 ethernet
   encapsulation untagged
   bridge-domain 9
!
   service instance 99 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 99
   rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
   bridge-domain 99
!
end
```
By default, tagged and untagged BPDUs are forwarded on port-xconnect.

The following is a sample configuration for interface level forwarding.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  l2proto-forward tagged cdp lldp
  service instance 100 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 100
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    xconnect 55.55.55.55 123 encapsulation mpls
  service instance 200 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 200
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    xconnect 66.66.66.66 124 encapsulation mpls
  service instance 300 ethernet
    encapsulation untagged
    l2protocol peer cdp
    l2protocol forward lacp
    bridge-domain 300
```

The following is a sample configuration for Default Encapsulation EFP.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service instance 200 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    l2protocol forward cdp stp
    l2protocol peer lldp
    xconnect 33.33.33.33 123 encapsulation mpls
```

No explicit L2CP related configuration needs to be done for port-xconnect.

The following is a sample configuration for port-xconnect.

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/4
  xconnect 44.44.44.44 123 encapsulation mpls
```

**Example: Configuring Layer 2 Tunneling**

The following is a sample configuration of Layer 2 control protocol tunneling for untagged packets.

```
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 151 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  negotiation auto
  service instance 10 ethernet
  encapsulation untagged
  l2protocol tunnel cdp
  bridge-domain 10
```
! Service instance 100 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 100 l2protocol tunnel lldp rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric bridge-domain 100 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/7 negotiation auto service instance 20 ethernet encapsulation untagged l2protocol tunnel bridge-domain 20 ! end

The following is a sample configuration of Layer 2 control protocol tunneling for tagged packets.

**Note**

The configuration given below applies to only one router. Similar configuration has to be applied on two Cisco ASR 901 routers.

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 153 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/11 negotiation auto service instance 10 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 100 l2protocol tunnel bridge-domain 50 !
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1 negotiation auto service instance 10 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 100 bridge-domain 50 !
end

The following is a sample configuration of layer 2 protocol tunneling for receiving untagged LLDP packets from customer nodes and tunneling them tagged over provider network.

**Router 1**

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 151 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1 negotiation auto service instance 10 ethernet encapsulation untagged l2protocol tunnel lldp bridge-domain 20 !
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/7 negotiation auto service instance 10 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 100
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 20
!
end

Router 2

Current configuration : 170 bytes
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/7
negotiation auto
service instance 20 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 100
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 30
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/6
negotiation auto
service instance 20 ethernet
encapsulation untagged
l2protocol tunnel lldp
bridge-domain 30
!
end

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS LAN Switching Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS LAN Switching Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MIBs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RFCs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical Assistance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling**

Table 43: Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 699 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

**Note**

Table 43: Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling, on page 699 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.
Table 43: Feature Information for Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering, Forwarding, and Tunneling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 Control Protocol Peering and Forwarding</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNG</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature: The following command was introduced: l2proto-forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 Control Protocol Tunneling</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNH1</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 Control Protocol Forwarding over xconnect</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:

The following command was introduced: l2proto-forward
CHAPTER 38

Configuring Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

This feature module describes how to configure Inverse Multiplexing over ATM (IMA) to transport ATM traffic over a bundle of T1 or E1 cables. This feature enables the expansion of WAN bandwidth from T1 speeds, without DS3 or OC3 circuits.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 701
- Prerequisites, on page 701
- Restrictions, on page 701
- Information About Inverse Multiplexing over ATM, on page 702
- How to Configure IMA, on page 702
- How to Configure ATM Class of Service, on page 709
- Configuring Marking MPLS Experimental Bits, on page 715
- Additional References, on page 721
- Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM, on page 722

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM, on page 722.

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

Prerequisites

Before testing any IMA implementation, you should terminate the T1 circuits end-to-end.

Restrictions

The following features are not supported:

- Native ATM interfaces
• IP Routing
• VPI or VCI rewrite
• 1:1 and N:1 (where N > 1) VCC or VPP mode
• up and down traps
• ATM class of service (CBR, VBR-RT, VBR-nRT, UBR+, and UBR) for VPCs and port-mode
• Transmission of AIS on VCCs and VPCs to the customer-edge s, when the pseudowire goes down.
• Enabling atm cell payload scrambling for T1
• Disabling atm cell payload scrambling for E1

Information About Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

IMA involves inverse multiplexing and de-multiplexing of ATM cells in a cyclical fashion among physical links grouped to form a higher-bandwidth and logical link. Streams of cells are distributed in a round-robin manner across the multiple T1/E1 links and reassembled at the destination to form the original cell stream. Sequencing is provided using IMA Control Protocol (ICP) cells.

The following features are supported in this release:

• AAL0 and AAL5 encapsulation
• N:1 (where N == 1) VPC and VCC cell relay mode
• Cell packing and Maximum Cell Packing Timeout (MCPT) timers
• Port mode
• AAL5 SDU frame encapsulation

How to Configure IMA

This section describes how to configure IMA on E1/T1 interface and over MPLS:

Configuring ATM IMA on T1/E1 Interface

To configure the ATM IMA on an E1 or T1 interface, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>card type {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# card type e1 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# controller E1 0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ima-group ima-group-number</td>
<td>Assigns the interface to an IMA group. This command creates the ATM0/IMAx interface by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# ima-group 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits the controller interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>interface ATMslot/IMAgroup-number</td>
<td>Specifies the slot location and port of IMA interface group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# interface ATM0/IMA0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>no ip address</td>
<td>Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>atm bandwidth dynamic</td>
<td>Specifies the ATM bandwidth as dynamic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# atm bandwidth dynamic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>no atm ilmi-keepalive</td>
<td>Disables the Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI) keepalive parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no atm ilmi-keepalive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuring ATM IMA over MPLS**

This service allows the Cisco ASR 901 router to deliver ATM services over an existing MPLS network. The following sections describe how to configure transportation of service using ATM over MPLS:
## Configuring the T1/E1 Controller

Complete the following steps to configure an E1 or T1 controller:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>`card type {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot port`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router(config)# card type e1 0 0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>`controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router(config)# controller E1 0/4</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><code>clock source internal</code></td>
<td>Sets the clock source to internal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router(config-controller)# clock source internal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td><code>ima-group group-number</code></td>
<td>Specifies the group number for the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router(config-controller)# ima-group 0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Configuring an ATM IMA Interface

Complete the following steps to configure an ATM IMA interface:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring ATM over MPLS Pseudowire Interface

You can configure ATM over MPLS in the following modes:

#### Configuring a Port Mode Pseudowire

A port mode pseudowire allows you to map an entire ATM interface to a single pseudowire connection. To configure, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring an N-to-1 VCC Cell Mode

An N-to-1 Virtual Channel Connection (VCC) pseudowire allows you to map a ATM VCC to a pseudowire. You must use an ATM adaptation layer (AAL) encapsulation for this transport type. To configure, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface ATMslot/IMAgroup-number</td>
<td>Specifies the slot location and port of IMA interface group and configures the ATM interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <strong>ATMslot</strong>—Specifies the slot location of the ATM IMA port adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface atm0/ima0</td>
<td>• <strong>IMAgroup-number</strong>—Specifies the group number of the IMA group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xconnect ip-address port-number encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to the ATM IMA interface to create a pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# xconnect 10.10.10.10 20 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring an N-to-1 vPC Cell Mode

An N-to-1 virtual port channel (vPC) pseudowire allows you to map one or more vPCs to a single pseudowire. You must use ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL) encapsulation for this transport type. To configure, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface <em>ATMslot</em>/IMA<em>group-number</em></td>
<td>Specifies the slot location and port of IMA interface group and configures the ATM interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface ATM0/IMA0</td>
<td>• <em>ATMslot</em>—Specifies the slot location of the ATM IMA port adapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose

Command or Action

• **IMAgroup-number**—Specifies the group number of the IMA group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>atm pvp VPI l2transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# atm pvp 10 l2transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifies the VPI of the PVP and configures the PVP in L2 transport mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>xconnect ip-address port-number encapsulation mpls one-to-one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-atm-l2trans-pvp)# xconnect 30.30.30.2 305 encapsulation mpls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binds an attachment circuit to the ATM IMA interface to create a pseudowire.

---

**ATM AAL5 SDU VCC Transport**

An ATM AAL5 SDU VCC transport pseudowire maps a single ATM to another ATM. You must use AAL5 encapsulation for this transport type. Complete the following steps to configure an ATM AAL5 SDU VCC transport pseudowire:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

| **Step 2** | configure terminal |
| Example: | Router# configure terminal |

Enters the global configuration mode.

| **Step 3** | interface ATMslot/IMAgroup-number |
| Example: | Router(config)# interface ATM0/IMA0 |

Specifies the slot location and port of IMA interface group.

- **slot**—Specifies the slot location of the ATM IMA port adapter.
- **group-number**—Specifies the group number of the IMA group.

| **Step 4** | VPI/VCI l2transport |
| Example: | Router(config-if)# 100/12 l2transport |

Specifies the VPI and VCI and configures them in layer 2 transport mode.
Verifying IMA Configurations

To verify the IMA configurations, use the `show ima interface` command.

```
Router# show ima interface ATM0/IMA3
ATM0/IMA3 is up, ACTIVATION COMPLETE
Slot 0 Slot Unit 0 unit 3, CTRL VC -1, Vir -1, VC -1
IMA Configured BW 3022, Active BW 3022
IMA version 1.0, Frame length 64
Link Test: Disabled
Auto-Restart: Disabled
ImaGroupState: NearEnd - operational, FarEnd - operational
ImaGroupFailureStatus - noFailure
IMA Group Current Configuration:
ImaGroupMinNumTxLinks = 1 ImaGroupMinNumRxLinks = 1
ImaGroupDiffDelayMax = 200 ImaGroupNeTxClkMode = independent(itc)
ImaGroupFrameLength = 64 ImaTestProcStatus = disabled
ImaGroupTestLink = None ImaGroupTestPattern = 0xFF
ImaGroupConfLink = 2 ImaGroupActiveLink = 2
IMA Link Information:
ID Link Link State - Ctlr/Chan/Prot Test Status Scrambling
---- -------------- ------------------------------ --------------- ------------
0 T1 0/0 Up Up Up Up disabled Off
1 T1 0/1 Up Up Up Up disabled Off
```

How to Configure ATM Class of Service

This section describes how to configure ATM class of services:

Configuring Constant Bit Rate

Complete the following steps to configure Constant Bit Rate (CBR) QoS class for an ATM PVC and to specify the bandwidth on the Cisco ASR 901 series router.
## Configuring Unspecified Bit Rate

Complete the following steps to configure Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR) QoS class for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and to specify the bandwidth on the Cisco ASR 901 series Router.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | enable            | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router> enable |
| 2     | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router# configure terminal |
| 3     | interface ATMslot/IMAgroup-number | Configures an ATM interface and enters the interface configuration mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router(config)# interface ATM1/IMA0 |
| 4     | pvc VPI/VCI l2transport | Specifies the VPI and VCI of the PVC and configures the PVC in Layer 2 transport mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router(config-if)# 100/12 l2transport |
| 5     | cbr rate | Configures the constant bit rate (CBR) QoS class for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and specifies the bandwidth.  
  Example: 
  
  Router(config-if-atm-vc)# cbr 16000 |

### Configuring Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

Complete the following steps to configure Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR) QoS class for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and to specify the bandwidth on the Cisco ASR 901 series Router.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | enable            | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router> enable |
| 2     | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router# configure terminal |
| 3     | interface ATMslot/IMAgroup-number | Configures an ATM interface and enters the interface configuration mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router(config)# interface ATM1/IMA0 |
| 4     | pvc VPI/VCI l2transport | Specifies the VPI and VCI of the PVC and configures the PVC in Layer 2 transport mode.  
  Example: 
  
  Router(config-if)# 100/12 l2transport |
| 5     | cbr rate | Configures the constant bit rate (CBR) QoS class for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and specifies the bandwidth.  
  Example: 
  
  Router(config-if-atm-vc)# cbr 16000 |
### Configuring Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Configures an ATM interface and enters the interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface ATM/slot/IMA/group-number</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface ATM1/IMA0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pvc VPI/VCI l2transport</td>
<td>Specifies the VPI and VCI of the PVC and configures the PVC in layer 2 transport mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# pvc 100/12 l2transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ubr rate</td>
<td>Configures the UBR QoS class for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) and specifies the bandwidth. By default a value is set to UBR ATM class of service with the rate equal to the bandwidth of the IMA interface, which in turn is a product of the number of active IMA links and the bandwidth of each link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-atm-vc)# ubr 16000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Configuring Unspecified Bit Rate Plus

Complete the following steps to configure Unspecified Bit Rate Plus (UBR+) QoS class for an ATM permanent virtual circuit () and to specify the bandwidth on the Cisco ASR 901 series Router.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Step 2 configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode. |
| Example: | |
| Router# configure terminal | |

| Step 3 interface ATM/slot/IMA/group-number | Configures an ATM interface and enters the interface configuration mode. |
| Example: | |
| Router(config)# interface ATM1/IMA0 | |

| Step 4 pvc VPI/VCI l2transport | Specifies the VPI and VCI of the PVC and configures the PVC in layer 2 transport mode. |
| Example: | • l2transport is an optional field. |
| Router(config-if)# pvc 100/12 l2transport | |
### Configuring Variable Bit Rate for Real/Non-Real Time Traffic

Complete the following steps to configure the real/non-real time Variable Bit Rate for VoATM voice connections for an ATM on the Cisco ASR901 series Router.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
|       | Example: | Enter your password if prompted. |
|       | Router> enable | |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode. |
|       | Example: | Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | interface ATMslot/IMAgroup-number | Configures an ATM interface and enters the interface configuration mode. |
|       | Example: | Router(config)# interface ATM1/IMA0 |
| Step 4 | pvc VPI/VCI l2transport | Specifies the VPI and VCI of the PVC and configures the PVC in layer 2 transport mode.  
|       | Example: | Router(config-if)# pvc 100/12 l2transport |
| Step 5 | Do one of the following:  
|       | • vbr-rt peak-rate average-rate burst  
|       | • vbr-nrt peak-rate average-rate burst | Configures the real-time VBR for VoATM voice connections for an ATM in virtual circuit configuration mode.  
|       | Configures the non-real time VBR for VoATM voice connections for an ATM in virtual circuit configuration mode.  
|       | • peak-rate—Peak cell rate in Kbps.  
|       | • average-rate—Average cell rate in Kbps.  
|       | • burst—Burst cell size in number of cells.  
|       | Minimum cell size is 37. |
|       | Example: | Router(config-if-atm-vc)# vbr-rt 600 300 37 |
### Configuration Examples

This section provides sample configuration examples for IMA on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

#### Example: Creating an IMA Interface

The following is a sample configuration to create an IMA interface with T1 controller.

```plaintext
! controller t1 0/0  
   ima-group 0  
exit  
!
```

The following is a sample configuration to create an IMA interface with E1 controller.

```plaintext
controller e1 0/0  
ima-group 0  
exit  
!
```

#### Example: Configuring a Port Mode Pseudowire

The following is a sample configuration of a port mode pseudowire.

```plaintext
! interface ATM0/IMA2  
   no ip address  
   xconnect 10.10.10.10 20 encapsulation mpls  
!
```

#### Example: Configuring an N-to-1 VCC Cell Mode

The following is a sample configuration of N-to-1 VCC cell mode:

```plaintext
! interface ATM0/IMA0  
   no ip address  
   atm mcpt-timers 500 600 700  
   no atm enable-ilmi-trap  
   100/100 l2transport  
   cell-packing 10 mcpt-timer 2  
   encapsulation aal0  
   xconnect 25.25.25.25 125 encapsulation mpls  
!
```

The following is a sample configuration for AAL5 SDU mode:

```plaintext
!
```
Example: Configuring an N-to-1 VPC Cell Mode

The following is a sample configuration of N-to-1 Permanent Virtual Circuit (VPC) cell mode.

```
interface ATM0/IMA0
no ip address
no atm enable-ilmi-trap
100/100 12transport
encapsulation aal5
xconnect 25.25.25.25 125 encapsulation mpls
```

Example: Configuring CBR

The following is a sample configuration of constant bit rate.

```
interface atm0/ima0
 1/200 12transport
cbr 16000
```

Example: Configuring UBR

The following is a sample configuration of constant bit rate.

```
interface atm0/ima0
 1/200 12transport
ubr 16000
```

Example: Configuring UBR Plus

```
interface atm0/ima0
 1/200 12transport
ubr+ 16000 2000
```

Example: Configuring VBR for Real Time Traffic

```
interface atm0/ima0
 1/200 12transport
vbr-rt 10000 5000 37
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
Example: Configuring VBR for Non-Real Time Traffic

```snippet
interface atm0/ima0
  1/200 l2transport
  vbr-nrt 10000 5000 50
```

Configuring Marking MPLS Experimental Bits

You can configure MPLS through the following procedures:

Creating a Policy-map for PVP/PVC/ATM IMA Interface

To configure a policy map, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong></td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><strong>policy-map policy-map-name</strong></td>
<td>Specifies a name for the policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# policy-map mark_qosgroup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><strong>class class-name</strong></td>
<td>Specifies a name for the class associated with the policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# class class-default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><strong>set qos-group qos-group-number</strong></td>
<td>Sets a group to the policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# set qos-group 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applying the Policy-map

You can apply a policy map on the following interfaces:

### Applying a Policy map on PVC and PVP

To apply a policy map on PVC and PVP, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface <em>ATM</em>slot/<em>IMA</em>group-number</td>
<td>Specifies the slot location and port of IMA interface group and configures the ATM interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <em>slot</em>—Specifies the slot location of the ATM IMA port adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>group-number</em>—Specifies the group number of the IMA group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface atm0/ima0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>no ip address</td>
<td>Disables the IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>no atm enable-ilmi-trap</td>
<td>Disables the ILMI trap parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no atm enable-ilmi-trap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>pvc VPI/VCI l2transport</td>
<td>Specifies the VPI and VCI of the PVC and configures the PVC in layer 2 transport mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# pvc 100/100 l2transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>encapsulation <em>encapsulation-type</em></td>
<td>Sets the PVC encapsulation type to AAL0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation aal0</td>
<td>Attaches a policy map to the input interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 8
- **Command or Action:** service-policy input policy-map-name
- **Example:**
  ```
  Router(config-if)# service-policy input mark_qosgroup
  ```

### Step 9
- **Command or Action:** xconnect ip-address port-number encapsulation mpls
- **Example:**
  ```
  Router(config-if)# xconnect 25.25.25.25 125 encapsulation mpls
  ```

### Step 10
- **Command or Action:** atm pvp VPI l2transport
- **Example:**
  ```
  Router(config-if)# atm pvp 200 l2transport
  ```

### Step 11
- **Command or Action:** service-policy input policy-map-name
- **Example:**
  ```
  Router(config-if)# service-policy input mark_qosgroup
  ```

### Step 12
- **Command or Action:** xconnect ip-address port-number encapsulation mpls
- **Example:**
  ```
  Router(config-if)# xconnect 25.25.25.25 126 encapsulation mpls
  ```

## Applying a Policy map on ATM IMA Interface

To apply a policy map on ATM IMA interface, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
- enable
- **Example:**
  ```
  Router> enable
  ```

- Enables privileged EXEC mode.
  - Enter your password if prompted.
### Creating a Table-map

To create a table map for mapping QoS group to MPLS experimental bit, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---

### Configuring Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter the global configuration mode.</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```
Router# configure terminal
```

### SpecifiesslotlocationandportofIMA

**interface** *ATMsloit/IMAgroup-number*

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# interface atm0/ima0
```

- **slot**—Specifies the slot location of the ATM IMA port adapter.
- **group-number**—Specifies the group number of the IMA group.

### DisablestheIPaddressconfigurationforthe

**no ip address**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# no ip address
```

### Disables the ILMI trap parameters.

**no atm enable-ilmi-trap**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# no atm enable-ilmi-trap
```

### Attaches a policy map to the input interface.

**service-policy input** *policy-map-name*

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# service-policy input mark_qosgroup
```

### Binds an attachment circuit to the ATM IMA

**xconnect ip-address port-number encapsulation mpls**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# xconnect 25.25.25.25 125 encapsulation mpls
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>configure terminal</th>
<th>Enters the global configuration mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>table-map table-name</th>
<th>Creates a table map with the specified name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# table-map qos_exp_table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>map from from-value to to-value</th>
<th>Maps the values associated with the policy map.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# map from 1 to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Creating a Policy-map for SVI Interface

To create a policy-map, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>configure terminal</th>
<th>Enters the global configuration mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>policy-map map-name</th>
<th>Specifies the name of the existing policy map.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# policy-map pmap_qos_exp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>class class-default</th>
<th>Specifies the name of the class associated with the policy map.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# class class-default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Applying a Service Policy on SVI Interface

To apply a service policy on SVI interface, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface <em>interface-type</em></td>
<td>Specifies the interface type and enters the interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>mtu <em>bytes</em></td>
<td>Configures the IP maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• <em>bytes</em>—The range is from 1500 to 9216. The default is 1500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# mtu 9216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>ip address <em>ip-address subnet-mask</em></td>
<td>Configures an IP address and subnet mask on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address 9.0.54.9 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>mpls ip</td>
<td>Enables MPLS forwarding of IPv4 packets along normally routed paths for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# mpls ip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> service-policy output policy-map-name</td>
<td>Attaches the specified policy map to the output interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service-policy output pmap_qos_exp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional References

The following sections provide references related to inverse multiplexing over ATM.

#### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMA-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

Table 44: Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM, on page 722 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 44: Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM, on page 722 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 44: Feature Information for Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inverse Multiplexing over ATM</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNH1</td>
<td>This feature was introduced. See the following links for more information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• How to Configure IMA, on page 702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring ATM IMA on T1/E1 Interface, on page 702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring ATM IMA over MPLS, on page 703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• How to Configure ATM Class of Service, on page 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring Marking MPLS Experimental Bits, on page 715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE

This feature module describes how to implement IPv6 VPN Provider Edge Transport over MPLS (IPv6 on Provider Edge Routers [6PE] and IPv6 on VPN Provider Edge Routers [6VPE]) on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 723
- Prerequisites, on page 723
- Restrictions, on page 724
- Feature Overview, on page 724
- Supported Features, on page 726
- Scalability Numbers, on page 726
- How to Configure IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE, on page 727
- Configuration Examples, on page 737
- Additional References, on page 739
- Feature Information for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE, on page 740

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites

- Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNI or a later release that supports the IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.
- Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) in provider backbone devices.
- MPLS with Virtual Private Network (VPN) code in provider devices with VPN provider edge (PE) devices.
- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) in all devices providing a VPN service.
Cisco Express Forwarding switching in every MPLS-enabled device.

Restrictions

The following restrictions are applicable for the IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature on the Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNI.

- All the existing MPLS and IPv6 restrictions are applicable, as the base infrastructure of IPv6 and IPv4 MPLS remains the same.
- 6PE and 6VPE is supported only on the SVI interfaces.
- The number of global VRFs supported is the same as that of IPv4, as both the IPv4 and IPv6 VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) share the resources from the global VRF pool.
- The number of IPv6 VRFs supported is restricted to 113, though the maximum number of configurable VRFs are 127.
- For the single label per prefix mode allocation, the 6PE and 6VPE scale is limited by the number of labels available in the box (4000 labels).
- Supports only static routes and BGP for IPv6 in VRF context.

Feature Overview

The IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature enables the service providers running an MPLS/IPv4 infrastructure to offer IPv6 services without any major changes in the infrastructure. This feature offers the following options to the service providers:

- Connect to other IPv6 networks accessible across the MPLS core
- Provide access to IPv6 services and resources that service provider provides
- Provide IPv6 VPN services without going for complete overhaul of existing MPLS/IPv4 core

6PE and 6VPE uses the existing MPLS/IPv4 core infrastructure for IPv6 transport. It enables IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over an MPLS/IPv4 core network using MPLS label switched paths (LSPs).

This feature relies heavily on multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) extensions in the IPv4 network configuration on the provider edge (PE) router to exchange IPv6 reachability information (in addition to an MPLS label) for each IPv6 address prefix. Edge routers are configured as dual-stack, running both IPv4 and IPv6, and use the IPv4 mapped IPv6 address for IPv6 prefix reachability exchange.

Benefits of 6PE and 6VPE

6PE and 6VPE offers the following benefits to service providers:

- Minimal operational cost and risk—No impact on existing IPv4 and MPLS services.
- Only provider edge routers require upgrade—A 6PE and 6VPE router can be an existing PE router or a new one dedicated to IPv6 traffic.
- No impact on IPv6 customer edge (CE) routers—The ISP can connect to any CE router running Static, IGP or EGP.
- Production services ready—An ISP can delegate IPv6 prefixes.
- IPv6 introduction into an existing MPLS service—6PE and 6VPE routers can be added at any time.
IPv6 on Provider Edge Routers

6PE is a technique that provides global IPv6 reachability over IPv4 MPLS. It allows one shared routing table for all other devices. 6PE allows IPv6 domains to communicate with one another over the IPv4 without an explicit tunnel setup, requiring only one IPv4 address per IPv6 domain.

While implementing 6PE, the provider edge routers are upgraded to support 6PE, while the rest of the core network is not touched (IPv6 unaware). This implementation requires no reconfiguration of core routers because forwarding is based on labels rather than on the IP header itself. This provides a cost-effective strategy for deploying IPv6. The IPv6 reachability information is exchanged by PE routers using multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (mp-iBGP) extensions.

6PE relies on mp-iBGP extensions in the IPv4 network configuration on the PE router to exchange IPv6 reachability information in addition to an MPLS label for each IPv6 address prefix to be advertised. PE routers are configured as dual stacks, running both IPv4 and IPv6, and use the IPv4 mapped IPv6 address for IPv6 prefix reachability exchange. The next hop advertised by the PE router for 6PE and 6VPE prefixes is still the IPv4 address that is used for IPv4 L3 VPN routes. A value of ::FFFF: is prepended to the IPv4 next hop, which is an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address.

The following figure illustrates the 6PE topology.

The following table shows the terms used in the figure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V6</th>
<th>IPv6 router on the customer premises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6PE</td>
<td>PE equipment, connected to CEs and entry points to the MPLS clouds, running a dual stack IPv6/IPv4 (IPv6 to communicate with CEs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4</td>
<td>IPv4 router on the customer premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Provider routers, core of the MPLS backbone running MPLS and IPv4 stack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPv6 on VPN Provider Edge Routers

6VPE is a mechanism to use the IPv4 backbone to provide VPN IPv6 services. It takes advantage of operational IPv4 MPLS backbones, eliminating the need for dual-stacking within the MPLS core. This translates to savings in operational costs and addresses the security limitations of the 6PE approach. 6VPE is more like a regular IPv4 MPLS-VPN provider edge, with an addition of IPv6 support within VRF. It provides logically separate routing table entries for VPN member devices.
### Components of MPLS-based 6VPE Network

- **VPN route target communities** – A list of all other members of a VPN community.
- **Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) peering of VPN community PE routers** – Propagates VRF reachability information to all members of a VPN community.
- **MPLS forwarding** – Transports all traffic between all VPN community members across a VPN service-provider network.

In the MPLS-VPN model a VPN is defined as a collection of sites sharing a common routing table. A customer site is connected to the service provider network by one or more interfaces, where the service provider associates each interface with a VPN routing table – known as the VRF table.

For more conceptual information on 6PE and 6VPE, see the IPv6 VPN over MPLS guide in the [MPLS: Layer 3 VPNS Configuration Guide](#).

### Supported Features

The following 6PE and 6VPE features are supported on the Cisco ASR 901 router effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2) SNI:

- **IPv6 VRF support** – Enabled for supporting 6VPE
- **MPLS VPN 6VPE and 6PE** – Provides IPv6 reachability for IPv6 edge routers across an MPLS network backbone running an IPv4 control plane, without making changes to the software on the MPLS P routers.
- **6VPE and 6PE with QoS** – Supports QoS provisioning in 6PE and 6VPE networks by using existing QoS infrastructure and configuration.
- **MPLS VPN - VRF command for IPv4 and IPv6 VPN** – Supports commands that allows users to enable IPv4 and IPv6 in the same VRF.

**Note**

All the above features are built upon existing IPv4, IPv6, MPLS and BGP infrastructure in the IOS and Cisco ASR 901 data plane support.

### Scalability Numbers

Table 45: Scalability Numbers for 6PE and 6VPE, on page 726 shows the scalability numbers for the 6PE and 6VPE feature.

**Table 45: Scalability Numbers for 6PE and 6VPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of VRFs</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VPNv6 prefixes per VRF</td>
<td>About 4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of VPNv6 prefixes</td>
<td>About 4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How to Configure IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE

This section describes how to configure IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature:

## Configuring 6PE

Ensure that you configure 6PE on PE routers participating in both the IPv4 cloud and IPv6 clouds. To learn routes from both clouds, you can use any routing protocol supported on IOS (BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, EIGRP, Static).

BGP running on a PE router should establish (IPv4) neighborhood with BGP running on other PEs. Subsequently, it should advertise the IPv6 prefixes learnt from the IPv6 table to the neighbors. The IPv6 prefixes advertised by BGP would automatically have IPv4-encoded-IPv6 addresses as the nexthop-address in the advertisement.

To configure 6PE, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable            | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  <br>     • Enter your password if prompted.  
<p>|       | Example:          |         |
|       | <code>Router&gt; enable</code>  |         |
| Step 2 | configure terminal| Enters global configuration mode. |
|       | Example:          |         |
|       | <code>Router# configure terminal</code> |         |
| Step 3 | ip cef            | Enables Cisco Express Forwarding on the router. |
|       | Example:          |         |
|       | <code>Router(config)# ip cef</code> |         |
| Step 4 | ipv6 cef          | Enables Cisco Express Forwarding for IPv6. |
|       | Example:          |         |
|       | <code>Router(config)# ipv6 cef</code> |         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ipv6 unicast-routing&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing</td>
<td>Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>router bgp as-number&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# router bgp 100</td>
<td>Enters the number that identifies the autonomous system (AS) in which the router resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• as-number—Autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>no synchronization&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-router)# no synchronization</td>
<td>Advertises a network route without waiting for IGP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>no bgp default ipv4-unicast&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast</td>
<td>Disables the default IPv4 unicast address family for peering session establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ip-address—IP address of a peer router with which routing information will be exchanged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ipv6-address—IPv6 address of a peer router with which routing information will be exchanged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• peer-group-name—Name of the BGP peer group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• remote-as—Specifies a remote autonomous system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• as-number—Number of an autonomous system to which the neighbor belongs, ranging from 1 to 65535.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring 6VPE

6VPE requires setting up of IPv6 connectivity from PE to CE routers, MP-BGP peering to the neighboring PE and MPLS/IPv4 connectivity to the core network using supported routing protocols (like OSPF, IS-IS, EIGRP, Static) as done in 6PE. In addition, IPv6 VRFs have to be created on the PE routers and attached to the interfaces connecting to CE routers. IPv6-only or dual-stack(multi-protocol) VRFs support IPv6 VRF definitions.

To configure 6VPE, perform the tasks given below:

### Setting up IPv6 Connectivity from PE to CE Routers

To configure IPv6 connectivity from PE to CE routers, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vrf</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> router bgp</td>
<td>Enters the number that identifies the autonomous system (AS) in which the router resides. Autonomous system number: Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# router bgp 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> address-family ipv6 [vrf vrf-name]</td>
<td>Enters address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions, such as BGP, that use standard IPv6 address prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-router)# address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• vrf—(Optional) Specifies all VRF instance tables or a specific VRF table for an IPv6 address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• vrf-name—(Optional) A specific VRF table for an IPv6 address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.108.1.2 remote-as 65200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ip-address —IP address of a peer router with which routing information will be exchanged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ipv6-address —IPv6 address of a peer router with which routing information will be exchanged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• peer-group-name —Name of the BGP peer group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• remote-as —Specifies a remote autonomous system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• as-number—Number of an autonomous system to which the neighbor belongs, ranging from 1 to 65535.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.44 activate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

#### Command or Action

**ExitstheBGPaddress-familysubmode.**

**exit-address-family**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
```

---

### Setting up MP-BGP Peering to the Neighboring PE

To configure MP-BGP peering to the neighboring PE routers, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>router bgp as-number</td>
<td>Enters the number that identifies the autonomous system (AS) in which the router resides. Autonomous system number. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# router bgp 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>address-family vpnv6</td>
<td>Places the router in address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions, such as BGP, that use standard VPNv6 address prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-router)# address-family vpnv6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.0.0.44 activate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-router-af)# neighbor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting up MPLS/IPv4 Connectivity with LDP

To configure MPLS and IPv4 connectivity with LDP, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
**Example:**  
Router> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** interface ip-address | Configures an interface type and to enter interface configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router(config)# interface vlan 100 |
| **Step 4** ip address ip-address | Sets a primary or secondary IP address for an interface.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 |
| **Step 5** mpls ip | Enables MPLS forwarding of IP packets along normally routed paths for a particular interface.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if)# mpls ip |
| **Step 6** exit | Exits the interface configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if)# exit |
Creating IPv6 VRFs on PE Routers

To configure IPv6 VRFs on the PE routers, complete the following tasks:

**Configuring IPv6-only VRF**

To configure IPv6-only VRF, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><code>vrf definition vrf-name</code></td>
<td>Configures a VRF routing table instance and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>vrf-name</code>—Name assigned to a VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# vrf definition red</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><code>address-family ipv6</code></td>
<td>Enters address family configuration mode for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>configuring routing sessions that use standard IPv6 address prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><code>exit-address-family</code></td>
<td>Exits address-family submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuring Dual-stack VRF**

To configure dual-stack VRF, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vrf definition vrf-name</td>
<td>Configures a VRF routing table instance and enters VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# vrf definition red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>address-family ipv4</td>
<td>Enters address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions that use standard IPv4 address prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>exit-address-family</td>
<td>Exits address-family submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>address-family ipv6</td>
<td>Enters address family configuration mode for configuring routing sessions that use standard IPv6 address prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>exit-address-family</td>
<td>Exits address-family submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Verifying IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE Configuration

To verify the IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE configuration, use the show commands shown in the following examples.

To display BGP entries from all of the customer-specific IPv6 routing tables, use the following show command.

```
Router# show bgp vpnv6 unicast all
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>LocPrf</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route Distinguisher: 100:1

Route Distinguisher: 200:1
To display the parameters and the current state of the active IPv6 routing protocol processes, use the following show command:

Router# show ipv6 protocols vrf vpe_1

IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "bgp 100"
IGP synchronization is disabled
Redistribution:
None
Neighbor(s):
  Address  FiltIn  FiltOut  Weight  RoutemapIn  RoutemapOut
  100::2

To display IPv6 router advertisement (RA) information received from on-link devices, use the following show command:

Router# show ipv6 route vrf vpe_1

IPv6 Routing Table - vpe_1 - 29 entries
Codes:  C - Connected,  L - Local,  S - Static,  U - Per-user Static route
        B - BGP,  R - RIP,  H - NHRP,  I1 - ISIS L1
        I2 - ISIS L2,  IA - ISIS interarea,  IS - ISIS summary,  D - EIGRP
        EX - EIGRP external,  ND - ND Default,  NDp - ND Prefix,  DCE - Destination
        NDr - Redirect
        O - OSPF Intra,  OI - OSPF Inter,  OE1 - OSPF ext 1,  OE2 - OSPF ext 2
        ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1,  ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

B  72::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:1::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:2::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:4::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:5::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:6::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:7::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:8::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:9::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:A::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:B::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:C::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:D::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:E::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:F::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:10::/64  [20/0]
   via 100::2
B  72:0:0:11::/64  [20/0]
To display the Cisco Express Forwarding Forwarding Information Base (FIB) associated with an IPv6 Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the following show command.

Router# show ipv6 cef vrf cisco1

2001:8::/64
  attached to GigabitEthernet0/0/1
2001:8::3/128
  receive
2002:8::/64
  next hop 10.1.1.2 GigabitEthernet0/1/0 label 22 19
2010::/64
  next hop 2001:8::1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1
2012::/64
  attached to Loopback1
2012::1/128
  receive

To display IPv6 routing table information associated with a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, use the following show command.

Router# show ipv6 route vrf

IPv6 Routing Table cisco1 - 6 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
U - Per-user Static route
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea
O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
C 2001:8::/64 [0/0]
   via ::, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 2001:8::3/128 [0/0]
   via ::, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
B 2002:8::/64 [200/0]
   via ::FFFF:192.168.1.4,
B 2010::/64 [20/1]
   via 2001:8::1,
C 2012::/64 [0/0]
   via ::, Loopback1
L 2012::1/128 [0/0]
   via ::, Loopback1

To display label forwarding information for advertised Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance routes, use the following show command.

Router# show mpls forwarding-table vrf vpe_1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Outgoing Prefix</th>
<th>Bytes Label Switched</th>
<th>Outgoing interface</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td>No Label 72::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:1::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:2::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:3::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:4::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1768</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:7::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:8::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:9::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:A::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>No Label 72::0:B::/64[V]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vl100</td>
<td>100::2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display output information linking the MPLS label with prefixes, use the following show command.

Router# show mpls forwarding-table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Tag or VC or Tunnel Id</th>
<th>Switched interface</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Aggregate IPv6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GEO/0</td>
<td>point2point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Aggregate IPv6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GEO/0</td>
<td>point2point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Aggregate IPv6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GEO/0</td>
<td>point2point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Pop tag 192.168.99.64/30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GEO/0</td>
<td>point2point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Pop tag 192.168.99.70/32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GEO/0</td>
<td>point2point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Pop tag 192.168.99.200/32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GEO/0</td>
<td>point2point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display entries in the IPv6 BGP routing table, use the following show command:

Router# show bgp ipv6 2001:33::/64

BGP routing table entry for 2001:33::/64, version 3
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Global-IPv6-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Local
::FFFF:192.168.0.2 (metric 30) from 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2)
Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal, best

## Configuration Examples

This section provides sample configuration examples for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router.
Example: Configuring 6PE

The following is a sample configuration of 6PE.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
  ipv6 address 2001::1/64
!
router isis ipv6-cloud
  net 49.0000.0000.0001.00
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  single-topology
interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  !
router bgp 55400
  bgp router-id 54.6.1.1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  network 55:5::/64
  redistribute connected
  redistribute isis ipv6-cloud
  allocate-label all
  !
neighbor 34.4.3.3
  remote-as 55400
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast
```

Example: Configuring 6VPE

The following is a sample configuration of 6VPE.

```
vrf vpn1
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  import route-target
    200:2
  !
  export route-target
    200:2
interface Loopback0
  ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
  vrf vpn1
  ipv6 address 2001:c003:a::2/64
router bgp 1
  bgp router-id 10.0.0.1
  bgp redistribute-internal
  bgp graceful-restart
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
  address-family vpnv6 unicast
  !
neighbor 10.0.0.2
  >>>> Remote peer loopback address.
  remote-as 1
  update-source Loopback0
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  !
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
address-family vpnv6 unicast
  route-policy pass-all in
  route-policy pass-all out
!
vrf vpn1
  rd 100:2
  bgp router-id 140.140.140.140
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  redistribute connected
!
neighbor 2001:c003:a::1
  remote-as 6502
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  route-policy pass-all in
  route-policy pass-all out

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Provider Edge Router over MPLS</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Provider Edge Router (6PE) over MPLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 VPN over MPLS</td>
<td>MPLS: Layer 3 VPNs Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE

Table 46: Feature Information for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE, on page 740 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 46: Feature Information for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE, on page 740 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 46: Feature Information for IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 over MPLS: 6PE and 6VPE</td>
<td>15.2(SNI)</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Storm Control

This feature module describes the Storm Control feature that helps to monitor the incoming broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast packets and prevent them from flooding the LAN ports.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 741
- Prerequisites for Storm Control, on page 741
- Restrictions for Storm Control, on page 741
- Information About Storm Control, on page 742
- Configuring Storm Control, on page 742
- Configuring Error Disable Recovery, on page 744
- Configuration Example for Storm Control, on page 746
- Troubleshooting Tips for Storm Control, on page 746
- Additional References, on page 746
- Feature Information for Storm Control, on page 747

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites for Storm Control

- Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)S or a later release that supports the Storm Control feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

Restrictions for Storm Control

- The storm-control command is not recommended on an interface that is part of a port channel.
Storm-control counters are not supported on port channel as the counters are based on physical ports.

Discarded counters are not displayed for port channel. You should check the port channel member-ports for discarded counters.

The current rate field is not supported for show commands in hardware based storm control.

Supports only drop counters. Total broadcast received in storm control is not supported.

Information About Storm Control

A traffic storm occurs when huge amount of broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast packets flood the LAN, creating excessive traffic and degrading network performance. Errors in the protocol-stack implementation or in the network configuration can also cause a storm. The mechanism to prevent and control such events is known as storm control or broadcast suppression.

The Storm Control feature prevents switchports on a LAN from being disrupted by a broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast storm on one of the interfaces. This feature monitors incoming traffic statistics over a time period and compares the measurement with a predefined suppression level threshold. The threshold represents the percentage of the total available bandwidth of the port. If the threshold of a traffic type is reached, the system takes the appropriate storm control action until the incoming traffic falls below the threshold level.

Storm control also acts as a policer, and it drops only the storms that breach the configured storm level.

This feature supports the following:

- Ethernet port: per port configuration for broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast traffic.
- 10 GigabitEthernet interfaces.
- SNMP trap and SYSLOG messages: indicating storm control detection.
- Individual dropped packet counters: for broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast flows.
- Error disable recovery feature with storm control shutdown action.

Configuring Storm Control

To configure Storm Control feature, complete the following steps:

This feature is disabled by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Storm Control**

### Configuring Storm Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>storm-control {action {shutdown</td>
<td>trap}} {broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td><strong>end</strong></td>
<td>Exits the interface configuration mode and enters the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying Storm Control

To verify the Storm Control feature configuration, use the show command described in the following example.

```
Router# show storm-control broadcast
Interface   Type      Filter State Level    Current
----------- ------ ------------- ----------- ----------
Gi0/1       Bcast   Forwarding   200 pps    0 pps
Gi0/1       Mcast   Forwarding   300 pps    0 pps
! The “current” field is not supported for storm control.
```

To verify the dropped counters, use the show command described in the following example.

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 0/1 counters storm-control
Port       UcastSupp UcastSuppDiscards McastSupp McastSuppDiscards BcastSupp BcastSuppDiscards %/ps %/ps %/ps %/ps %/ps %/ps
Gi0/1      100.00% 0           20000p 1065163 100.00% 0
```

Configuring Error Disable Recovery

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports error disable recovery for traffic storm control. When a storm is detected, the interfaces configured with the shutdown action of the storm control command are brought down. By default, the error recovery is disabled. You can configure automatic recovery by enabling the error disable recovery at the global configuration level and by setting a time-interval for error recovery.

To configure error disable recovery, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>errdisable recovery cause storm-control</td>
<td>Configure recovery mechanism and recovery from a specific cause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Storm Control

**Command or Action**

`Router(config)# errdisable recovery cause storm-control`

**Purpose**

Configure the period to recover from a specified error-disable cause.

**Step 4**

**errdisable recovery interval** `seconds`

**Example:**

`Router(config)# errdisable recovery interval 30`

**Step 5**

**end**

**Example:**

`Router(config)# end`

### Monitoring Error Disable Recovery

To display the information about the error-disable recovery timer, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show errdisable recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ErrDisable Reason</th>
<th>Timer Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>udld</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bpduguard</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security-violation</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>channel-misconfig</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmps</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagp-flap</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dtp-flap</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link-flap</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsgroup</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l2ptguard</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psecure-violation</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbic-invalid</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp-rate-limit</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-limit</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicast-flood</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm-control</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arp-inspection</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loopback</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link-monitor-fail</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oam-remote-failur</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oam-remote-failur</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oam-remote-failur</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot1ad-incomp-ety</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot1ad-incomp-tun</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mlacp-minlink</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timer interval: 30 seconds

Interfaces that will be enabled at the next timeout:

```
Interface | Errdisable reason | Time left(sec)
----------|-------------------|--------------
Gi0/3     | storm-control     | 4            
```
Configuration Example for Storm Control

The following is a sample configuration of Storm Control feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
negotiation auto
storm-control broadcast level pps 200
storm-control multicast level pps 300
storm-control action trap
end
```

Troubleshooting Tips for Storm Control

Use the following debug command to enable the debug feature to help in troubleshooting the storm control feature.

```
Router# debug platform hardware ether SC
```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to Storm Control feature.

### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for Storm Control

Table 47: Feature Information for Storm Control, on page 747 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

Table 47: Feature Information for Storm Control, on page 747 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 47: Feature Information for Storm Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storm Control</td>
<td>15.3(3)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers. The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 41

Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute

This feature module describes the Remote Loop-free Alternate (LFA) - Fast Reroute (FRR) feature that uses a backup route, computed using dynamic routing protocol during a node failure, to avoid traffic loss.

• Finding Feature Information, on page 749
• Prerequisites for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute, on page 749
• Restrictions for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute, on page 750
• Feature Overview, on page 751
• How to Configure Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute, on page 753
• Configuration Examples for Remote LFA-FRR, on page 780
• Additional References, on page 783
• Feature Information for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute, on page 784

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute

• Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)SNI or a later release that supports the Remote LFA-FRR feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

• You should enable the following commands at the global configuration mode before configuring the Remote LFA-FRR feature.
  • asr901-platf-frr enable
  • mpls label protocol ldp
  • mpls ldp router-id loopback-id force
  • mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept
• no l3-over-l2 flush buffers

• Your network must support the following Cisco IOS features before you can enable fast reroute link protection:
  • IP Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF)
  • Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)

• Your network must also support at least one of the following protocols:
  • Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
  • Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)

• You should use throttle interior gateway protocol (IGP) timers for IS-IS and OSPF protocols.

Restrictions for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute

• 4-label push is not supported. Due to this limitation, Labeled BGP access (RFC 3107) with Remote LFA-FRR/TE-FRR is not supported, if it exceeds three labels. Four label push is observed on L2VPN and L3VPN scenarios where multi-hop tunnel terminates before the destination. The four labels are given below:
  • Backup-Repair Label
  • Tunnel Label
  • MPLS LDP Label
  • VC or VRF Label

• Since FRR is a software based solution on the Cisco ASR 901 router, you should keep the number of prefixes, label-entries, and pseudowires to a minimum to obtain good convergence numbers.

• Remote LFA-FRR is not supported on layer 3 over layer 2 deployments. Disable this configuration using the no l3-over-l2 flush buffers command before configuring Remote LFA-FRR.

• Ethernet over Multiprotocol Label Switching (EoMPLS) redundancy is not useful unless you have dual home pseudowire and a protecting backup pseudowire egress link with FRR.

• Pseudowire redundancy over RLFA is supported effective with Cisco IOS Realease 15.4(1)S.

• TDM pseudowires over RLFA is supported effective with Cisco IOS Realease 15.3(3)S.

• CFM over Xconnect over TE-FRR is not supported.

• The imposition statistics do not work for EoMPLS after the FRR event or layer 3 cutover.

• The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Prefix-Independent Convergence (PIC) edge is not supported. Specifically, the bgp additional-paths install command is not supported.

• If the network port is an LAG interface (etherchannel), you must use BFD over SVI to achieve FRR convergence numbers.

• If the LAG interface is used either on access side or towards the core, you should shutdown the interface before removing it.
Feature Overview

The LFA-FRR is a mechanism that provides local protection for unicast traffic in IP, MPLS, EoMPLS, Inverse Multiplexing over ATM (IMA) over MPLS, Circuit Emulation Service over Packet Switched Network (CESoPSN) over MPLS, and Structure-Agnostic Time Division Multiplexing over Packet (SAToP) over MPLS networks. However, some topologies (such as the ring topology) require protection that is not afforded by LFA-FRR alone. The Remote LFA-FRR feature is useful in such situations.

The Remote LFA-FRR extends the basic behavior of LFA-FRR to any topology. It forwards the traffic around a failed node to a remote LFA that is more than one hop away.

In Remote LFA-FRR, a node dynamically computes its LFA node. After determining the alternate node (which is non-directly connected), the node automatically establishes a directed Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) session to the alternate node. The directed LDP session exchanges labels for the particular forward error correction (FEC).

When the link fails, the node uses label stacking to tunnel the traffic to the remote LFA node, to forward the traffic to the destination. All the label exchanges and tunneling to remote LFA node are dynamic in nature and pre-provisioning is not required.

The following figure shows the repair path that is automatically created by the Remote LFA-FRR feature to bypass looping. In this figure, the traffic is flowing between CE nodes (R1 to R7) through the PE nodes (protected link - R2 and R3). When the PE node fails, the repair path (R2 - R4 - R5 - R6 - R3) is used to route the traffic between CE nodes.

Figure 42: Remote LFA-FRR Link Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R1 and R7</th>
<th>CE nodes</th>
<th>R6 - R5 - R4</th>
<th>P nodes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R2 and R3</td>
<td>PE nodes (protected link)</td>
<td>R2 - R4 - R5 - R6 - R3</td>
<td>Fast Reroute Repair Path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefits of Remote LFA-FRR

- Simplifies operation with minimum configuration
- Eliminates additional traffic engineering (TE) protocols.
- Computes PQ node dynamically without any manual provisioning (PQ node is a member of both the extended P-space and the Q-space. P-space is the set of routers reachable from a specific router without any path (including equal cost path splits) transiting the protected link. Q-space is the set of routers from
which a specific router can be reached without any path, including equal cost path splits, transiting the protected link.)

- Prevents hair pinning that occurs in TE-FRR
- Remote LFA-FRR supports the following:
  - Basic LFA-FRR (supported for OSPF and IS-IS protocols)
  - IP, L2VPN, and L3VPN
  - BFD triggered MPLS TE-FRR. Supports BFD sessions with 50ms interval.

## Avoiding Traffic Drops

Traffic drops can occur due to congestion as a result of formation of micro loops during link recovery. To avoid traffic drops, the tunnel-buffer port command is introduced to set the hardware buffer values on the port. For more details on this command, see the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference guide.

## Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR

Pseudowire redundancy enables you to configure a pseudowire as a backup for the primary pseudowire. When the primary pseudowire fails, the services are switched to the backup pseudowire. Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR feature is supported.

You can enable FRR (TE-FRR and RLFA) in the network for both active and standby pseudowires separately. The primary and backup paths for these virtual circuits (VCs) may or may not overlap. This feature supports link failures through FRR and node failures through PW redundancy. It supports up to 500 primary and backup pseudowires.

The following figure shows the pseudowire redundancy over FRR implementation.

*Figure 43: Pseudowire Redundancy Over FRR*

### Conditions for Switchover

- If the primary path to the peer node goes down for active VC, the FRR changes to backup and the VC remains active.
A VC switchover does not occur unless both primary and backup paths are down for active VC.

The standby VC does not go down until both primary and backup paths to the standby peer are down.

A VC switchover occurs when the peer node of the active VC reboots or when the access circuit goes down.

If the peer node of active VC reboots when the standby VC is in backup state, the VC switchover occurs immediately and the standby VC becomes active.

How to Configure Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)S, the Remote LFA-FRR feature is supported on CESoPSN, SAToP, and ATM/IMA.

• Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, the Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR feature is supported.

This section describes how to configure Remote LFA-FRR feature:

Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for IS-IS

To configure Remote LFA-FRR for the IS-IS routing process, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>no negotiation auto</td>
<td>Disables automatic negotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no negotiation auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>service instance <em>id</em> ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance <em>id</em> ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>id</em> — Integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q <em>vlan-id</em></td>
<td>Enables IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified interface in a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q <em>vlan-id</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>vlan-id</em> — Virtual LAN identifier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 7</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on a frame ingressing a service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>pop</em> — Removes a tag from a packet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>1</em> — Specifies the outermost tag for removal from a packet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>symmetric</em> — Indicates a reciprocal adjustment to be done in the egress direction. For example, if the ingress pops a tag, the egress pushes a tag and if the ingress pushes a tag, the egress pops a tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 8</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bridge-domain <em>bridge-domain-id</em></td>
<td>Enables RFC 1483 ATM bridging or RFC 1490 Frame Relay bridging to map a bridged VLAN to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) or Frame Relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# bridge-domain <em>bridge-domain-id</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>bridge-domain-id</em> — Bridge domain identifier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 9</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface vlan <em>bridge-domain-id</em></td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet interface to create or access a dynamic Switch Virtual Interface (SVI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# interface vlan <em>bridge-domain-id</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 10</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip address <em>ip-address</em></td>
<td>Specifies an IP address for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address <em>ip-address</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>ip-address</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 11</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip router isis</td>
<td>Configures an IS-IS routing process for an IP on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip router isis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 12** mpls ip  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# mpls ip | Enables MPLS forwarding of IPv4 packets along normally routed paths for a particular interface. |
| **Step 13** isis network point-to-point  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# isis network point-to-point | Configures a network of two networking devices that use the integrated IS-IS routing protocol to function as a point-to-point link. |
| **Step 14** exit  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# exit | Exits the interface configuration mode and enters the global configuration mode. |
| **Step 15** router isis  
Example:  
Router(config)# router isis | Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and enters the router configuration mode. |
| **Step 16** fast-reroute per-prefix {level-1 | level-2} {all | route-map route-map-name}  
Example:  
Router(config-router)# fast-reroute per-prefix level-1 all | Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel for either level 1 or level 2 packets.  
• **level-1**—Enables per-prefix FRR of level 1 packets.  
• **level-2**—Enables per-prefix FRR of level 2 packets.  
• **all**—Enables FRR of all primary paths.  
• **route-map**—Specifies the route map for selecting primary paths for protection.  
• **route-map-name**—Route map name. |
| **Step 17** fast-reroute remote-lfa {level-1 | level-2} mpls-ldp [maximum-metric metric-value]  
Example:  
Router(config-router)# fast-reroute remote-lfa level-1 mpls-ldp | Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel.  
• **level-1**—Enables LFA-FRR of level 1 packets.  
• **level-2**—Enables LFA-FRR of level 2 packets.  
• **mpls-ldp**—Specifies that the tunnel type is MPLS or LDP.  
• **maximum-metric**—Specifies the route map for selecting primary paths for protection.  
• **metric-value**—Metric value. |
Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for OSPF

To configure Remote LFA-FRR for the OSPF routing process, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interface <em>type</em> <em>number</em></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>no negotiation auto</td>
<td>Disables automatic negotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no negotiation auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>service instance <em>id</em> ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 7 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6    | encapsulation dot1q vlan-id | Enables IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified interface in a VLAN.  
- **vlan-id** — Virtual LAN identifier.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 7  
  ``` |
| 7    | rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric | Specifies the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on a frame ingressing a service instance.  
- **pop** — Removes a tag from a packet.  
- **1** — Specifies the outermost tag for removal from a packet.  
- **symmetric** — Indicates a reciprocal adjustment to be done in the egress direction. For example, if the ingress pops a tag, the egress pushes a tag and if the ingress pushes a tag, the egress pops a tag.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config-if)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric  
  ``` |
| 8    | bridge-domain bridge-domain-id | Enables RFC 1483 ATM bridging or RFC 1490 Frame Relay bridging to map a bridged VLAN to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) or Frame Relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI).  
- **bridge-domain-id** — Bridge domain identifier.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config-if)# bridge-domain 7  
  ``` |
| 9    | interface vlan bridge-domain-id | Configures an Ethernet interface to create or access a dynamic SVI.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config-if)# interface vlan 7  
  ``` |
| 10   | ip address ip-address | Specifies an IP address for the specified interface.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config-if)# ip address 7.7.7.1 255.255.255.0  
  ``` |
| 11   | exit | Exits the interface configuration mode and enters the global configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config-if)# exit  
  ``` |
| 12   | router ospf | Enables the OSPF routing protocol and enters the router configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  ```  
  Router(config)# router ospf  
  ``` |
### Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for Ethernet and TDM Pseudowires

**Note**

The Remote LFA-FRR feature is supported on the TDM pseudowires from Cisco IOS Realease 15.3(3)S onwards. The configuration and restrictions for EoMPLS are also applicable to the TDM pseudowires.

**Note**

During packet loss, SAToP requires one second for convergence and two seconds for recovery.

- Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a Global Interface, on page 758
- Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet Interface, on page 759
- Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI Interface, on page 761
- Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on IS-IS, on page 762
- Configuring LFA-FRR for EoMPLS, on page 765
- Configuring LFA-FRR for ATM/IMA, on page 767
- Configuring LFA-FRR for CESoPSN, on page 769
- Configuring LFA-FRR for SAToP, on page 771

### Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a Global Interface

To configure Remote LFA-FRR on a global interface, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 13  | fast-reroute per-prefix enable [area area-id]  
  Example:  
  Router(config-router)# fast-reroute per-prefix enable area 1 | Configures a per-prefix loop-free alternate (LFA) Fast Reroute (FRR) path that redirects traffic to an alternative next hop other than the primary neighbor.  
  • area—Specifies the area in which to enable LFA-FRR.  
  • area-id—OSPF area ID expressed as a decimal value or in IP address format. |
| Step 14  | fast-reroute per-prefix remote-lfa [area area-id]  
  Example:  
  Router(config-router)# fast-reroute per-prefix remote-lfa area 1 | Configures a per-prefix LFA FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA area. |
| Step 15  | mpls ldp sync  
  Example:  
  Router(config-router)# mpls ldp sync | Enables MPLS LDP synchronization on interfaces for an OSPF process. |
### Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet Interface

To configure Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet interface, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | `enable`          | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  *Example:*  
  ```console
  Router> enable
  ``` |
| 2     | `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode.  
  *Example:*  
  ```console
  Router# configure terminal
  ``` |
| 3     | `mpls label protocol ldp` | Specifies that this LDP is the default distribution protocol.  
  *Example:*  
  ```console
  Router(config)# mpls label protocol ldp
  ``` |
| 4     | `no l3-over-l2 flush buffers` | Disables Layer 3 over Layer 2 deployments.  
  *Example:*  
  ```console
  Router(config)# no l3-over-l2 flush buffers
  ``` |
| 5     | `asr901-platf-frr enable` | Enables TE-FRR link protection.  
  *Example:*  
  ```console
  Router(config)# asr901-platf-frr enable
  ``` |
| 6     | `mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept` | Configures the neighbors from which requests for targeted hello messages may be honored.  
  *targeted-hello* — Configures the intervals and hold times for neighbors that are not directly connected.  
  *accept* — Configures the router to respond to requests for targeted hello messages from all neighbors.  
  *Example:*  
  ```console
  Router(config)# mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept
  ``` |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> no negotiation auto</td>
<td>Disables automatic negotiation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# no negotiation auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> service instance id ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 7 ethernet</td>
<td>• <em>id</em>—Integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Enables IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified interface in a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 7</td>
<td>• <em>vlan-id</em>—Virtual LAN identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies the encapsulation adjustment to be performed on a frame ingressing a service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>• <em>pop</em>—Removes a tag from a packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1—Specifies the outermost tag for removal from a packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>symmetric</em>—Indicates a reciprocal adjustment to be done in the egress direction. For example, if the ingress pops a tag, the egress pushes a tag and if the ingress pushes a tag, the egress pops a tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> bridge-domain bridge-domain-id</td>
<td>Enables RFC 1483 ATM bridging or RFC 1490 Frame Relay bridging to map a bridged VLAN to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) or Frame Relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose

Command or Action | Purpose
--- | ---
• *bridge-domain-id*—Bridge domain identifier.

### Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI Interface

To configure Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI interface, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>enable</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.&lt;br&gt;• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>interface type number</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip address ip-address</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# ip address 7.7.7.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td>Specifies an IP address for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip router isis</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# ip router isis</td>
<td>Configures an IS-IS routing process for an IP on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>mpls ip</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# mpls ip</td>
<td>Enables MPLS forwarding of IPv4 packets along normally routed paths for a particular interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>isis network point-to-point</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Example:</strong>&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# isis network point-to-point</td>
<td>Configures a network of two networking devices that use the integrated IS-IS routing protocol to function as a point-to-point link.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on IS-IS

To configure Remote LFA-FRR for the IS-IS routing process, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><code>router isis</code></td>
<td>Enables the IS-IS routing protocol and enters the router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# router isis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><code>net net</code></td>
<td>Configures an IS-IS network entity table (NET) for the routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-router)# net 49.0001.0002.0001.0001.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><code>is-type level-1</code></td>
<td>Configures the routing level for an instance of the IS-IS routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-router)# is-type level-1</td>
<td>• level-1 — Router performs only Level 1 (intra-area) routing. This router learns only about destinations inside its area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><code>advertise-passive-only</code></td>
<td>Configures IS-IS to advertise only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-router)# advertise-passive-only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><code>ispf level-1</code></td>
<td>Enables incremental shortest path first (SPF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-router)# ispf level-1</td>
<td>• level-1 — Enables incremental SPF for Level 1 packets only. The level-1 keyword applies only after enabling IS-IS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>When IS-IS incremental SPF is configured on a ring topology, high convergence numbers are observed for random global prefixes. See CSCue11410 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast-flood</td>
<td>Fills IS-IS link-state packets (LSPs).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# fast-flood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-lsp-lifetime <em>seconds</em></td>
<td>Configures the maximum link-state packets (LSPs) lifetime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# max-lsp-lifetime 65535</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsp-refresh-interval <em>seconds</em></td>
<td>Sets the link-state packet (LSP) refresh interval.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# lsp-refresh-interval 900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spf-interval [level-1</td>
<td>Customizes IS-IS throttling of shortest path first (SPF) calculations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[level-2] spf-max-wait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[spf-initial-wait spf-second-wait]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# spf-interval 5 50 200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-router)# prc-interval 5 50 200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **lsp-gen-interval** [level-1 | level-2]  
**lsp-max-wait** [lsp-initial-wait lsp-second-wait] | Customizes IS-IS throttling of LSP generation.  
- **level-1**—(Optional) Apply intervals to Level-1 areas only.  
- **level-2**—(Optional) Apply intervals to Level-2 areas only.  
- **lsp-max-wait**—Indicates the maximum interval (in seconds) between two consecutive occurrences of an LSP being generated. The range is 1 to 120 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.  
- **lsp-initial-wait**—(Optional) Indicates the initial LSP generation delay (in milliseconds). The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 50 milliseconds.  
- **lsp-second-wait**—(Optional) Indicates the hold time between the first and second LSP generation (in milliseconds). The range is 1 to 120,000 milliseconds. The default is 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds).  
Example:  
```
Router(config-router)# lsp-gen-interval 5 50 200
```
| **no hello padding** | Reenables IS-IS hello padding at the router level.  
Example:  
```
Router(config-router)# no hello padding
```
| **log-adjacency-changes** | Configures the router to send a syslog message when an OSPF neighbor goes up or down.  
Example:  
```
Router(config-router)# log-adjacency-changes
```
| **fast-reroute per-prefix** {level-1 | level-2} {all | route-map route-map-name} | Configures an FRR path that redirects traffic to a remote LFA tunnel for either level 1 or level 2 packets.  
Example:  
```
```
Configuring LFA-FRR for EoMPLS

To configure LFA-FRR for EoMPLS, complete the following steps:

### Note
Effective with Cisco IOS release 15.4(1)S, the EoMPLS Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR feature is supported.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# interface gigabiteethernet 0/1</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no ip address</td>
<td>Removes an IP address or disables IP processing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# no ip address</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negotiation auto</td>
<td>Enables automatic negotiation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# negotiation auto</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service instance id ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• id—Integer that uniquely identifies a service instance on an interface. The value varies by the platform. Range: 1 to 4294967295. The identifier need not map to a VLAN and is local in scope to the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# service instance 100 ethernet</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Enables IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation of traffic on a specified subinterface in a VLAN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• vlan-id—Virtual LAN identifier. The allowed range is from 1 to 4094. For the IEEE 802.1Q-in-Q VLAN Tag Termination feature, the first instance of this argument defines the outer VLAN ID, and the second and subsequent instances define the inner VLAN ID.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 101</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring LFA-FRR for ATM/IMA

To configure LFA-FRR for ATM/IMA, complete the following steps:

**Note**

Effective with Cisco IOS release 15.4(1)S, the TDM Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR feature is supported.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Router# configure terminal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Selects a T1 or E1 controller and enters controller configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port**</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# controller e1 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Assigns the interface to an IMA group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ima-group</strong></td>
<td><strong>ima-group-number</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# ima-group 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Exits controller configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>exit</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-controller)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>Configures inverse multiplexing over ATM (IMA) group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>interface ATM slot /IMA group-number</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface ATM0/IMA2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>Disables IP address configuration for the physical layer interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>no ip address</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>Disables the Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI) keepalive parameters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>no atm ilmi-keepalive</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# no atm ilmi-keepalive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>Create or assigns a name to an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), to specify the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pvc vpi/vci l2transport</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# pvc 90/90 l2transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xconnect ip-address encapsulation mpls</strong></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 2.2.2.2 111 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routerIDcan be any IP address, as long as it is reachable.</td>
<td>• encapsulation—Specifies the tunneling method to encapsulate the data in the pseudowire. • mpls—Specifies Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) as the tunneling method.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 11 backup peer peer-ip-address Example: Router(config-if-xconn)# backup peer 2.2.2.3 111</td>
<td>Specifies a redundant peer for a pseudowire VC. • peer-ip-address—IP address of the remote peer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring LFA-FRR for CESoPSN

To configure LFA-FRR for CESoPSN, complete the following steps:

Effective with Cisco IOS release 15.4(1)S, the TDM Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR feature is supported.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 controller {t1</td>
<td>e1} slot/port Example: Router(config)# controller e1 0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 clock source internal Example: Router(config-controller)# clock source internal</td>
<td>Sets clocking for individual links.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Assigns channels on the T1 or E1 circuit to the circuit emulation (CEM) channel and specific timeslots to the CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **cem-group** group-number timeslots timeslot-range | - group-number—Channel number to be used for this group of time slots.  
- timeslot—Specifies that a list of time slots is to be used as specified by the timeslot-range argument.  
- timeslot-range—List of the time slots to be included in the CEM channel. The list may include commas and hyphens with no spaces between the numbers. |
| Example: | Router(config-controller)# cem-group 0 timeslots 1-31 |
| **Step 6** | Specifies a descriptive name for the controller. |
| **description** descriptive-name | |
| Example: | Router(config-controller)# description E1 CESoPSN example |
| **Step 7** | Exits global configuration mode. |
| **exit** | |
| Example: | Router(config)# exit |
| **Step 8** | Defines a CEM channel. |
| **interface cem slot/port** | |
| Example: | Router(config)# interface CEM 0/0 |
| **Step 9** | Removes an IP address or disables IP processing. |
| **no ip address** | |
| Example: | Router(config-cem)# no ip address |
| **Step 10** | Defines a CEM channel. |
| **cem** group-number | |
| Example: | Router(config-cem)# cem 0 |
| **Step 11** | Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire. |
| **xconnect ip-address encapsulation mpls** | - ip-address—IP address of the remote provider edge (PE) peer. The remote router ID can be any IP address, as long as it is reachable. |
| Example: | Router(config-cem)# xconnect 2.2.2.2 111 encapsulation mpls |
## Configuring LFA-FRR for SAToP

To configure LFA-FRR for SAToP, complete the following steps:

### Note

Effective with Cisco IOS release 15.4(1)S, the TDM Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR feature is supported.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
<p>| Example: |<br />
| Router&gt; enable | Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Example: |<br />
| Router# configure terminal | |
| Step 3 | controller {t1 | e1} slot/port | Selects a T1 or E1 controller and enters controller configuration mode. |
| Example: |<br />
| Router(config)# controller e1 0/0 | |
| Step 4 | framing unframed | Specifies the framing format of a circuit emulation (CEM) T1 or E1 port. |
| Example: |<br />
| Router(config-controller)# framing unframed | |
| Step 5 | clock source internal | Sets clocking for individual T1 or E1 links. |
| Example: | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-controller)# clock source internal</td>
<td>Assigns channels on the T1 or E1 circuit to the CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> cem-group group-number unframed</td>
<td>Assigns channels on the T1 or E1 circuit to the CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• group-number—Channel number to be used for this group of time slots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-controller)# cem-group 0 unframed</td>
<td>• unframed—Specifies that a single CEM channel is being created including all time slots and the framing structure of the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> description descriptive-name</td>
<td>Specifies a descriptive name for the controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-controller)# description E1 SAToP example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits controller configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-controller)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong> interface cem slot/port</td>
<td>Defines a CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface CEM 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong> no ip address</td>
<td>Removes an IP address or disables IP processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong> cem group-number</td>
<td>Defines a CEM channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# cem 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong> xconnect ip-address encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Binds an attachment circuit to a pseudowire, to configure an Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) static pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• ip-address—IP address of the remote provider edge (PE) peer. The remote router ID can be any IP address, as long as it is reachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if-cem)# xconnect 2.2.2.2 111 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>• encapsulation—Specifies the tunneling method to encapsulate the data in the pseudowire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mpls</td>
<td>Specifies Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) as the tunneling method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong> backup peer peer-ip-address</td>
<td>Specifies a redundant peer for a pseudowire VC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if-cem-xconn)# backup peer 2.2.2.3 111</td>
<td>peer-ip-address — IP address of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Verification Examples for Remote LFA-FRR

#### Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration, use the show commands described in the following examples.

To display information for an OSPF per-prefix LFA-FRR configuration, use the following show command.

```
Router# show ip ospf fast-reroute remote-lfa tunnels
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>MPLS-Remote-Lfa5</th>
<th>Tunnel type: MPLS-LDP</th>
<th>Tailend router ID: 5.5.5.5</th>
<th>Termination IP address: 5.5.5.5</th>
<th>Outgoing interface: Vlan4004</th>
<th>First hop gateway: 71.14.1.4</th>
<th>Tunnel metric: 2</th>
<th>Protects: 71.17.1.7 Vlan4003, total metric 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>MPLS-Remote-Lfa6</th>
<th>Tunnel type: MPLS-LDP</th>
<th>Tailend router ID: 6.6.6.6</th>
<th>Termination IP address: 6.6.6.6</th>
<th>Outgoing interface: Vlan4003</th>
<th>First hop gateway: 71.17.1.7</th>
<th>Tunnel metric: 2</th>
<th>Protects: 71.14.1.4 Vlan4004, total metric 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

To display entries in the Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the following show command.

```
Router# show ip cef 171.1.1.0 internal
```

171.1.1.0/24, epoch 0, RIB[I], refcount 5, per-destination sharing sources: RIB, LTE

**feature space:**
IFRM: 0x00028000 LFD: 171.1.1.0/24 1 local label local label info: global/542 contains path extension list disposition chain 0x12E83850 label switch chain 0x12E83850

**ifnums:**
Vlan4004(30): 71.14.1.4
MPLS-Remote-Lfa6(37)
path 12C70E98, path list 12D52154, share 1/1, type attached nexthop, for IPv4, flags
has-repair
MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x20 label 31
nexthop 71.14.1.4 Vlan4004 label [31|537], adjacency IP adj out of Vlan4004, addr 71.14.1.4
12CD6A40
repair: attached-nexthop 6.6.6.6 MPLS-Remote-Lfa6 (12C70FE8)
path 12C70FE8, path list 12D52154, share 1/1, type attached nexthop, for IPv4, flags
repair, repair-only
nexthop 6.6.6.6 MPLS-Remote-Lfa6, repair, adjacency IP midchain out of MPLS-Remote-Lfa6
12CD7880
output chain: label [31|537]
FRR Primary (0x11139020)
<primary: TAG adj out of Vlan4004, addr 71.14.1.4 12D8A780>
<repair: TAG midchain out of MPLS-Remote-Lfa6 12CD6580 label 338 TAG adj out of Vlan4003,
addr 71.17.1.7 12CD7160>

To display local Routing Information Base (RIB) or locally redistributed routes use the following show command.

Router# show ip ospf rib 171.1.1.0
OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 1)
Base Topology (MTID 0)
OSPF local RIB
Codes: * - Best, > - Installed in global RIB
LSA: type/LSID/originator
*> 171.1.1.0/24, Intra, cost 2, area 0
   SPF Instance 130, age 00:03:52
   Flags: RIB, ISPF
   via 71.14.1.4, Vlan4004
   Flags: RIB, ISPF
   LSA: 1/2.0.0.2/2.0.0.2
   repair path via 6.6.6.6, MPLS-Remote-Lfa6, cost 4
   Flags: RIB, Repair, IntfDj, BcastDj, CostWon
   LSA: 1/2.0.0.2/2.0.0.2

To display information for an IS-IS per-prefix LFA-FRR configuration, use the following show command.

Router# show isis fast-reroute remote-lfa tunnels
Tag Null - Fast-Reroute Remote-LFA Tunnels:
   MPLS-Remote-Lfa1: use Vl4003, nexthop 71.17.1.7, end point 6.6.6.6
   MPLS-Remote-Lfa2: use Vl4004, nexthop 71.14.1.4, end point 5.5.5.5

To display entries in the CEF Forwarding Information Base (FIB) use the following show command.

Router# show ip cef 171.1.1.0 internal
171.1.1.0/24, epoch 0, RIB[1], refcount 5, per-destination sharing
   sources: RIB, LTE
   feature space:
      IPRM: 0x00028000
      LFD: 171.1.1.0/24 1 local label
      local label info: global/18
        contains path extension list
        disposition chain 0x12B537C8
   ifnums:
      Vlan4004(30): 71.14.1.4
      MPLS-Remote-Lfa1(32)
      path 12C55CB4, path list 12C856E8, share 1/1, type attached nexthop, for IPv4, flags
      has-repair
      MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x20 label none
      nexthop 71.14.1.4 Vlan4004 label [none|23], adjacency IP adj out of Vlan4004, addr 71.14.1.4
      1139FAA0
repair: attached-nexthop 6.6.6.6 MPLS-Remote-Lfa1 (12C55D24)
path 12C55D24, path list 12C856E8, share 1/1, type attached nexthop, for IPv4, flags
repair, repair-only
nexthop 6.6.6.6 MPLS-Remote-Lfa1, repair, adjacency IP midchain out of MPLS-Remote-Lfa1
12D512C0
output chain: label [none|23]
FRR Primary (0xA74F800)
<primary: IP adj out of Vlan4004, addr 71.14.1.4 1139FA00>
<repair: TAG midchain out of MPLS-Remote-Lfa1 11180740 label 366 TAG adj out of Vlan4003,
addr 71.17.1.7 12D51520>

To display information about IS-IS FRR configurations, use the following show command.

Router# show isis fast-reroute summary
Tag null:
IPv4 Fast-Reroute Protection Summary:
Prefix Counts: Total Protected Coverage
High priority: 0 0 0%
Normal priority: 10 8 80%
Total: 10 8 80%

To display paths for a specific route or for all routes under a major network that are stored in the IP local
Routing Information Base (RIB), use the following show command.

Router# show isis rib 171.1.1.0
IPv4 local RIB for IS-IS process
IPv4 unicast topology base (TID 0, TOPOID 0x0) ------------------------
Repair path attributes:
DS - Downstream, LC - Linecard-Disjoint, NP - Node-Protecting
PP - Primary-Path, SR - SRLG-Disjoint
Routes under majornet 171.1.0.0/16:
171.1.1.0/24
repair path: 6.6.6.6(MPLS-Remote-Lfa1) metric:20 (DS,SR) LSP[2]

Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration for EoMPLS on a GigabitEthernet Interface

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration for EoMPLS on a GigabitEthernet interface, use the show
commands described in the following examples.

Router# show mpls 12transport vc 1 detail
Local interface: G10/0 up, line protocol up, Ethernet up
Destination address: 3.3.3.3, VC ID: 1, VC status: up
Output interface: Vl4000, imposed label stack {18 16}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: 71.12.1.2
Create time: 00:00:06, last status change time: 00:00:06
Last label FSM state change time: 00:00:06
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 3.3.3.3:0 up
Targeted Hello: 1.1.1.1(LDP Id) -> 3.3.3.3, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
LDP route watch : enabled
Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration for EoMPLS on an EVC Interface

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration for EoMPLS on an EVC interface, use the show commands described in the following examples.

Router# show mpls l2transport vc 3001 detail
Local interface: Gi0/0 up, line protocol up, Eth VLAN 200 up
Interworking type is Ethernet
Destination address: 3.3.3.3, VC ID: 1, VC status: up

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide

Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration for EoMPLS on an EVC Interface
Output interface: Vl4000, imposed label stack {18 16}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: 71.12.1.2
Create time: 00:13:47, last status change time: 00:04:20
Last label FSM state change time: 00:11:54
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 3.3.3.3:0 up
Targeted Hello: 1.1.1.1(LDP Id) -> 3.3.3.3, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
  LDP route watch : enabled
  Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
Last local PW l/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
MPLS VC labels: local 16, remote 16
Group ID: local 0, remote 0
MTU: local 1500, remote 1500
Remote interface description:
  MAC Withdraw: sent:1, received:0
  Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
  Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
  Dataplane:
   SSM segment/switch IDs: 1434251/4096 (used), PWID: 1
  VC statistics:
   transit packet totals: receive 0, send 260970
   transit byte totals: receive 0, send 24009240
   transit packet drops: receive 0, seq error 0, send 0
Local interface: Gi0/0 up, line protocol up, Eth VLAN 200 up
  Interworking type is Ethernet
  Destination address: 4.4.4.4, VC ID: 1, VC status: standby
Output interface: Vl4000, imposed label stack {21 16}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: 71.12.1.2
Create time: 00:13:47, last status change time: 00:14:41
Last label FSM state change time: 00:12:47
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 4.4.4.4:0 up
Targeted Hello: 1.1.1.1(LDP Id) -> 4.4.4.4, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
  LDP route watch : enabled
  Label/status state machine : established, LrdRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: DOWN{standby}
Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
Last local PW l/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status sent: DOWN{standby}
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
MPLS VC labels: local 17, remote 16
Group ID: local 0, remote 0
MTU: local 1500, remote 1500
Remote interface description:
MAC Withdraw: sent:1, received:0
Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
Dataplane:
  SSM segment/switch IDs: 885253/8193 (used), PWID: 2
VC statistics:
  transit packet totals: receive 0, send 0
  transit byte totals: receive 0, send 0
  transit packet drops: receive 0, seq error 0, send 0

Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on IS-IS

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration on IS-IS, use the show commands described in the following examples.

Router# show isis fast-reroute remote-lfa tunnels
Tag agg - Fast-Reroute Remote-LFA Tunnels:
  No Remote-LFA tunnel
Tag Null - Fast-Reroute Remote-LFA Tunnels:
  No Remote-LFA tunnel
Tag agg - Fast-Reroute Remote-LFA Tunnels:
  MPLS-Remote-Lfa5: use Vl27, nexthop 27.27.27.2, end point 192.168.1.2
  MPLS-Remote-Lfa6: use Vl50, nexthop 50.50.50.2, end point 192.168.1.2

Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on ATM/IMA

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration on ATM/IMA, use the show commands described in the following example.

Router# show mpls l2 vc 90 detail
Local interface: AT0/IMA2 up, line protocol up, ATM AAL5 90/90 Basic 1 up
  Destination address: 2.2.2.2, VC ID: 111, VC status: up
  Output interface: Vlan300, imposed label stack {29 32}
  Preferred path: not configured
  Default path: active
  Next hop: point2point
  Create time: 17:54:25, last status change time: 17:54:25
  Last label FSM state change time: 17:54:25
  Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 2.2.2.2:0 up
  Targeted Hello: 170.0.0.201(LDP Id) -> 2.2.2.2, LDP is UP
  Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
  Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
  Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
  LDP route watch : enabled
  Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
  Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
  Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
  Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
  Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
  Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
  Last local PW 1/f circ status rcvd: No fault
  Last local LDP TLV status sent: No fault
  Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
  Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
  MPLS VC labels: local 20, remote 32
  Group ID: local 0, remote 0
  MTU: local 0, remote 0
  Remote interface description:
  Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
  Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on CESoPSN

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration on CESoPSN, use the show commands described in the following example.

Router# show mpls l2 vc 111 detail
Local interface: CE0/0 up, line protocol up, CESoPSN Basic 1 up
Destination address: 2.2.2.2, VC ID: 111, VC status: up
Output interface: Vlan300, imposed label stack {29 32}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: point2point
Create time: 17:54:25, last status change time: 17:54:25
Last label FSM state change time: 17:54:25
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 2.2.2.2:0 up
Targeted Hello: 170.0.0.201(LDP Id) -> 2.2.2.2, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
LDP route watch : enabled
Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status sent: No fault
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
MPLS VC labels: local 20, remote 32
Group ID: local 0, remote 0
MTU: local 0, remote 0
Remote interface description:
Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
Control Word: On (configured: autosense)
Dataplane:
SSM segment/switch IDs: 4124/8219 (used), PWID: 4
VC statistics:
transit packet totals: receive 64465447, send 64465519
transit byte totals: receive 15987430856, send 15987448712
transit packet drops: receive 0, seq error 0, send 0

Verifying Remote LFA-FRR Configuration on SAToP

To verify the remote LFA-FRR configuration on SAToP, use the show commands described in the following example.

Router# show mpls l2 vc 111 detail
Local interface: CE0/0 up, line protocol up, SAToP Basic 1 up
Destination address: 2.2.2.2, VC ID: 111, VC status: up
Output interface: Vlan300, imposed label stack {29 32}
Preferred path: not configured
Default path: active
Next hop: point2point
Create time: 17:54:25, last status change time: 17:54:25
Last label FSM state change time: 17:54:25
Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 2.2.2.2:0 up
Targeted Hello: 170.0.0.201(LDP Id) -> 2.2.2.2, LDP is UP
Graceful restart: not configured and not enabled
Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled
Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported
LDP route watch : enabled
Label/status state machine : established, LruRru
Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault
Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent
Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault
Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault
Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault
Last local LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault
Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault
 MPLS VC labels: local 20, remote 32
 Group ID: local 0, remote 0
 MTU: local 0, remote 0
 Remote interface description:
 Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled
 Control Word: On (configured: autosense)

Configuration Examples for Remote LFA-FRR

This section provides sample configuration examples for Remote LFA-FRR feature on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for IS-IS

The following is a sample configuration of Remote LFA-FRR for IS-IS on all nodes.

```plaintext
! mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp router-id lo0 force
mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept
no l3-over-l2 flush buffers
asr901-platf-frr enable
router isis
metric-style wide
fast-flood
max-lsp-lifetime 65535
lsp-refresh-interval 65000
spf-interval 5 50 200
prc-interval 5 50 200
lsp-gen-interval 5 50 200
no hello padding
log-adjacency-changes all
fast-reroute per-prefix level-1 all
fast-reroute remote-lfa level-1 mpls-ldp
mpls ldp sync
!
```

Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR for OSPF

The following is a sample configuration of Remote LFA-FRR for OSPF on all nodes.

```plaintext
!
mpls label protocol ldp
```
mpls ldp router-id lo0 force
mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept
do 13-over-12 flush buffers
asr901-platf-frr enable
router ospf 1
router-id 5.5.5.5
fast-reroute per-prefix enable area 0 prefix-priority low
fast-reroute per-prefix remote-lfa tunnel mpls-ldp
timers throttle spf 50 200 5000
timers throttle lsa 50 200 5000
timers lsa arrival 100
mpls ldp sync
!

Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR Globally

The following is a sample configuration of Remote LFA-FRR at a global level.

! mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp discovery targeted-hello accept
do 13-over-12 flush buffers
asr901-platf-frr enable
!

Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet Interface

The following is a sample configuration of Remote LFA-FRR on a GigabitEthernet Interface.

! interface GigabitEthernet0/7
no ip address
negotiation auto
service instance 7 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 7
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 7
!

Example: Configuring Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI Interface

The following is a sample configuration of Remote LFA-FRR on an SVI Interface.

! interface Vlan7
ip address 7.7.7.2 255.255.255.25
ip router isis
mpls ip
isis network point-to-point
!

Example: Configuring EoMPLS Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR

The following is a sample configuration of EoMPLS pseudowire redundancy over FRR.
Example: Configuring LFA-FRR on ATM/IMA

The following is a sample configuration of LFA-FRR on ATM/IMA, which also includes pseudowire redundancy.

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  no ip address
  load-interval 30
  negotiation auto
  service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 200
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  xconnect 3.3.3.3 1 encapsulation mpls
    backup peer 4.4.4.4 1
  mtu 1500
!
```

Example: Configuring LFA-FRR on CESoPSN

The following is a sample configuration of LFA-FRR on CESoPSN, which also includes pseudowire redundancy.

```
!
controller E1 0/0
  ima-group 2
!
interface ATM0/IMA1
  no ip address
  no atm enable-ilm-trap
  xconnect 2.2.2.2 90 encapsulation mpls
    backup peer 180.0.0.201 90
!
```

Example: Configuring LFA-FRR on SAToP

The following is a sample configuration of LFA-FRR on SAToP, which also includes pseudowire redundancy.

```
!
controller E1 0/0
  clock source internal
  cem-group 0 timeslots 1-31
  description E1 CESoPSN example
!
interface CEM0/2
  no ip address
  cem 1
  xconnect 2.2.2.2 111 encapsulation mpls pw-class test
    backup peer 180.0.0.201 111
!
```
description E1 SATOP example
!
interface CEM0/0
  no ip address
cem 0
  xconnect 2.2.2.2 111 encapsulation mpls
  backup peer 180.0.0.201 111
  
!

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS-IS Remote LFA FRR</td>
<td>IS-IS Remote Loop-Free Alternate Fast Reroute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPFv2 LFA FRR</td>
<td>OSPFv2 Loop-Free Alternate Fast Reroute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute

Table 48: Feature Information for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute, on page 784 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

---

**Note**

Table 48: Feature Information for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute, on page 784 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

---

**Table 48: Feature Information for Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute</td>
<td>15.2(2)SN</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute for EoMPLS</td>
<td>15.3(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Loop-Free Alternate - Fast Reroute for TDM Pseudowires.</td>
<td>15.3(3)S</td>
<td>Support for TDM Pseudowires was added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EoMPLS Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>Support was added for EoMPLS pseudowire redundancy over FRR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDM Pseudowire Redundancy over FRR</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>Support was added for TDM pseudowire redundancy over FRR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Digital Optical Monitoring

This feature module provides information on the digital optical monitoring (DOM) feature for the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 785
- Feature Overview, on page 785
- How to Enable Transceiver Monitoring, on page 786
- Examples, on page 787
- Additional References, on page 793
- Feature Information for Digital Optical Monitoring, on page 794

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Feature Overview

The ASR 901 router supports DOM as per the standard SFF-8724 Multi-Source Agreement (MSA). This feature allows monitoring real-time parameters of the router, such as optical input and output power, temperature, laser bias current, and transceiver supply voltage. These parameters are monitored against the threshold values. The real-time DOM parameters can be monitored using command line interface or SNMP interface. Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)S, Cisco ASR 901 supports DOM for both 1G and 10G SFPs.

DOM allows the user to view the threshold violation messages. To display the threshold violation messages, you must enable transceiver monitoring. For information on enabling transceiver monitoring, see How to Enable Transceiver Monitoring, on page 786.

The command line output for the real-time parameters is shown using the show interfaces transceiver command. To enable threshold notification in the transceiver via SNMP, use the snmp-server enable traps
The `transceiver` command. You can use the show controllers gig 0/x command to check whether SFP’s are DOM capable. This command displays the SFP details.

## How to Enable Transceiver Monitoring

Complete the following steps to enable transceiver monitoring:

### Restrictions

- You need the transceiver module compatibility information for configuring transceiver monitoring. The compatibility matrix that lists the support for DOM in the Cisco transceiver modules is available at the following URL: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/interfaces_modules/transceiver_modules/compatibility/matrix/OL_8031.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/interfaces_modules/transceiver_modules/compatibility/matrix/OL_8031.html)
- In case of combo ports with SFP and RJ45 provision, when SFP is inserted in slot or port and media type is not configured to SFP, DOM is functional only if global transceiver monitoring is enabled.
- CISCO-ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB traps are sent only once after the threshold violation. However, SYSLOG traps are sent according to the monitoring interval.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
• Enter your password if prompted.  
Example:  
Router> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** transceiver type all | Enters the transceiver type configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router(config)# transceiver type all |
| **Step 4** monitoring | Enables monitoring of all optical transceivers.  
Example:  
Router(config-xcvr-type)# monitoring |
| **Step 5** monitoring interval; | (Optional) Specifies the time interval for monitoring optical transceivers. Valid range is 300 to 3600 seconds, and the default value is 600 seconds.  
Example:  
Router(config-xcvr-type)# monitoring interval 500 |
Examples

The real-time parameters of the router, such as optical output power, optical input power, temperature, laser bias current, and transceiver supply voltage can be monitored using the `show interfaces transceiver` command.

This section provides sample output for monitoring the real-time parameters on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

**Example: Displaying Transceiver Information**

This example shows how to display transceiver information:

```
Router# show interfaces transceiver
```

If device is externally calibrated, only calibrated values are printed.
NA or N/A: not applicable, Tx: transmit, Rx: receive.
mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Temperature (Celsius)</th>
<th>Voltage (Volts)</th>
<th>Current (mA)</th>
<th>Optical Tx Power (dBm)</th>
<th>Optical Rx Power (dBm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>537.7</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>-9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>393.6</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example: Displaying Detailed Transceiver Information**

This example shows how to display detailed transceiver information:

```
Router# show interfaces transceiver detail
```

mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts), NA or N/A: not applicable.
A2D readouts (if they differ), are reported in parentheses.
The threshold values are calibrated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Temperature (Celsius)</th>
<th>High Alarm Temperature Threshold (Celsius)</th>
<th>High Warn Temperature Threshold (Celsius)</th>
<th>Low Warn Temperature Threshold (Celsius)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Temperature Threshold (Celsius)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Voltage (Volts)</th>
<th>High Alarm Voltage Threshold (Volts)</th>
<th>High Warn Voltage Threshold (Volts)</th>
<th>Low Warn Voltage Threshold (Volts)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Voltage Threshold (Volts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Current (milliamperes)</th>
<th>High Alarm Current Threshold (mA)</th>
<th>High Warn Current Threshold (mA)</th>
<th>Low Warn Current Threshold (mA)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Current Threshold (mA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>533.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>391.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Optical Transmit Power (dBm)</th>
<th>High Alarm Transmit Power Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>High Warn Transmit Power Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>Low Warn Transmit Power Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Transmit Power Threshold (dBm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>-3.5</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-3.5</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Displaying List of Supported Transceivers

This example shows how to display the list of supported DOM transceivers:

```
Router# show interfaces transceiver supported-list
Transceiver Type               Cisco p/n min version supporting DOM
------------------ -------------------------
DWDM GBIC                     ALL
DWDM SFP                      ALL
RX only WDM GBIC               ALL
DWDM XENPAK                   ALL
DWDM X2                       ALL
DWDM XFP                      ALL
CWDM GBIC                     NONE
CWDM X2                       ALL
CWDM XFP                      ALL
XENPAK ZR                     ALL
X2 ZR                         ALL
XFP ZR                        ALL
Rx_only_WDM_XENPAK             ALL
XENPAK_ER                     10-1888-04
X2_ER                         ALL
XFP_ER                        ALL
XENPAK_LR                     10-1838-04
X2_LR                         ALL
XFP_LR                        ALL
XENPAK_LW                     ALL
X2_LW                         ALL
XFP_LW                        NONE
XENPAK SR                     NONE
X2 SR                         ALL
XFP SR                        ALL
XENPAK LX4                    NONE
X2 LX4                        NONE
XFP LX4                        NONE
XENPAK CX4                    NONE
X2 CX4                        NONE
SX GBIC                       NONE
LX GBIC                       NONE
ZX GBIC                       NONE
CWDM_SFP                      ALL
Rx_only_WDM_SFP               NONE
SX_SFP                        ALL
LX_SFP                        ALL
ZX_SFP                        ALL
EX_SFP                        ALL
SX SFP                        NONE
LX SFP                        NONE
ZX SFP                        NONE
GiGE BX_U SFP                 NONE
GiGE BX_D SFP                 ALL
X2 LRM                        ALL
```
# Example: Displaying Threshold Tables

This example shows how to display the threshold tables for all transceivers on the Cisco ASR 901 router:

```plaintext
Router# show interfaces transceiver threshold table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Optical Tx</th>
<th>Optical Rx</th>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Laser Bias</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DWDM GBIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>-28.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>-28.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>-6.69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWDM SFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>-28.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>-28.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>-9.50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX only WDM GBIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-28.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-28.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-6.69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWDM XENPAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>-1.50</td>
<td>-24.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-1.29</td>
<td>-24.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>-6.69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWDM X2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XENPAK ZR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>-24.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-0.80</td>
<td>-24.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>-6.69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2 ZR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>-24.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-0.80</td>
<td>-24.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>-6.69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XFP ZR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min1</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>-24.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-0.80</td>
<td>-24.29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>-6.69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
### Example: Displaying Threshold Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device Type</th>
<th>Min1</th>
<th>Min2</th>
<th>Max1</th>
<th>Max2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx_only_WDM_XENPAK</td>
<td>-24.50</td>
<td>-24.29</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XENPAK_ER</td>
<td>-5.00</td>
<td>-4.69</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2_ER</td>
<td>-5.00</td>
<td>-4.69</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XENPAK_LR</td>
<td>-8.50</td>
<td>-8.19</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2_LR</td>
<td>-8.50</td>
<td>-8.19</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XENPAK_LW</td>
<td>-8.50</td>
<td>-8.19</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2_LW</td>
<td>-8.50</td>
<td>-8.19</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XFP_SR</td>
<td>-10.30</td>
<td>-7.30</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SX_SFP</td>
<td>-10.00</td>
<td>-9.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min2</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max1</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max2</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example: Displaying Threshold Violations

This example shows how to display the threshold violations for all transceivers on a Cisco ASR 901 router:

```bash
Router# show interfaces transceiver threshold violations
Rx: Receive, Tx: Transmit.
DDDD: days, HH: hours, MM: minutes, SS: seconds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Time since Last Known</th>
<th>Time in slot</th>
<th>Threshold Violation Type(s) of Last Known</th>
<th>Threshold Violation(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>0000:02:50:19</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Rx power low alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>0000:02:51:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-31.0 dBm &lt; -17.1 dBm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### Example: Displaying Threshold Violations on a Specific Interface

This example shows how to display violations for the transceiver on a specific interface:

```bash
Router# show interfaces GigabitEthernet 0/9 transceiver
ITU Channel not available (Wavelength not available), Transceiver is externally calibrated.
If device is externally calibrated, only calibrated values are printed.
NA or N/A: not applicable, Tx: transmit, Rx: receive.
mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Temperature (Celsius)</th>
<th>Voltage (Volts)</th>
<th>Current (mA)</th>
<th>Optical Tx Power (dBm)</th>
<th>Optical Rx Power (dBm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/9</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>385.1</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Example: When Transceiver Monitoring is Disabled

This example shows how to disable transceiver monitoring for all transceivers:

```
Router(config-xcvr-type)# no monitoring
```

This example shows the sample output when transceiver monitoring is disabled:

```
Router# show interfaces transceiver detail
Transceiver monitoring is disabled for all interfaces.
mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts), NA or N/A: not applicable.
A2D readouts (if they differ), are reported in parentheses.
The threshold values are calibrated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Temperature (Celsius)</th>
<th>High Alarm Threshold (Celsius)</th>
<th>High Warn Threshold (Celsius)</th>
<th>Low Warn Threshold (Celsius)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Threshold (Celsius)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Voltage (Volts)</th>
<th>High Alarm Threshold (Volts)</th>
<th>High Warn Threshold (Volts)</th>
<th>Low Warn Threshold (Volts)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Threshold (Volts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Current (milliamperes)</th>
<th>High Alarm Threshold (mA)</th>
<th>High Warn Threshold (mA)</th>
<th>Low Warn Threshold (mA)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Threshold (mA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>533.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>391.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Optical Transmit Power (dBm)</th>
<th>High Alarm Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>High Warn Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>Low Warn Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Threshold (dBm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>-3.5</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>-5.5</td>
<td>-3.5</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Optical Receive Power (dBm)</th>
<th>High Alarm Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>High Warn Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>Low Warn Threshold (dBm)</th>
<th>Low Alarm Threshold (dBm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/10</td>
<td>-5.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-17.0</td>
<td>-17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi0/11</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-17.0</td>
<td>-17.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Example: Displaying SFP Details

The following is the sample output from the `show controller gig0/x` command.

```
Router# show controllers gig0/4
Switch Unit: 0    port: 10
PHY info:
  0x00: 0x1140 0x01: 0x79ED 0x02: 0x0362 0x03: 0x5DB1
  0x04: 0x0581 0x05: 0xC001 0x06: 0x066F 0x07: 0x2001
  0x08: 0x4FFS 0x09: 0x6000 0x0A: 0x7800 0x0B: 0x0000
  0x0C: 0x0000 0x0D: 0x0000 0x0E: 0x0000 0x0F: 0x3000
  0x10: 0x0001 0x11: 0x0F00 0x12: 0x0003 0x13: 0xFFFF
  0x14: 0x0707 0x15: 0x0000 0x16: 0x0000 0x17: 0x0F04
  0x18: 0x7067 0x19: 0xFF1C 0x1A: 0x257F 0x1B: 0xFFFF
  0x1C: 0x7EA8 0x1D: 0x064C 0x1E: 0x0000 0x1F: 0x0000
```
-- SFP EEPROM content --
Reg 0x00: 03 04 07 00 00 00 02 00
Reg 0x08: 00 00 00 01 0D 00 0A 64
Reg 0x10: 37 37 00 00 43 49 53 43
Reg 0x18: 4F 2D 53 55 4D 49 54 4F
Reg 0x20: 4D 4F 20 20 00 00 5F
Reg 0x28: 53 43 50 36 47 34 34 2D
Reg 0x30: 4C 35 24 30 43 50 36 20
Reg 0x38: 20 20 20 20 31 31 30 36
Reg 0x40: 31 32 43 38 68 F0 01 64
Reg 0x48: 00 00 0A 03 5A 0A 62 04
Reg 0x80: 00

identifier 0x03 (SFP)
connector 0x07 (LC)
sfp_transceiver_code 0x02 (1000BaseLX)
encoding 0x01 (8B10B)
br_nominal (100MHz) 13
length_9km (100m) 10
length_9m (100m) 100
length_50m (100m) 55
length_62_5m (100m) 55
length_cu (10m) 0
vendor_name CISCO-SUMITOMO
vendor_oui 0x00 00 5F
vendor_pn SCP6G44-C1-BMH
vendor_rev A
cc_base 0x28
options[0] 0x00000000
options[1] 0x00000001A
br_max (%) 0
br_min (%) 0
vendor_sn SPC15240CP6
date_code 110612C8 (ymmdvv, v=vendor specific)
cc_ext 0x64
DOM support yes

Additional References

The following sections provide references to digital optical monitoring feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomic Networking commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Autonomic Networking Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for Digital Optical Monitoring

Table 49: Feature Information for Digital Optical Monitoring, on page 794 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 49: Feature Information for Digital Optical Monitoring, on page 794 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 49: Feature Information for Digital Optical Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for Digital Optical Monitoring on Cisco ASR 901 Router</td>
<td>15.2(2)SNI</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 router. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 43

Autonomic Networking Infrastructure

- Autonomic Networking, on page 795

Autonomic Networking

Autonomic Networking makes network devices intelligent by introducing self-management concepts that simplify network management for the network operator.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

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

Prerequisites for Autonomic Networking

- The Autonomic Control Plane (ACP) is built automatically only across Ethernet ports. It utilizes only IPv6 addressing.
- If the device has no start-up configuration, all interfaces are up by default, to exchange the adjacency discovery (AD) messages.
- The ACP is automatically built between two adjacent devices supporting the autonomic networking infrastructure. The interfaces on both devices need to be up (and be Ethernet interfaces). The device either needs to be unconfigured (greenfield rollout) or have an autonomous networking configured explicitly.
- The ACP can also automatically be built between two adjacent devices if there is an intervening non-autonomic layer 2 cloud such as a Metro-Ethernet service. This is achieved by the Channel Discovery protocol (CD) on the autonomic devices, which probes for working VLAN encapsulations.
- To build the ACP across intervening non-autonomic L3 devices, you need to explicitly configure a tunnel between the autonomic devices and enable autonomic adjacency-discovery on this tunnel.
- Autonomic Registrar, commonly known as registrar, is required for the Autonomic Networking Infrastructure (ANI) feature to work. At least one device in the network must be configured as a registrar to enroll new devices into the autonomic domain. In a network where all required devices are already enrolled into the autonomic domain, a registrar is not required.
• Each registrar supports only one autonomic domain. The registrar is needed only when new autonomic devices join the domain.
• All new devices must have a physical connectivity to at least one autonomic device to contact the registrar for authentication and authorization.
• A device can only be enrolled into one autonomic domain. Two devices enrolled into different domains will not build the autonomic control plane between each other.
• For autonomic intent, the registrar must be configured with domain ID.
• For Zero Touch Bootstrap to happen, there must be no startup-config file and the config-register must remain default i.e, 0x2102.

Restrictions for Autonomic Networking

General Restrictions
• Autonomic networking only supports unique device identifier (UDI)-based devices.
• Autonomic networking and Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) are different zero touch solutions. It is recommended that you do not test or use autonomic networking and ZTP at the same time.

Information About Autonomic Networking

Overview of Autonomic Networking

The aim of autonomic networking is to create self-managing networks to overcome the rapidly growing complexity of the Internet and other networks to enable their further growth. In a self-managing autonomic system, network management takes on a new role: instead of controlling the network elements individually and directly, the administrator defines network-wide policies and rules that guide the self-management process.

The following diagram provides a high-level architecture of an autonomic network.

*Figure 44: High-Level Architecture of an Autonomic Network*

Autonomic Networking is controlled by a separate software entity running on top of traditional operating systems that include networking components, such as IP, Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), and so forth. Traditional networking components are unchanged and unaware of the presence of the autonomic process.
The autonomic components use normal interfaces that are exposed by the traditional networking components and interact with different devices in the network. The autonomic components securely cooperate to add more intelligence to devices so that the devices in an autonomic network can autonomically configure, manage, protect, and heal themselves with minimal operator intervention. They can also securely consolidate their operations to present a simplified and abstracted view of the network to the operator.

**Autonomic Networking Infrastructure**

The Autonomic Networking Infrastructure (ANI) feature simplifies the network bootstrap functionality by removing the need for any kind of prestaging, thereby allowing devices to join a domain securely, after which devices can be configured. The goal of the Autonomic Networking Infrastructure feature is to make new and unconfigured devices securely reachable by an operator or network management system. This is carried out in the following steps:

1. One device is defined and configured as the registrar. The registrar is the first autonomic domain device.
2. The network administrator collects a list of legitimate device identifiers of the devices to be added to the network. This list controls the devices that are added to the autonomic domain. Devices are identified by their unique device identifier (UDI). The list is compiled as a simple text file, one UDI per line. This step is optional because in the absence of a whitelist, all devices are allowed to join the domain. A whitelist is an approved list of entities that is provided a particular privilege, service, mobility, access, or recognition. Whitelisting means to grant access.
3. The whitelist of known devices is uploaded to the registrar as part of its configuration. This step is optional.
4. Any new autonomic device that is directly connected to the registrar, or another already enrolled domain device, will automatically receive a domain certificate from the registrar.
5. The autonomic control plane is automatically established across the autonomic domain to make new devices reachable.

The benefits of Autonomic Networking Infrastructure are as follows:

- Autonomic discovery of Layer 2 topology and connectivity by discovering how to reach autonomic neighbors.
- Secure and zero touch identity of new devices by using the device name and domain certificate.
- A virtual autonomous control plane that enables communications between autonomous nodes.

Autonomic behavior is enabled by default on new devices. To enable autonomic behavior on existing devices, use the `autonomic connect` command. To disable, use the `no` form of this command.

The components of autonomic networking are as follows:

- **Registrar**—A domain-specific registration authority in a given enterprise that validates new devices in the domain, provides them with domain-wide credentials, and makes policy decisions. Policy decisions can include whether a new device can join a given domain based on a preloaded whitelist. The registrar also has a database of devices that join a given domain and the device details.
- **Channel Discovery**—Used to discover reachability between autonomic nodes across nonautonomic Layer 2 networks.
- **Adjacency Discovery**—Used to discover autonomic neighbors. Adjacency discovery is done on Layer 3. It is also possible to discover autonomic neighbors across pre-established Layer 3 generic routed encapsulation (GRE) tunnels.

**New Device Joining the Autonomic Network**

The figure below illustrates how a new device joins an autonomic network.
1. The new device sends out a hello message to the neighbor. In this case, the neighbor is part of an autonomic network domain.

2. The hello message includes the unique device identifier (UDI) of the new device.

3. The autonomic device acts as a proxy and allows the new device to join this autonomic network domain. The autonomic network device advertises itself with the domain information to its Layer 3 neighbors.

4. The new device is validated with the autonomic registrar on receiving the autonomic network hello message from the neighbor and thereby detecting the UDI information.

5. The new device advertises its domain certificate in its hello message with all neighbors. The neighbor information is exchanged every 10 seconds.

---

**Note**

If the neighbor information changes, the entry is deleted and neighbor discovery is restarted. In the absence of a domain certificate and devices working with UDI, UDI is exchanged at a 10-second interval.

---

**Working of the Registrar**

One device in the network is configured as the registrar to validate all new devices locally; and to accept all devices that try to join the domain managed by the registrar. The registrar issues a domain certificate to devices using the domain name provided by the administrator.

---

**Note**

The domain name is a group of devices in the network managed by the same set of rules. Any neighbor communicating with the registrar using the UDI certificate is sent an invitation to join the domain by registrar.

Currently, the registrar validates the new devices based on an optional list of UDIs that is specified when configuring the registrar. The list specifies a set of devices that are allowed to join the network.
The registrar maintains a database of all devices that join or fail to join the domain. The failed devices can try to join the domain again. The registrar database tracks all devices in the domain and associates each device with the following states:

- **Accepted**—Devices that successfully join the domain.
- **Pending**—Devices that are in the process of joining the domain.
- **Quarantine**—Devices that failed to join the domain.

**Channel Discovery in Autonomic Networking**

**Service Discovery in Autonomic Networking**

Autonomic networking uses the multicast Domain Name System (mDNS) infrastructure to discover various services required by the devices in the autonomic networking domain. Few of the services discovered by the network using the mDNS infrastructure are: the AAA server, the configuration server, the syslog server, and the autonomic networking registrar. Autonomic networking listens to the mDNS advertisements on all the devices in the domain. Autonomic networking initiates the mDNS advertisements from the devices hosting the services.

**Autonomic Control Plane**

When a new device in the domain receives a domain certificate, it exchanges the domain certificate in the hello messages with its neighbors. This creates an autonomic control plane between two autonomic devices of the same domain. There are different types of autonomic control planes that can be created based on the different capabilities of the devices. The autonomic control plane is established by using the following mechanisms:

- Configuring a loopback interface.
- Dynamically assigning an IPv6 address to the loopback interface.
• Configuring an autonomic VPN routing and forwarding (VRF).

**IPsec on Link Local GRE IPv6 Tunnels in Autonomic Networking**

Autonomic control plane (ACP) is created by building hop-by-hop IPv6 generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnels between the pairs of autonomic neighbors. The GRE tunnels require a valid source address and a destination address on the physical interfaces. As the GRE tunnels are hop-by-hop, autonomic networking uses the link local addresses of the physical interfaces as the source or destination addresses of the tunnels. As the physical interfaces have no global IPv6 addresses, IPsec and IKE work with the link local addresses of the physical interfaces.

**How to Configure Autonomic Networking**

**Configuring the Registrar**

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password, if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>autonomic connect</td>
<td>(Optional) Connects a nonautonomic management device, such as an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server, or a syslog server, to the autonomic network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device(config)# autonomic connect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>autonomic registrar</td>
<td>Enables a device as a registrar and enters registrar configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device(config)# autonomic registrar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>domain-id domain-name</td>
<td>Represents a common group of all devices registering with the registrar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device(config-anra)# domain-id abc.com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>device-accept “udi”</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the Unique Device Identifier (UDI) of a quarantined device to be accepted in the autonomic domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• udi—Must be entered in double quotes to ensure that spaces and special characters are inclusive in the argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device(config-anra)# device-accept &quot;PID:A901-12C-FT-D SN:CAT1902U88Y&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 7

**Command or Action:** `whitelist filename`

**Example:**

```
Device(config-anra)# whitelist
flash:whitelist.txt
PID:A901-12C-FT-D SN:CAT1602U32U
PID:A901-12C-FT-D SN:CAT1604U92B
```

**Purpose:** (Optional) Allows loading a file on the local device that contains a list of devices to be accepted in a given domain.

- The file must contain one UDI entry per line.

**Note:** If this command is not configured, all devices are accepted into the domain.

### Step 8

**Command or Action:** `no shut`

**Example:**

```
Device(config-anra)# no shut
```

**Purpose:** Enables the autonomic registrar.

### Step 9

**Command or Action:** `exit`

**Example:**

```
Device(config-anra)# exit
```

**Purpose:** Exits registrar configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.

### Step 10

**Command or Action:** `exit`

**Example:**

```
Device(config)# exit
```

**Purpose:** Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

## Verifying and Monitoring Autonomic Networking Configuration

### Procedure

#### Step 1

**Command or Action:** `enable`

**Example:**

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

#### Step 2

**Command or Action:** `show autonomic device`

**Example:**

```
Device# show autonomic device
UDI PID:A901-12C-FT-D SN:CAT1602U00U
Device ID 0006.f6ac.3be0-2
Domain ID manual-cisco
```
Displays the current state of an autonomic device including the global details.

**Step 3**  
show autonomic neighbors [detail]

**Example:**

```
Device# show autonomic neighbors detail

UDI: "PID:A901-12C-FT-DSN:CAT1602U000,sn=0006.f6ac.3be0-2"
Device ID 0006.f6ac.3be0-4
Domain ID manual-cisco
State Nbr inside the Domain
Credential Domain Cert
Credential Validation Passed
Last Validated Time 2014-07-21 12:42:57 IST
Certificate Expiry Date 2015-07-21 12:42:48 IST
Certificate Expire Countdown 31535585 (secs)
Number of Links connected 1
Link:
  Local Interface: Vlan4086(GigabitEthernet0/7)
  Remote Interface: Vlan4026
  IP Address: FE80::4255:39FF:FE8D:C93B
  Uptime(Discovered Time): 00:06:36 ( 2014-07-21 12:43:07 IST)
  Last Refreshed time: 7 seconds ago
```

Displays information about the discovered neighbors.

**Step 4**  
show autonomic registrar devices [accepted | quarantine | whitelist]

**Example:**

```
Device# show autonomic registrar

Domain ID manual-cisco
Whitelist
Database URL nvram:
Status Autonomic Registrar Live
Address FD8F:E354:CCF9:0:6:F6AC:3BE0:1
Certificate (sub:) cn=ANRA-CS
```

Displays information about the autonomic registrar.

**Step 5**  
show autonomic control plane [detail]

**Example:**

```
Device# show autonomic control-plane

VRF Name cisco_autonomic
Device Address FD08:2EEF:C2EE::D253:5185:547A
RPL Type - Node, Inst-Id - 0, OCF - 0, Mode - Storing
Neighbor ACP Channel ACP Security
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PID:A901-4C-F-D SN:CAT1611U085 Tunnel1100000
```

Displays information about the autonomic control plane.

**Step 6**  
show autonomic interfaces

Displays information about the interfaces in the autonomic domain.
Step 7  debug autonomic \{bootstrap | neighbor-discovery database | registrar | services\} \{aaa | all | ntp | events | packets\} \{info | moderate | severe\}

Enables debugging autonomic network.

Step 8  clear autonomic \{device | neighbor UDI\}

Clears or resets autonomic information.

- The `clear autonomic device` command clears or resets all the device specific AN information, including the information obtained in bootstrapping process.
- The `clear autonomic neighbor` command clears the neighbor-related information learned in the neighbor discovery. If no neighbor is specified, it clears the entire neighbor database.

---

### Additional References for Autonomic Networking

#### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomic Networking commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Autonomic Networking Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Feature Information for Autonomic Networking
IPv4 Multicast

This feature module describes how to configure IP multicast in an IPv4 network. IP multicast is an efficient way to use network resources, especially for bandwidth-intensive services such as audio and video.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 805
- Prerequisites for IPv4 Multicast, on page 805
- Restrictions for IPv4 Multicast, on page 806
- Information About IPv4 Multicast, on page 806
- Configuring IPv4 Multicast, on page 811
- Configuration Examples for IPv4 Multicast, on page 830
- Troubleshooting Tips, on page 834
- Additional References, on page 835
- Feature Information for IPv4 Multicast, on page 836

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Prerequisites for IPv4 Multicast

- Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S or a later release that supports the IPv4 Multicast feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

- You must enable the `asr901-multicast source` command on the SVI interface that is connected to the traffic source for PIM sparse mode.
Restrictions for IPv4 Multicast

- Source Specific Multicast (SSM) mapping takes a group G join from a host and identifies this group with an application associated with one or more sources. The SSM mapping can support only one such application per group G.

- When both SSM mapping and Internet Group Management Protocol Version 3 (IGMPv3) are enabled and the hosts already support IGMPv3 (but source specific information is not present), they start sending IGMPv3 group reports. These IGMPv3 group reports are not supported with SSM mapping and the router does not correctly associate sources with these reports.

- PIM Dense Mode is not supported.

- Only PIM version 2 is supported.

- PIM SM in VRF lite is not supported.

- Time-To-Live (TTL) threshold is not supported.

- Mroute ageing is not supported.

- Bi-Directional PIM (BIDIR-PIM) is not supported.

- Mroute based counter or rate statistics are not supported. Multicast counters are not supported.

- Multicast counters on physical and SVI interfaces are not supported till Cisco IOS Release 15.5(1)S.

- Multicast VPN (MVPN) is not supported.

- Multicast is not supported on Serial and MLPPP interfaces.

- PIM SSM IPv4 Multicast routing for VRF lite is supported only from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S.

- Multiple L3 SVI interfaces on PoCH as replication VLAN's for multicast traffic are not supported.

- IP Multicast on loopback interface is not supported.

Information About IPv4 Multicast

IP multicast is a bandwidth-conserving technology that reduces traffic by delivering a single stream of information simultaneously to potentially thousands of businesses and homes. Applications that take advantage of multicast include video conferencing, corporate communications, distance learning, and distribution of software, stock quotes, and news.

IP multicast routing enables a host (source) to send packets to a group of hosts (receivers) anywhere within the IP network by using a special form of IP address called the IP multicast group address. The sending host inserts the multicast group address into the IP destination address field of the packets and IP multicast routers and multilayer switches forward the incoming IP multicast packets out of all interfaces that lead to the members of the multicast group. Any host, regardless of whether it is a member of a group, can send to a group. However, only the members of a group receive the message.

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, IPv4 multicast is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 series routers. The router supports up to 500 unique multicast IP address entries, which includes both (*, G) and (S, G)
entries. Multicast support is provided for source and multicast groups using IGMP (IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 or IGMPv3) report messages.


**Supported Protocols**

- Basic multicast routing
- IP Multicast Routing for VRF Lite
- IGMP
- PIMv4 SSM
- PIMv4 SSM Mapping
- PIM MIB
- PIM sparse mode
- PIM BFD
- Static Rendezvous Point (RP)
- Auto RP
- Bootstrap router (BSR)

**PIM SSM for IPv4**

PIM SSM is the routing protocol that supports the implementation of SSM and is derived from the PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM). IGMP is the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards track protocol used for hosts to signal multicast group membership to routers. IGMPv3 supports source filtering, which is required for SSM. In order for SSM to run with IGMPv3, SSM must be supported in the device (the host where the application is running) and in the application itself.

**Source Specific Multicast**

SSM is a datagram delivery model that best supports one-to-many applications, also known as broadcast applications. SSM is a core networking technology for the Cisco implementation of IP multicast solutions targeted for audio and video broadcast application environments and is described in RFC 3569. The following two components together support SSM:

- PIM SSM
- IGMPv3

**Protocol Independent Multicast**

The PIM protocol maintains the current IP multicast service mode of receiver-initiated membership. PIM is not dependent on a specific unicast routing protocol; it is IP routing protocol independent, and can leverage whichever unicast routing protocols are used to populate the unicast routing table, including Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), and static routes. PIM uses unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.

Although PIM is called a multicast routing protocol, it actually uses the unicast routing table to perform the RPF check function instead of building up a completely independent multicast routing table. Unlike other routing protocols, PIM does not send and receive routing updates between routers.
For more information on SSM and PIM, see the *IP Multicast Technology Overview* document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti_pim/configuration/xe-3s/imc_tech_overview.html

**PIM SSM Address Range**

SSM can coexist with the Internet Standard Multicast (ISM) service by applying the SSM delivery model to a configured subset of the IP multicast group address range. The Cisco IOS software allows SSM configuration for an arbitrary subset of the IP multicast address range 224.0.0.0 through 239.255.255.255. When an SSM range is defined, existing IP multicast receiver applications do not receive any traffic when they try to use addresses in the SSM range (unless the application is modified to use explicit (S, G) channel subscription).

For groups within the SSM range, (S, G) channel subscriptions are accepted through IGMPv3 INCLUDE mode membership reports.

**IGMP**

IGMP is used to dynamically register individual hosts in a multicast group on a particular LAN. Enabling PIM on an interface also enables IGMP. IGMP provides a means to automatically control and limit the flow of multicast traffic throughout the network with the use of special multicast queriers and hosts.


**IGMPv1**

IGMP version 1 is a simple protocol consisting of two messages. It provides the basic query-response mechanism that allows the multicast device to determine which multicast groups are active and other processes that enable hosts to join a multicast group. **RFC 1112** defines the IGMPv1 host extensions for IP multicasting.

**IGMPv2**

IGMP version 2 extends the functionality of IGMP, allowing such capabilities as the IGMP leave process, group-specific queries, and an explicit maximum response time field. IGMPv2 also adds the capability for devices to elect the IGMP querier without dependence on the multicast protocol to perform this task. **RFC 2236** defines IGMPv2.

**IGMPv3**

IGMP version 3 provides for source filtering, which enables a multicast receiver host to signal to a device which groups it wants to receive multicast traffic from, and from which sources this traffic is expected. In addition, IGMPv3 supports the link local address 224.0.0.22, which is the destination IP address for IGMPv3 membership reports; all IGMPv3-capable multicast devices must listen to this address. **RFC 3376** defines IGMPv3.

**IGMP Snooping**

IGMP snooping allows a router to examine IGMP packets and make forwarding decisions based on their content. IGMP, which runs at Layer 3 on a multicast router, generates Layer 3 IGMP queries in subnets where the multicast traffic has to be routed. Using IGMP snooping, the router intercepts IGMP messages from the host and updates its multicast table accordingly.
You can configure the router to use IGMP snooping in subnets that receive IGMP queries from either IGMP or the IGMP snooping querier. IGMP snooping constrains IPv4 multicast traffic at Layer 2 by configuring Layer 2 LAN ports dynamically to forward IPv4 multicast traffic only to those ports that want to receive it.

You can configure the IGMP snooping lookup method for each VLAN. Layer 3 IGMP snooping lookup uses destination IP addresses in the Layer 2 multicast table (This is the default behavior). Layer 2 IGMP snooping lookup uses destination MAC addresses in the Layer 2 multicast table.

For more information on IGMP snooping, see the IPv4 Multicast IGMP Snooping document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst6500/ios/15.0SY/configuration/guide/ipv4_igmp_snooping.html

**IGMP Snooping Support**

IGMP snooping is supported with the following specifics:

- Source-specific IGMP snooping is not supported.
- When IGMP snooping is configured, unknown multicast packets are flooded to the BD.
- The `ip igmp snooping tcn flood` and `ip igmp snooping tcn query solicit` commands are not supported.

**Layer 2 VPN on the Physical Interface**

- Default and port-based Xconnect—IGMP packets (control and data) are sent over the L2 VPN session.
- Dot1Q based Xconnect—If Xconnect is configured for a customer VLAN, IGMP packets (control and data) are carried into an L2 VPN. If they are not IGMP control packets, they are handled as reserved multicast packets in the BD VLAN, and data packets are forwarded according to the data in the IGMP snooping tables.

**Layer 3 IP Multicast with IP IGMP Snooping**

- Flows destined for PIM Sparse Mode-enabled and PIM Source-Specific Multicast-enabled groups are forwarded using Layer 3 IP Multicast logic.
- Flows destined for groups that are populated using IGMP snooping table are forwarded using IGMP snooping forward logic.
- Flows that are common (destined to groups that are populated using PIM-SM or PIM-SSM and IGMP snooping):  
  - The accept interface of PIM-SM or PIM-SSM Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB) is the same as the BD VLAN in which IGMP snooping based forwarding takes place.
  - Layer 3 forwarding takes place using output Layer 3 interface of PIM-SM or PIM-SSM MFIB.
  - Layer 2 forwarding takes place using the output ports from the IGMP snooping logic.

**REP and MSTP Interworking**

- After the Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) and Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) topology change, the routers in the ring generate IGMP general queries, and the convergence is based on the host replying to the general queries.

The following are supported as part of IGMP snooping:

- IGMP report and query processing
- IPv4 IGMP snooping
• Packet forwarding at hardware within bridge domain using IP multicast address lookup and IPv4 IGMP information.

**PIM SSM Mapping**

PIM SSM mapping supports SSM transition in cases where neither the URD nor IGMP v3 lite is available, or when supporting SSM on the end system is not feasible. SSM mapping enables you to leverage SSM for video delivery to legacy set-top boxes (STBs) that do not support IGMPv3 or for applications that do not take advantage of the IGMPv3 host stack. URD and IGMPv3 lite are applications used on receivers which do not have SSM support.

SSM mapping introduces a means for the last hop router to discover sources sending to groups. When SSM mapping is configured, if a router receives an IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 membership report for a particular group G, the router translates this report into one or more (S, G) channel memberships for the well-known sources associated with this group.

SSM mapping only needs to be configured on the last hop router connected to receivers. No support is needed on any other routers in the network. When the router receives an IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 membership report for a group G, the router uses SSM mapping to determine one or more source IP addresses for the group G. SSM mapping then translates the membership report as an IGMPv3 report INCLUDE (G, [S1, G], [S2, G]...[Sn, G]) and continues as if it had received an IGMPv3 report.

**Static SSM Mapping**

SSM static mapping enables you to configure the last hop router to use a static map to determine the sources sending to groups. Static SSM mapping requires that you configure access lists (ACLs) to define group ranges. The groups permitted by those ACLs then can be mapped to sources using the `ip igmp static ssm-map` command.


**Reverse Path Forwarding**

Reverse-path forwarding is used for forwarding multicast datagrams. It functions as follows:

- If a router receives a datagram on an interface it uses to send unicast packets to the source, it means the packet has arrived on the RPF interface.
- If the packet arrives on the RPF interface, a router forwards the packet out the interfaces present in the outgoing interface list of a multicast routing table entry.
- If the packet does not arrive on the RPF interface, the packet is silently discarded to prevent loops.

PIM SSM uses source trees to forward datagrams; the RPF check is performed as follows:

- If a PIM router has source-tree state (that is, an [S, G] entry is present in the multicast routing table), the router performs the RPF check against the IPv4 address of the source of the multicast packet.
- Sparse-mode PIM uses the RPF lookup function to determine where it needs to send joins and prunes. (S, G) joins (which are source-tree states) are sent toward the source.

**IP Multicast VRF Lite**

The IP Multicast VRF Lite feature provides IPv4 multicast support for multiple virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) contexts. The scope of these VRFs is limited to the router in which the VRFs are defined.

This feature enables separation between routing and forwarding, providing an additional level of security because no communication between devices belonging to different VRFs is allowed unless explicitly configured. The IPv4 Multicast VRF Lite feature simplifies the management and troubleshooting of traffic belonging to a specific VRF.

**PIM BFD**

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols and independent of the higher layer protocols. In addition to fast forwarding path failure detection, BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators. Because the network administrator can use BFD to detect forwarding path failures at a uniform rate, rather than the variable rates for different routing protocol hello mechanisms, network profiling and planning is easier and reconvergence time is consistent and predictable.

Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) uses a hello mechanism for discovering new neighbors and for detecting failures between adjacent nodes. The minimum failure detection time in PIM is 3 times the PIM Query-Interval. To enable faster failure detection, the rate at which a PIM Hello message is transmitted on an interface is configurable. However, lower intervals increase the load on the protocol and can increase CPU and memory utilization and cause a system-wide negative impact on performance. Lower intervals can also cause PIM neighbors to expire frequently as the neighbor expiry can occur before the hello messages received from those neighbors are processed.

The BFD Support for Multicast (PIM) feature, also known as PIM BFD, registers PIM as a client of BFD. PIM can then utilize BFD to initiate a session with an adjacent PIM node to support BFD's fast adjacency failure detection in the protocol layer. PIM registers just once for both PIM and IPv6 PIM.

At PIMs request (as a BFD client), BFD establishes and maintains a session with an adjacent node for maintaining liveness and detecting forwarding path failure to the adjacent node. PIM hellos will continue to be exchanged between the neighbors even after BFD establishes and maintains a BFD session with the neighbor. The behavior of the PIM hello mechanism is not altered due to the introduction of this feature.

Although PIM depends on the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and BFD is supported in IGP, PIM BFD is independent of IGP's BFD.

**Configuring IPv4 Multicast**

**Enabling IPv4 Multicast Routing**

To configure IPv4 multicast on the Cisco ASR 901 series routers, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring PIM SSM

To configure PIM SSM, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip multicast-routing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enables multicast routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip multicast-routing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>asr901-platf-multicast enable</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enables multicast on the Cisco ASR 901 series routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# asr901-platf-multicast enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip pim rp-address rp-address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Configures the address of a PIM RP for multicast groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip pim rp-address 192.168.0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>interface type number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Configures the interface type and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip pim sparse-mode</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enables the PIM sparse mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><strong>asr901-multicast source</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Configures the router to send multicast packets to the CPU enabling it to transmit register packets to the RP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Router(config-if)# asr901-multicast source | Note: This command should be enabled on the SVI which is facing the source and is applicable only for PIM SM.
Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 ip pim ssm [default</td>
<td>range access-list]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip pim ssm default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5 ip pim sparse-mode</td>
<td>Enables PIM on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6 ip igmp version 3</td>
<td>Enables IGMPv3 on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip igmp version 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring PIM SSM Mapping

To configure PIM SSM mapping, complete the following steps:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Multicast Receivers in VRF Interface

The Cisco ASR 901 router supports multicast receivers in VRF interface, if source and RP are present in the global routing table. To configure multicast receivers in VRF interface, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Enters your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 ip mroute vrf vrf-name source-address mask fallback-lookup global</td>
<td>Configures the RPF lookup originating in Multicast Receiver VRF interface to continue and to be resolved in global routing table using static mroute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• vrf—Configures a static mroute in the MVRF instance specified for the vrf-name argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip mroute vrf ABC 100.0.0.2 255.255.255.255 fallback-lookup global</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring IGMP Snooping

IGMP snooping allows switches to examine IGMP packets and make forwarding decisions based on their content.

Restrictions
Cisco ASR 901 routers support only the following encapsulations for IGMP snooping:
- Untagged
- Dot1q (with or without rewrite)
- Routed QinQ (with rewrite pop 2)

These sections describe how to configure IGMP snooping:

Enabling IGMP Snooping Globally

IGMP snooping is enabled by default. If IGMP snooping is disabled, to globally enable IGMP snooping on the router, perform this procedure:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enablen</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling IGMP Snooping on a VLAN

To enable IGMP snooping on a VLAN, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ip igmp snooping</td>
<td>Enables IGMP snooping globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip igmp snooping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id</td>
<td>Enables IGMP snooping on the VLAN. The VLAN ID ranges from 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> end</td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring an IGMP Snooping Query

To configure IGMP snooping query characteristics for a router or for a VLAN, follow these steps:
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enable privileged EXEC mode.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enable</em></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2** | **Enters global configuration mode.** |
| *configure terminal* | Enters global configuration mode. |
| *Example:* | Router# configure terminal |

| **Step 3** | **Enables multicast on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.** |
| *asr901-platf-multicast enable* | Enables multicast on the Cisco ASR 901 Router. |
| *Example:* | Router(config)# asr901-platf-multicast enable |

| **Step 4** | **Enables IGMP snooping on a VLAN.** |
| *ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id* | Enables IGMP snooping on a VLAN. |
| *Example:* | • *vlan-id*—Multicast group VLAN ID. The VLAN ID ranges from 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094. |
| Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 | |

| **Step 5** | **Enforces IGMP snooping check and enables a device or interface to intercept packets only if the Router Alert (rtr-alert) option is enabled.** |
| *ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id check rtr-alert-option* | Enforces IGMP snooping check and enables a device or interface to intercept packets only if the Router Alert (rtr-alert) option is enabled. |
| *Example:* | Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 check rtr-alert-option |

| **Step 6** | **Accepts IGMP packets with TTL=1.** |
| *ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id check ttl* | Accepts IGMP packets with TTL=1. |
| *Example:* | Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 check ttl |

| **Step 7** | **Minimizes the leave latency of IGMP memberships when IGMP Version 2 is used and only one receiver host is connected to each interface.** |
| *ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id immediate-leave* | Minimizes the leave latency of IGMP memberships when IGMP Version 2 is used and only one receiver host is connected to each interface. |
| *Example:* | Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 immediate-leave |

| **Step 8** | **Configures how often IGMP snooping sends query messages when an IGMP leave message is received.** |
| *ip igmp snooping vlan vlan-id last-member-query-count interval* | Configures how often IGMP snooping sends query messages when an IGMP leave message is received. |
| *Example:* | • *interval*—The interval at which query messages are sent, in milliseconds. The range is from 1 to 7. The default is 2. |
| Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 last-member-query-count-count 3 | |
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>Sets the last member query interval of the bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 last-member-query-interval 100</td>
<td><em>interval</em>—Length of time, in milliseconds, after which the group record is deleted if no reports are received. The default is 1000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>Enables report suppression on the bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 report-suppression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>Sets the robust variable for the bridge domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 5 robustness-variable 2</td>
<td><em>variable</em>—Robustness variable number. The range is from 1 to 3. The default is 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>Configures static group membership entries on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Router(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 106 static 226.1.1.2 interface gigabitEthernet 0/10 | *ip-address*—IP address of the IGMP snooping group.  
*interface*—Specifies that one or more interfaces configured to a static router port are to be added to the group being configured. |
| **Step 13** | Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode. |
| **Example:** | **Step 13** | 
| Router(config)# end |  |

### Disabling IGMP Snooping

To disable IGMP snooping, follow these steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>*Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To configure IPv4 multicast routing for VRF Lite, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Names the VRF and enters VRF configuration mode. The vrf-name is the name assigned to a VRF. Note: Configure the ip pim vrf vrf-name ssm default command on the Last Hop Router (LHR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast-routing vrf vrf-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip vrf vpe_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Configures a VRF routing table instance and enters VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf definition vrf-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-vrf)# vrf definition vpe_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling a VRF Under the VLAN Interface

To configure a VRF under the VLAN interface, perform this task:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface VLAN 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 vrf forwarding vrf-name</td>
<td>Associates a VRF instance or a virtual network with an interface or subinterface. The vrf-name is the name assigned to a VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# vrf forwarding vpe_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5 ip address ip-address</td>
<td>Sets a primary or secondary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip address 192.108.1.27 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6 ip pim sparse-mode</td>
<td>Enables PIM on an interface. The sparse-mode keyword enables sparse mode of operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Purpose**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 7** ip ospf process-id area area-id | Enables OSPFv2 on an interface.  
  • process-id—A decimal value in the range 1 to 65535 that identifies the process ID.  
  • area-id—A decimal value in the range 0 to 4294967295, or an IP address. |
| **Example:** | |
| Router(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0 | |
| **Step 8** exit | Exits interface configuration mode and enters global configuration mode. |
| **Example:** | |
| Router(config-if)# exit | |
| **Step 9** ip pim vrf vrf-name ssm default | Defines the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) range of IP multicast addresses.  
  • vrf-name—Name assigned to the VRF.  
  • default—Defines the SSM range access list to 232/8. |
| **Example:** | |
| Router(config)# ip pim vrf vpe-1 ssm default | |
| **Note** This command should be configured on the Last Hop Router (LHR). | |

---

### Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv4 Interface

To configure PIM BFD on an IPv4 interface, perform this task:

- This feature is supported only on switch virtual interfaces on which both PIM and BFD are supported.
- For ECMP, PIM BFD is used to detect quick neighbor failure.
- For non-ECMP, BFD for IGP should be configured for faster convergence.
- Timers that are less than 50 ms for 3 sessions are not supported.

### Before you begin

- IP multicast must be enabled and Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) must be configured on the interface.
- Ensure that Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for IGP is always configured along with PIM.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying IPv4 Multicast Routing

Use the following show command to verify the IPv4 multicast routing.

Router# show asr901 multicast-support

Platform support for IPv4(v6) Multicast: ENABLED

Verifying PIM SSM

Use the show commands listed below to verify the PIM SSM configuration.

To display the multicast groups with receivers that are directly connected to the router and that were learned through IGMP, use the `show ip igmp groups` command described in the following example.

Router# show ip igmp groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
<th>Expires</th>
<th>Last Reporter</th>
<th>Group Accounted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>232.1.1.1</td>
<td>Vlan70</td>
<td>04:10:01</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>70.1.1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224.0.1.40</td>
<td>Vlan16</td>
<td>04:17:35</td>
<td>00:02:58</td>
<td>16.1.1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224.0.1.40</td>
<td>Vlan23</td>
<td>05:08:03</td>
<td>00:02:54</td>
<td>23.1.1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display the contents of the IP multicast routing table, use the `show` command described in the following example.

Router# show ip mroute

IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected, L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet, X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement, U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report, Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender, Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group, G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
Verifying PIM SSM Mapping

Use the show commands listed below to verify the PIM SSM Mapping configuration.

To display information about SSM mapping, use the show command described in the following example.

Router# show ip igmp ssm-mapping

SSM Mapping : Enabled
DNS Lookup : Disabled
Cast domain : ssm-map.cisco.com
Name servers : 255.255.255.255

To display the sources that SSM mapping uses for a particular group, use the show command described in the following example.

Router# show ip igmp ssm-mapping 232.1.1.1

Group address: 232.1.1.1
Database : Static
Source list : 5.1.1.1
9.1.1.1

To display the multicast groups with receivers that are directly connected to the router and that were learned through IGMP, use the show command described in the following examples.

* show ip igmp groups group-address

Router# show ip igmp groups 232.1.1.1

IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address Interface Uptime Expires Last Reporter Group Accounted
232.1.1.1 Vlan70 04:14:26 00:00:22 stopped 70.1.1.10

* show ip igmp groups interface-type interface-number
Verifying Static Mroute

To display information about static mroute, use the `show ip mroute [vrf vrf-name] group-address` command described in the following examples.

```
Router# show ip mroute
mroute vrf VPN_A 239.1.1.1
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected, L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SFT-bit set, J - Join SFT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet, X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement, U - UD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report, Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender, Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group, G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute, N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed, Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route, V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route, x - VxLAN group
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 00:03:57/stopped, RP 4.4.4.4, flags: SJCL
Incoming interface: Vlan21, RPF nbr 21.1.1.1, using vrf IPv4 default
Outgoing interface list:
  Vlan72, Forward/Sparse, 00:03:56/00:02:10

(70.1.1.10, 239.1.1.1), 00:00:49/stopped, flags: LT
```
Verifying IGMP Snooping

Use the show commands listed below to verify the IGMP snooping configuration.

To display the IGMP snooping configuration of a device, use the `show ip igmp snooping` command, as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ip igmp snooping

Global IGMP Snooping configuration:
-------------------------------------------
IGMP snooping Oper State : Enabled
IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) : Enabled
Report suppression : Enabled
TCN solicit query : Disabled
TCN flood query count : 2
Robustness variable : 2
Last member query count : 2
Last member query interval : 1000
Check TTL-1 : No
Check Router-Alert-Option : No

Vlan 101:
--------
IGMP snooping Admin State : Enabled
IGMP snooping Oper State : Enabled
IGMPv2 immediate leave : Disabled
Report suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 2
Last member query count : 2
Last member query interval : 1000
Check TTL-1 : Yes
Check Router-Alert-Option : Yes

Vlan 102:
--------
IGMP snooping Admin State : Enabled
IGMP snooping Oper State : Enabled
IGMPv2 immediate leave : Disabled
Report suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 2
Last member query count : 2
Last member query interval : 1000
Check TTL-1 : Yes
Check Router-Alert-Option : Yes

Vlan 105:
--------
IGMP snooping Admin State : Enabled
IGMP snooping Oper State : Enabled
IGMPv2 immediate leave : Disabled
Report suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 2
Last member query count : 2
Last member query interval : 1000
Check TTL-1 : Yes
Check Router-Alert-Option : Yes
```
To display the IGMP snooping configuration, use the `show ip igmp snooping vlan bridge-domain` command, as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ip igmp snooping vlan 105
```

Global IGMP Snooping configuration:
-------------------------------------------
IGMP snooping Oper State  : Enabled
IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) : Enabled
Report suppression        : Enabled
TCN solicit query         : Disabled
TCN flood query count    : 2
Robustness variable      : 2
Last member query count  : 2
Last member query interval: 1000
Check TTL=1              : No
Check Router-Alert-Option: No

Vlan 105:
--------
IGMP snooping Admin State : Enabled
IGMP snooping Oper State  : Enabled
IGMPv2 immediate leave   : Disabled
Report suppression       : Enabled
Robustness variable      : 2
Last member query count  : 2
Last member query interval: 1000
Check TTL=1              : Yes
Check Router-Alert-Option: Yes
Query Interval           : 0
Max Response Time        : 10000

To display the IGMP snooping configuration, use the `show ip igmp snooping groups` command, as shown in the following examples:

```
Router# show ip igmp snooping groups
```

Flags: I -- IGMP snooping, S -- Static, P -- PIM snooping, A -- ASM mode

Vlan Group/source Type Version Port List
-----------------------------------------------
104 232.0.0.5 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.6 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.7 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.8 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.9 I v3 Gi0/0

```
Router# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 104
```

Flags: I -- IGMP snooping, S -- Static, P -- PIM snooping, A -- ASM mode

Vlan Group/source Type Version Port List
-----------------------------------------------
104 232.0.0.5 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.6 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.7 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.8 I v3 Gi0/0
104 232.0.0.9 I v3 Gi0/0

```
Router# show ip igmp snooping groups count
```
Verifying IP Multicast Routing for VRF Lite

Use the show commands listed below to verify IPv4 multicast routing for VRF Lite configuration.

To view information about the interfaces configured for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM), use the show ip pim interface detail command:

Router# show ip pim vrf vpe_2 interface detail

Vlan80 is administratively down, line protocol is down
Internet address is 192.108.1.27/24
Multicast switching: fast
Multicast packets in/out: 0/0
Multicast TTL threshold: 0
PIM: enabled
  PIM version: 2, mode: sparse
  PIM DR: 0.0.0.0
  PIM neighbor count: 0
  PIM Hello/Query interval: 30 seconds
  PIM Hello packets in/out: 0/0
  PIM J/P interval: 60 seconds
  PIM State-Refresh processing: enabled
  PIM State-Refresh origination: disabled
  PIM MBMA mode: disabled
  PIM ATM multipoint signalling: disabled
  PIM domain border: disabled
  PIM neighbors rpf proxy capable: FALSE
  PIM BFD: disabled
  PIM Non-DR-Join: FALSE
  Multicast Tagswitching: disabled

To view the information in a PIM topology table, use the show ip mroute vrf command:

Router# show ip mroute vrf vpe_2

IP Multicast Forwarding is not enabled.
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags:  D - Dense,  S - Sparse,  B - Bidir Group,  s - SSM Group,  C - Connected,
       L - Local,  P - Pruned,  R - RP-bit set,  F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set,  J - Join SPT,  M - MSDP created entry,  E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running,  A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD,  I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel,  z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group,  y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute,  q - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune,  n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route,  q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector,  v - Vector,  p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group
Outgoing interface flags:  H - Hardware switched,  A - Assert winner,  p - PIM Join
Timers:  Uptime/Expires
Interface state:  Interface,  Next-Hop or VCD,  State/Mode
To view the forwarding entries and interfaces in the IP Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB), use the `show ip mfib vrf` command:

```
Router# show ip mfib vrf
```

### Entry Flags
- **C** - Directly Connected
- **S** - Signal
- **IA** - Inherit A flag
- **ET** - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold
- **K** - Keepalive
- **DDE** - Data Driven Event
- **HW** - Hardware Installed
- **ME** - MoFRR ECMP entry
- **MNE** - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry
- **MP** - MFIB MoFRR Primary
- **RP** - MRIB MoFRR Primary
- **P** - MoFRR Primary
- **MS** - MoFRR Entry in Sync
- **MC** - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client

### I/O Item Flags
- **IC** - Internal Copy
- **NP** - Not platform switched
- **NS** - Negate Signalling
- **SP** - Signal Present
- **A** - Accept
- **F** - Forward
- **RA** - MRIB Accept
- **RF** - MRIB Forward
- **MA** - MFIB Accept
- **A2** - Accept backup
- **RA2** - MRIB Accept backup
- **MA2** - MFIB Accept backup

### Forwarding Counts
- **Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second**

### Other counts
- **Total/RFP failed/Other drops**

### I/O Item Counts
- **FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count**

### Default
- `(*,224.0.0.0/4)` Flags: C
  - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 8/8/0
- `(*,224.0.1.39)` Flags: C
  - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  - HW Forwarding: 4106200/12/60/5, Other: NA/NA/NA
- **Vlan24 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Vlan21 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Loopback0 Flags:** NS

### (4.4.4.4,224.0.1.39) Flags:
- SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- HW Forwarding: 876500/12/60/5, Other: NA/NA/NA
- **Loopback0 Flags:** A
- **Vlan24 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Vlan21 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Loopback0 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0

### (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C
- SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- HW Forwarding: 5369900/12/60/5, Other: NA/NA/NA
- **Vlan24 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Vlan21 Flags:** F NS
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Loopback0 Flags:** F IC NS
  - Pkts: 0/0

### (2.2.2.2,224.0.1.40) Flags:
- SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- HW Forwarding: 200/0/60/0, Other: NA/NA/NA
- **Vlan24 Flags:** A
  - Pkts: 0/0
- **Loopback0 Flags:** F IC NS
  - Pkts: 0/0

### (*,232.0.0.1) Flags: C
- SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: NA/NA/NA
- **Tunnel4 Flags:** A

### (70.1.1.10,232.0.0.1) Flags:
- SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/0/2
- HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: NA/NA/NA
- **Tunnel4 Flags:** A
- **Vlan24 Flags:** NS
VRF VPN_C
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: NA/NA/NA
Vlan131 Flags: IC
(*,232.0.0.1) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: NA/NA/NA
(171.1.1.10,232.0.0.1) Flags:
  HW Forwarding: 923200/12/60/5, Other: NA/NA/NA
Vlan134 Flags: A
  Vlan131 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0
VRF VPN_B
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 31893/12/60/5, Other: NA/NA/NA
Vlan121 Flags: IC

Verifying PIM BFD Support

Use the `show` commands listed below to verify PIM BFD support.

To display a line-by-line listing of existing Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) adjacencies for an IPv4 neighbor, use the `show bfd neighbors ipv4` command:

Router# show bfd neighbors ipv4

IPv4 Sessions
NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS State Int
24.24.24.1 3/3 Up Up V124
101.101.101.1 1/3 Up Up V1101

To display BFD's registered clients such as PIM, OSPF, and so on, use the `show bfd neighbors ipv4 details` command:

Router# show bfd neighbors ipv4 details

IPv4 Sessions
NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS State Int
24.24.24.1 3/3 Up Up V124
Session state is UP and not using echo function.
Session Host: Software
  OurAddr: 24.24.24.2
  Handle: 3
  Local Diag: 0, Demand mode: 0, Poll bit: 0
  MinTxInt: 50000, MinRxInt: 50000, Multiplier: 3
  Received MinRxInt: 50000, Received Multiplier: 3
  Holddown (hits): 126(0), Hello (hits): 50(36644)
  Rx Count: 36656, Rx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1/56/45 last: 24 ms ago
Configuration Examples for IPv4 Multicast

Example: IPv4 Multicast Routing

The following is a sample configuration of IPv4 Multicast routing feature on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

```
! Building configuration...
Current configuration : 120 bytes
!
ip multicast-routing
asr901-platf-multicast enable
!
interface Vlan5
```
Example: Configuring PIM SSM

The following is a sample configuration of PIM SSM on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

```
! Building configuration...
Current configuration : 116 bytes
!
ip multicast-routing
asr901-platf-multicast enable
!
ip pim ssm default
interface Vlan70
ip address 70.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp version 3
ip ospf 1 area 0
end
```

Example: Configuring PIM SSM Mapping

The following is a sample configuration of PIM SSM Mapping on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

```
!
oip domain lookup
ip domain multicast ssm.map.cisco.com
ip name-server 10.48.81.21
!
ip multicast-routing
ip igmp ssm-map enable
ip igmp ssm-map static 10 172.16.8.10
ip igmp ssm-map static 11 172.16.8.11
!
!
!
interface vlan10
  description Sample IGMP Interface Configuration for SSM-Mapping Example
  ip address 10.20.1.2 255.0.0.0
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ip igmp static-group 232.1.2.1 source ssm-map
  ip igmp version 3
!
!
!
ip pim ssm default
!
access-list 10 permit 232.1.2.10
access-list 11 permit 232.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
```
Example: Configuring Rendezvous Point


Example: Configuring Multicast Receivers in the VRF Interface

The following is a sample configuration multicast receivers in the VRF interface on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

```
ip mroute vrf ABC 100.0.0.2 255.255.255.255 fallback-lookup global
```

Example: Configuring IGMP Snooping

The following is a sample IGMP snooping configuration:

```
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 3509 bytes
!
.
.
.
asr901-platf-multicast enable
ip multicast-routing
ip igmp snooping explicit-tracking limit 1000
ip igmp snooping vlan 106 immediate-leave
ip igmp snooping vlan 106 robustness-variable 3
ip igmp snooping vlan 106 last-member-query-count 6
ip igmp snooping vlan 106 last-member-query-interval 1000
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 cef
!
.
.
.
```

Example: Configuring IPv4 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite

The following is a sample configuration of IPv4 multicast routing for VRF Lite:

```
!Building configuration...
!
!
!
vrf definition vpe_2
rd 1.1.1.1:100
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
```
Example: Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv4 Interface

The following is a sample configuration of PIMv4 BFD on an interface:

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 6735 bytes

! Last configuration change at 17:19:42 IST Wed May 21 2014

! version 15.4
hostname R1
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
clock timezone IST 5 30
ip cef
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip domain lookup

ip multicast-routing

!
encapsulation dot1q 24
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 24

!
interface Vlan24
ip address 24.24.24.2 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim bfd
ip igmp version 3
bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3

!
router ospf 1
router-id 3.3.3.3
timers throttle spf 50 50 5000
timers throttle lsa 10 20 5000
timers lsa arrival 10
timers pacing flood 5
network 24.24.24.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 25.25.25.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 55.55.55.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 101.101.101.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
bfd all-interfaces
ip pim ssm default

difficult
**Note**

We recommend that you do not use these `debug` commands without TAC supervision.

## Additional References

The following sections provide references related to IPv4 Multicast feature.

### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Multicast Technology Overview</td>
<td>IP Multicast: PIM Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customizing IGMP</td>
<td>IP Multicast: IGMP Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Security Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards/RFCs</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1112</td>
<td>Host Extensions for IP Multicasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2236</td>
<td>Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 3376</td>
<td>Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 3569</td>
<td>Source-Specific Multicast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIM-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feature Information for IPv4 Multicast**

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to [http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn](http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn). An account on Cisco.com is not required.

---

**Note**

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

**Table 50: Feature Information for IPv4 Multicast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Specific Multicast</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• See the “Configuring Source Specific Multicast” chapter of the <em>IP Multicast: IGMP Configuration Guide</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Specific Multicast Mapping</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See the “SSM Mapping” chapter of the <em>IP Multicast: IGMP Configuration Guide</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGMP Version 1</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See the “Customizing IGMP” chapter of the <em>IP Multicast: IGMP Configuration Guide</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGMP Version 2</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following section provides information about this feature: <strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong> See the “Customizing IGMP” chapter of the <em>IP Multicast: IGMP Configuration Guide</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGMP Version 3</td>
<td>15.4(1)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following section provides information about this feature: <strong>Platform-Independent Cisco IOS Software Documentation</strong> See the “Customizing IGMP” chapter of the <em>IP Multicast: IGMP Configuration Guide</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IGMP Snooping                | 15.4(2)S | This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:  
  • IGMP Snooping, on page 808  
  • Configuring IGMP Snooping, on page 815 |
| IP Multicast VRF Lite        | 15.4(3)S | This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:  
  • IP Multicast VRF Lite, on page 811  
  • Configuring IPv4 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite, on page 819 |
| BFD Support for Multicast (PIM) | 15.4(3)S | This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:  
  • PIM BFD, on page 811  
  • Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv4 Interface, on page 821 |
IPv6 Multicast

This feature module describes how to configure basic IP multicast in an IPv6 network.

- Prerequisites for IPv6 Multicast, on page 839
- Restrictions for IPv6 Multicast, on page 839
- Information About IPv6 Multicast, on page 840
- Configuring IPv6 Multicast, on page 845
- Configuration Examples for IPv6 Multicast, on page 877
- Troubleshooting Tips, on page 880

Prerequisites for IPv6 Multicast

- Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S or a later release that supports the IPv6 Multicast feature must be installed previously on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router.

- You must first enable IPv6 unicast routing on all interfaces of the device on which you want to enable IPv6 multicast routing.

Restrictions for IPv6 Multicast

- PIM Dense Mode is not supported.
- Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is not supported.
- You must disable the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) map query dns when static mapping is configured.
- You must configure the asr901-platf-multicast enable command to enable multicast on the Cisco ASR 901 router.
- You must enable the asr901-multicast source command on the SVI interface that is connected to the traffic source.
- Mroute based counter or rate statistics are not supported. Multicast counters are not supported.
- Multicast VPN (MVPN) is not supported.
- PIM IPv6 SSM in VRF lite is supported only from Cisco IOS release 15.4(3)S.
- PIM IPv6 SM in VRF lite is not supported.
- IPv6 PIM interface counters are not supported till Cisco IOS Release 15.5(1)S.
- Multicast is not supported on Serial and MLPPP interfaces.
• Multiple L3 SVI interfaces on PoCH as replication VLAN's for multicast traffic are not supported.
• IP Multicast on loopback interface is not supported.

Information About IPv6 Multicast

An IPv6 multicast group is an arbitrary group of receivers that want to receive a particular data stream. This group has no physical or geographical boundaries—receivers can be located anywhere on the Internet or in any private network. Receivers that are interested in receiving data flowing to a particular group must join the group by signaling their local device. This signaling is achieved with the MLD protocol.

Devices use the MLD protocol to learn whether members of a group are present on their directly attached subnets. Hosts join multicast groups by sending MLD report messages. The network then delivers data to a potentially unlimited number of receivers, using only one copy of the multicast data on each subnet. IPv6 hosts that wish to receive the traffic are known as group members.

Packets delivered to group members are identified by a single multicast group address. Multicast packets are delivered to a group using best-effort reliability, just like IPv6 unicast packets.

The multicast environment consists of senders and receivers. Any host, regardless of whether it is a member of a group, can send to a group. However, only the members of a group receive the message.

A multicast address is chosen for the receivers in a multicast group. Senders use that address as the destination address of a datagram to reach all members of the group.

Membership in a multicast group is dynamic; hosts can join and leave at any time. There is no restriction on the location or number of members in a multicast group. A host can be a member of more than one multicast group at a time.

How active a multicast group is, its duration, and its membership can vary from group to group and from time to time. A group that has members may have no activity.

IPv6 Multicast Groups

An IPv6 address must be configured on an interface for the interface to forward IPv6 traffic. Configuring a site-local or global IPv6 address on an interface automatically configures a link-local address and activates IPv6 for that interface. Additionally, the configured interface automatically joins the following required multicast groups for that link:

• Solicited-node multicast group FF02:0:0:0:1:FF00::/104 for each unicast and anycast address assigned to the interface
• All-nodes link-local multicast group FF02::1
• All-routers link-local multicast group FF02::2

IPv6 Multicast Routing Implementation

The Cisco IOS software supports the following protocols to implement IPv6 multicast routing:

• MLD for IPv6: MLD is used by IPv6 routers to discover multicast listeners (nodes that want to receive multicast packets destined for specific multicast addresses) on directly attached links. There are two versions of MLD:
  • MLD version 1 is based on version 2 of the IGMP for IPv4
MLD version 2 is based on version 3 of the IGMP for IPv4.

IPv6 multicast for Cisco IOS software uses both MLD version 2 and MLD version 1. MLD version 2 is fully backward-compatible with MLD version 1 (described in RFC 2710). Hosts that support only MLD version 1 interoperate with a router running MLD version 2. Mixed LANs with both MLD version 1 and MLD version 2 hosts are likewise supported.

PIM is used between routers so that they can track which multicast packets to forward to each other and to their directly connected LANs.

PIM in PIM SSM has the additional ability to report interest in receiving packets from specific source addresses (or from all but the specific source addresses) to an IP multicast address.

Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol for IPv6

To start implementing multicasting in a network, users must first define who receives the multicast. The MLD protocol is used by IPv6 devices to discover the presence of multicast listeners (for example, nodes that want to receive multicast packets) on their directly attached links, and to discover specifically which multicast addresses are of interest to those neighboring nodes. It is used for discovering local group and source-specific group membership. The MLD protocol provides a means to automatically control and limit the flow of multicast traffic throughout your network with the use of special multicast queriers and hosts.

The differences between multicast queriers and hosts are as follows:

- A querier is a network device that sends query messages to discover which network devices are members of a given multicast group.
- A host is a receiver that send report messages to inform the querier of a host membership.

A set of queriers and hosts that receive multicast data streams from the same source is called a multicast group. Queriers and hosts use MLD reports to join and leave multicast groups and to begin receiving group traffic.

MLD uses the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) to carry its messages. All MLD messages are link-local with a hop limit of 1, and they all have the alert option set. The alert option implies an implementation of the hop-by-hop option header.

MLD has three types of messages:

- Query—General, group-specific, and multicast-address-specific. In a query message, the multicast address field is set to 0 when MLD sends a general query. The general query learns which multicast addresses have listeners on an attached link. Group-specific and multicast-address-specific queries are the same. A group address is a multicast address.
- Report—In a report message, the multicast address field is that of the specific IPv6 multicast address to which the sender is listening.
- Done—In a done message, the multicast address field is that of the specific IPv6 multicast address to which the source of the MLD message is no longer listening.

An MLD report must be sent with a valid IPv6 link-local source address, or the unspecified address (::). If the sending interface has not yet acquired a valid link-local address. Sending reports with the unspecified address is allowed to support the use of IPv6 multicast in the Neighbor Discovery Protocol.

For stateless autoconfiguration, a node is required to join several IPv6 multicast groups in order to perform duplicate address detection (DAD). Prior to DAD, the only address the reporting node has for the sending interface is a tentative one, which cannot be used for communication. Therefore, the unspecified address must be used.

MLD states that result from MLD version 2 or MLD version 1 membership reports can be limited globally or by interface. The MLD group limits feature provides protection against denial of service (DoS) attacks...
caused by MLD packets. Membership reports in excess of the configured limits are not entered in the MLD cache, and traffic for those excess membership reports are not forwarded.

MLD provides support for source filtering. Source filtering allows a node to report interest in listening to packets only from specific source addresses (as required to support SSM), or from all addresses except specific source addresses sent to a particular multicast address.

When a host using MLD version 1 sends a leave message, the device needs to send query messages to reconfirm that this host was the last MLD version 1 host joined to the group before it can stop forwarding traffic. This function takes about 2 seconds. This “leave latency” is also present in IGMP version 2 for IPv4 multicast.

MLD Snooping

MLD is a protocol used by IPv6 multicast routers to discover the presence of multicast listeners (nodes looking to receive IPv6 multicast packets) on its directly attached links, and to discover which multicast packets are of interest to neighboring nodes.

Using MLD snooping, IPv6 multicast data is selectively forwarded to a list of ports that looks to receive the data, instead of data being flooded to all the ports in a VLAN. This list is constructed by snooping IPv6 multicast control packets.

For more information on MLD snooping, see the IPv6 MLD Snooping document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/lan/catalyst6500/ios/15.0SY/configuration/guide/ipv6_mld_snooping.html

MLD Snooping Support

IP address-based MLD snooping is enabled on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers with the following specifics:

- Source specific MLD snooping is not supported.
- When MLD snooping is configured, unknown multicast packets are flooded to the BD.

Layer 2 VPN on the Physical Interface

- Default and port-based Xconnect—MLD packets (control and data) are sent over an L2 VPN session.
- Dot1Q-based Xconnect—If Xconnect is configured for a customer VLAN, MLD packets (control and data) are carried into an L2 VPN. If they are not MLD control packets they are handled as reserved multicast packets in the BD VLAN, and data packets are forwarded according to the data in the MLD snooping tables.

Layer 3 IP Multicast with IP MLD Snooping

- Flows destined for PIM Sparse Mode-enabled and PIM Source-Specific Multicast-enabled groups are forwarded using Layer 3 IP multicast logic.
- Flows destined for groups that are populated using data in the MLD snooping table are forwarded using MLD snooping forward logic.
- Flows that are common (destined for groups that are populated using PIM-SM or PIM-SSM and MLD snooping):
  - The accept interface of PIM-SM or PIM-SSM Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB) is the same as the BD VLAN in which MLD snooping-based forwarding takes place.
  - Layer 3 forwarding takes place using Layer 3 interface output of PIM-SM or PIM-SSM MFIB.
Layer 2 forwarding takes place using the output ports from the MLD snooping logic.

The following are supported as part of MLD snooping:

- MLD message processing
- IPv6 MLD snooping
- Packet forwarding at hardware within bridge domain using IP multicast address lookup and IPv6 MLD information.

**Protocol Independent Multicast**

Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is used between devices so that they can track which multicast packets to forward to each other and to their directly connected LANs. PIM works independently of the unicast routing protocol to perform send or receive multicast route updates like other protocols. Regardless of which unicast routing protocols are being used in the LAN to populate the unicast routing table, Cisco IOS PIM uses the existing unicast table content to perform the Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check instead of building and maintaining its own separate routing table.

For more information on PIM, see the *IP Multicast Technology Overview* document at:

**PIM Source Specific Multicast**

PIM SSM is the routing protocol that supports the implementation of SSM and is derived from PIM SM. However, unlike PIM SM where data from all multicast sources are sent when there is a PIM join, the SSM feature forwards datagram traffic to receivers from only those multicast sources that the receivers have explicitly joined, thus optimizing bandwidth utilization and denying unwanted Internet broadcast traffic. Further, instead of the use of RP and shared trees, SSM uses information found on source addresses for a multicast group. This information is provided by receivers through the source addresses relayed to the last-hop devices by MLD membership reports, resulting in shortest-path trees directly to the sources.

In SSM, delivery of datagrams is based on the (S, G) channels. Traffic for one (S, G) channel consists of datagrams with an IPv6 unicast source address S and the multicast group address G as the IPv6 destination address. Systems receive this traffic by becoming members of the (S, G) channel. Signaling is not required, but receivers must subscribe or unsubscribe to (S, G) channels to receive or not receive traffic from specific sources.

MLD version 2 is required for SSM to operate. MLD allows the host to provide source information. Before SSM runs with MLD, SSM must be supported in the Cisco IPv6 device, the host where the application is running, and the application itself.

For more information on PIM Source-Specific Multicast, see the *IP Multicast: PIM Configuration Guide* at:

**Source Specific Multicast Mapping for IPv6**

SSM mapping for IPv6 supports both static and dynamic Domain Name System (DNS) mapping for MLD version 1 receivers. This feature allows deployment of IPv6 SSM with hosts that are incapable of providing MLD version 2 support in their TCP/IP host stack and their IP multicast receiving application.

SSM mapping allows the device to look up the source of a multicast MLD version 1 report either in the running configuration of the device or from a DNS server. The device can then initiate an (S, G) join toward the source.
PIM-Sparse Mode

PIM-SM uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic. Only network segments with active receivers that have explicitly requested the data receive the traffic.

PIM-SM distributes information about active sources by forwarding data packets on the shared tree. Because PIM-SM uses shared trees (at least, initially), it requires the use of a rendezvous point (RP). The RP must be administratively configured in the network.

For more information on PIM Sparse Mode, see the IP Multicast: PIM Configuration Guide at:

Rendezvous Point

A rendezvous point (RP) is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM). The protocol is described in RFC 2362.

For more information on RP, see the Configuring a Rendezvous Point guide at:

The recommended methods for configuring an RP in a PIM-SM network are given below:

- Static RP
- Bootstrap router
- Anycast RP

IPv6 Multicast VRF Lite

The IPv6 Multicast VRF Lite feature provides IPv6 multicast support for multiple virtual routing/forwarding contexts (VRFs). The scope of these VRFs is limited to the router in which the VRFs are defined.

This feature provides separation between routing and forwarding, providing an additional level of security because no communication between devices belonging to different VRFs is allowed unless it is explicitly configured. The IPv6 Multicast VRF Lite feature simplifies the management and troubleshooting of traffic belonging to a specific VRF.

Note

Only PIM SSM is supported, PIM SM is not supported in VRF Lite.

PIM BFD

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols and independent of the higher layer protocols. In addition to fast forwarding path failure detection, BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators. Because the network administrator can use BFD to detect forwarding path failures at a uniform rate, rather than the variable rates for different routing protocol hello mechanisms, network profiling and planning is easier and reconvergence time is consistent and predictable.
Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) uses a hello mechanism for discovering new neighbors and for detecting failures between adjacent nodes. The minimum failure detection time in PIM is 3 times the PIM Query-Interval. To enable faster failure detection, the rate at which a PIM Hello message is transmitted on an interface is configurable. However, lower intervals increase the load on the protocol and can increase CPU and memory utilization and cause a system-wide negative impact on performance. Lower intervals can also cause PIM neighbors to expire frequently as the neighbor expiry can occur before the hello messages received from those neighbors are processed.

The BFD Support for Multicast (PIM) feature, also known as PIM BFD, registers PIM as a client of BFD. PIM can then utilize BFD to initiate a session with an adjacent PIM node to support BFD's fast adjacency failure detection in the protocol layer. PIM registers just once for both PIM and IPv6 PIM.

At PIMs request (as a BFD client), BFD establishes and maintains a session with an adjacent node for maintaining liveness and detecting forwarding path failure to the adjacent node. PIM hellos will continue to be exchanged between the neighbors even after BFD establishes and maintains a BFD session with the neighbor. The behavior of the PIM hello mechanism is not altered due to the introduction of this feature.

Although PIM depends on the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and BFD is supported in IGP, PIM BFD is independent of IGP's BFD.

### Configuring IPv6 Multicast

### Enabling IPv6 Multicast Routing

To enable IPv6 Multicast Routing feature, complete the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 multicast-routing [vrf vrf-name]</td>
<td>Enables multicast routing on all IPv6-enabled interfaces and enables multicast forwarding for PIM and MLD on all enabled interfaces of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>asr901-platf-multicast enable</td>
<td>Enables the platform multicast routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# asr901-platf-multicast enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disabling IPv6 Multicast Forwarding

This procedure disables IPv6 multicast forwarding on the router. The IPv6 multicast forwarding is turned on by default when IPv6 multicast routing is enabled.

To disable IPv6 multicast forwarding, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no ipv6 mfib</td>
<td>Disables IPv6 multicast forwarding on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# no ipv6 mfib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disabling MLD Device-Side Processing

MLD is enabled on every interface when IPv6 multicast routing is configured. This procedure disables MLD router side processing on that interface. The router stops sending MLD queries and stops keeping track of MLD members on the LAN. If the `ipv6 mld join-group` command is configured on this interface, the interface continues with the MLD host functionality and report group membership when MLD query is received.

To turn off MLD device-side processing on a specified interface, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring MLD Protocol on an Interface

To configure Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol on an interface, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ipv6 mld query-interval seconds</td>
<td>Configures the frequency of MLD Host-Query packets transmitted. A designated router for a LAN is the only router that transmits queries. The default value is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-interval 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> ipv6 mld query-max-response-time seconds</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum query response time advertised in the MLD queries. Default value is 10 seconds. Configuring a value less than 10 seconds enables the router to prune groups faster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-max-response-time 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action

**Step 6**

`ipv6 mld query-timeout seconds`  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-timeout 130

**Purpose**

Specifies the timeout for the router to take over as the querier for the interface, after the previous querier has stopped querying. The default value is 2 * query-interval. If the router hears no queries for the timeout period, it becomes the querier.

**Step 7**

`ipv6 mld join-group [group-address] [include | exclude] [source-address | source-list [acl]]`  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld join-group ff04::12 exclude 2001:DB8::10:11

**Purpose**

Configures MLD reporting for given group with MLDv1 or given source and group with MLDv2. The packets that are addressed to this group address are passed up to the client process in the router as well forwarded out the interface.

**Step 8**

`ipv6 mld static-group [group-address] [include | exclude] [source-address | source-list [acl]]`  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld static-group ff04::10 include 100::1

**Purpose**

Configures forwarding of traffic for the multicast group onto this interface and behave as if an MLD joiner was present on the interface. The packets to the group get fastswitched or hardware switched (whatever is available on the platform).

**Note**

This command is not a sufficient condition for traffic to be forwarded onto the interface. Other conditions such as absence of a route, not being the DR or losing an assert can cause the router to not forward traffic even if the command is configured.

### Configuring MLD Snooping

MLD snooping is not enabled by default. You have to configure it globally, which enables snooping on all the VLANs.

You can enable and disable MLD snooping on a per-VLAN basis. However, if you disable MLD snooping globally, it is disabled on all the VLANs. If global snooping is enabled, you can enable or disable VLAN snooping.

### Restrictions

Cisco ASR 901 Routers support only the following encapsulations for MLD snooping:

- Untagged
- Dot1q (with or without rewrite)
- Routed QinQ (with rewrite pop 2)

The following commands are not supported: `ipv6 mld snooping tcn flood` and `ipv6 mld snooping tcn query solicit`.

---

**Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide**

IPv6 Multicast | 848
In the context of REP and G8032, topology change may cause the routers in the ring topology to trigger general queries that may impact the convergence time (because this time is based on the report received from the host).

### Enabling MLD Snooping Globally

To enable MLD snooping globally on the router, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 mld snooping</td>
<td>Enables MLD snooping globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(config)# ipv6 mld snooping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(config)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling MLD Snooping on a VLAN

To enable MLD snooping on a VLAN, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring a Static Multicast Group

Hosts or Layer 2 ports normally join multicast groups dynamically. However, you can also statically configure an IPv6 multicast address and member ports for a VLAN.

To add a Layer 2 port as a member of a multicast group, perform this task:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enable</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>configure terminal</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Configures statically a multicast group with a Layer 2 port as a member of a multicast group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ipv6 mld snooping vlan</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vlan-id static</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ipv6-multicast-address interface</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>interface-id</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# ipv6 mld snooping vlan 104 static FF45::5 interface gigabitethernet0/4</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>end</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router(config)# end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configure a Multicast Router Port

To add a multicast router port to a VLAN, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ipv6 mld snoopingvlan vlan-id mroute interface interface-id</td>
<td>Specifies the multicast router VLAN ID, and the interface of the multicast router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 mld snooping vlan 104 mroute interface gigabitEthernet 0/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> end</td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enabling MLD Immediate Leave

To enable MLDv1 Immediate Leave, follow these steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring an MLD Snooping Query

To configure MLD snooping query characteristics for the router or for a VLAN, follow these steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ipv6 mld snooping vlan vlan-id immediate-leave</td>
<td>Enables hop-count checking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 mld snooping vlan 104 immediate-leave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ipv6 mld snooping explicit-tracking limit limit</td>
<td>Enables explicit host tracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 mld snooping explicit-tracking limit 1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ipv6 mld snooping last-listener-query-count count</td>
<td>Sets the last listener query count on a VLAN basis. This value overrides the value configured globally. The range is from 1 to 7. The default is 0. When set to 0, the global count value is used. Queries are sent 1 second apart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 mld snooping last-listener-query-count 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

**Command or Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td><code>ipv6 mld snooping last-listener-query-interval interval</code></td>
<td>Sets the maximum response time that the switch waits for after sending out a MASQ before deleting a port from the multicast group. The range is from 100 to 32,768 thousandths of a second. The default is 1000 (1 second).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td><code>ipv6 mld snooping listener-message-suppression</code></td>
<td>Enables listener message suppression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td><code>ipv6 mld snooping robustness-variable interval</code></td>
<td>Sets the number of queries that are sent before the router deletes a listener (port) that does not respond to a general query. The range is from 1 to 3. The default is 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td><code>ipv6 mld snooping vlan vlan-id</code></td>
<td>Enables MLD snooping for VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <code>vlan-id</code>—Multicast group VLAN ID. The VLAN ID ranges from 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disabling MLD Listener Message Suppression

To disable MLD listener message suppression, follow these steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>no ipv6 mld snooping listener-message-suppression</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring a Rendezvous Point

To configure a rendezvous point (RP) in a Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM) network, see the Configuring a Rendezvous Point guide at:


This guide provides scenario descriptions and basic configuration examples for the following options:
- Static RP
- Bootstrap router
- Anycast RP

### Configuring PIM SSM Options

To configure PIM Source-Specific Multicast options, complete the following steps.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config)# interface vlan 104</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>ipv6 pim</td>
<td>Configures PIM, if it is disabled. PIM runs on every interface after configuring IPv6 multicast routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-if)# ipv6 pim</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disabling PIM SSM Multicast on an Interface

To disable PIM SSM multicast on a specified interface, complete the following steps.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> no ipv6 pim</td>
<td>Disables PIM on the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# no ipv6 pim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring IPv6 SSM Mapping

When the SSM mapping feature is enabled, DNS-based SSM mapping is automatically enabled, which means that the device looks up the source of a multicast MLD version 1 report from a DNS server.
You can configure either DNS-based or static SSM mapping, depending on your device configuration. If you choose to use static SSM mapping, you can configure multiple static SSM mappings. If multiple static SSM mappings are configured, the source addresses of all matching access lists are used.

To configure IPv6 SSM mapping, complete the following steps.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] ssm-map enable</td>
<td>Enables the SSM mapping feature for groups in the configured SSM range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld ssm-map enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> You should first create ACL to define the group that needs to be mapped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] ssm-map static access-list source-address</td>
<td>Configures static SSM mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# ipv6 mld ssm-map static SSM_MAP_ACL_2 2001:DB8:1::1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> no ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] ssm-map query dns</td>
<td>Disables DNS-based SSM mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# no ipv6 mld ssm-map query dns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> You must disable SSM-map query dns when static mapping is configured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring IPv6 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite

To configure IPv6 multicast routing for VRF Lite, perform this task:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling VRF Under a VLAN Interface

To configure VRF under a VLAN interface, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Purpose**

- **Command or Action**
  - Router> enable
  - Step 2 configure terminal
  - Step 3 ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vrf-name
  - Step 4 vrf definition vrf-name
  - Step 5 rd route-distinguisher
  - Step 6 address-family ipv6
  - Step 7 exit-address-family

---

**Example**

- Router# configure terminal
- Router(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vpe_1
- Router(config-vrf)# vrf definition vpe_1
- Router(config-vrf)# rd 1.1.1.1:100
- Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6
- Router(config-router-af)# exit-address-family

---

### Enabling VRF Under a VLAN Interface

To configure VRF under a VLAN interface, perform this task:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Example**

- Router> enable
- Router# configure terminal

---

### IPv6 Multicast

**Command or Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

- Step 2 configure terminal
- Example:
  - Router# configure terminal

---

**Command or Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vrf-name</td>
<td>Enables multicast routing using Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) and Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) on all IPv6-enabled interfaces of the router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

- Step 3 ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vrf-name
- Example:
  - Router(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vpe_1

---

### Example:

- Step 4 vrf definition vrf-name
- Example:
  - Router(config-vrf)# vrf definition vpe_1

---

### Example:

- Step 5 rd route-distinguisher
- Example:
  - Router(config-vrf)# rd 1.1.1.1:100

---

### Example:

- Step 6 address-family ipv6
- Example:
  - Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6

---

### Example:

- Step 7 exit-address-family
- Example:
  - Router(config-router-af)# exit-address-family

---

### Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide

**857**
### Configuring PIM BFD on an IPv6 Interface

To configure PIM BFD on an IPv6 interface, perform this task:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Restriction

- This feature is supported only on switch virtual interfaces on which both PIM and BFD are supported.
- For ECMP, PIM BFD is used to detect quick neighbor failure.
- For non-ECMP, BFD for IGP should be configured for faster convergence.
- Timers that are less than 50 ms for 3 sessions are not supported.

#### Before you begin

- IPv6 multicast must be enabled and Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) must be configured on the interface.
- Ensure that Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for IGP is always configured along with PIM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface VLAN 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 pim bfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 pim bfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enables PIMv6 BFD on an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verifying IPv6 Multicast

Use the **show** commands listed below to verify the IPv6 Multicast configuration.

To display the group membership information on various interfaces on a router, use the **show** command described in the following example.

**Router# show ipv6 mld groups**

MLD Connected Group Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FF04::10</td>
<td>Vlan104</td>
<td>00:18:41</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF04::12</td>
<td>Vlan104</td>
<td>00:19:10</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF45::4</td>
<td>Vlan104</td>
<td>00:35:00</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF45::5</td>
<td>Vlan104</td>
<td>00:35:04</td>
<td>00:01:44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display the MLD interface specific parameters, use the **show** command described in the following example.

**Router# show ipv6 mld interface vlan 104**

Vlan104 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6283/10
MLD is enabled on interface
Current MLD version is 2
MLD query interval is 60 seconds
MLD querier timeout is 130 seconds
MLD max query response time is 20 seconds
Last member query response interval is 1 seconds
MLD activity: 18 joins, 7 leaves
MLD querying router is FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6283 (this system)

To display the MLD traffic counters, use the **show** command described in the following example.

**Router# show ipv6 mld traffic**

MLD Traffic Counters
Elapsed time since counters cleared: 02:29:12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid MLD Packets</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queries</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtrace packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Errors:
Malformed Packets 0
Martian source 10
Non link-local source 0
Hop limit is not equal to 1 0

To display interface specific information for PIM, use the `show` command described in the following example.

Router# `show ipv6 pim interface`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>PIM Nbr</th>
<th>Hello Count</th>
<th>Prior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vlan102</td>
<td>on 1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:5283</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:5284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null0</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: FE80::1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FastEthernet0/0</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/8</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/9</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G10/10</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G10/11</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/2</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/3</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/4</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/5</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/6</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/7</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan1</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR : not elected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-channel1</td>
<td>off 0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ::</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To display the number of (*. G) and (S, G) membership reports present in the MLD cache, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 mld groups summary
MLD Route Summary
No. of (*.G) routes = 9
No. of (S,G) routes = 3
```

To display the number of PIM neighbors on each interface, as well as, the total number of PIM neighbors, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim neighbor count
Interface Nbr count
Vlan104 1
Vlan102 1
Total Nbrs 2
```

To display the number of PIM neighbors discovered, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, G - GenID Capable
Neighbor Address Interface Uptime Expires Mode DR pri
FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:5284 Vlan102 02:30:51 00:01:38 B G DR 1
FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284 Vlan104 00:09:49 00:01:16 B G DR 1
```

To display the information in the PIM topology table in a format similar to the `show ip mroute` command, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
```
To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**Verifying IPv6 Multicast**

To display PIM topology table for given group or all groups, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```

**IPv6 Multicast**

To verify IPv6 Multicast:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology
```
To display the count of the ranges, (*, G), (S, G) and (S, G) RPT routes in the pim topology tables, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim topology route-count
```

PIM Topology Table Summary
---
No. of group ranges = 47
No. of (*,G) routes = 11
No. of (S,G) routes = 2
No. of (S,G)RPT routes = 1

To display the IP multicast group mapping table, use the `show` command described in the following example. It shows group to mode mapping and RP information in case of sparse-mode groups.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim group-map FF0E::E0:1:1:1
```

IP PIM Group Mapping Table
---
(* indicates group mappings being used)

`FF00::/8`

SM, RP: 2021::2021
To display the IPv6 multicast range-lists on a per client (config/autorp/BSR) and per mode (SSM/SM/DM/Bidir) basis, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim range-list
Static SSM Exp: never Learnt from : ::
  FF33::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF34::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF35::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF36::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF37::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF38::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF39::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF3A::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF3B::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF3C::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF3D::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF3E::/32 Up: 02:33:46
  FF3F::/32 Up: 02:33:46
Static SM RP: 2021::2021 Exp: never Learnt from : ::
  FF00::/8 Up: 02:33:44
```

To display information about the PIM register encapsulation and decapsulation tunnels, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim tunnel
Tunnel0*
  Type : PIM Encap
  RP   : Embedded RP Tunnel
  Source: 2003::2
Tunnel1*
  Type : PIM Encap
  RP   : 2021::2021
  Source: 2003::2
```

To display information about the PIM traffic counters, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim traffic
PIM Traffic Counters
Elapsed time since counters cleared: 02:34:35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid PIM Packets</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join-Prune</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Register</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null Register</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Stop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assert</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidir DF Election</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors: 
```
Malformed Packets 0
Bad Checksums 0
Send Errors 0
Packet Sent on Loopback Errors 0
Packets Received on PIM-disabled Interface 0
Packets Received with Unknown PIM Version 0
Packets drops due to PIM queue limits 0

To display the average Join/Prune aggregation for the last (1000/10000/50000) packets for each interface, use the **show** command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 pim join-prune statistic
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Transmitted</th>
<th>Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vlan102</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null0</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FastEthernet0/0</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/9</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G10/10</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G10/11</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/0</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/1</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/2</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/3</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/4</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/5</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/6</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GigabitEthernet0/7</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan1</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-channel1</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel0</td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback1</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan104</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel1</td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0 / 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display the MRIB table, use the **show** command described in the following example. All entries are created by various clients of MRIB, such as, MLD, PIM and MFIB. The flags on each entry or interface, serve as communication mechanism between various clients of MRIB.

```
Router# show ipv6 mrib route FF0E::E0:1:1:1
```

IP Multicast Routing Information Base

Entry flags: L - Domain-Local Source, E - External Source to the Domain,
C - Directly-Connected Check, S - Signal, IA - Inherit Accept, D - Drop
ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold,K - Keepalive,DDE - Data Driven Event
ME - MoFRR ECMP Flow based, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP Flow based,
MP - Primary MoFRR Non-ECMP Flow based entry

Interface flags: F - Forward, A - Accept, IC - Internal Copy,
NS - Negate Signal, DP - Don't Preserve, SP - Signal Present,
TI - Internal Interest, ID - Internal Disinterest, LI - Local Interest,
LD - Local Disinterest, MD - mCAC Denied, MI - mLDP Interest
A2 - MoFRR ECMP Backup Accept

(*,FF45::5) RPF nbr: FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284 Flags: C
Vlan104 Flags: A LI
To display the count of the number of routes in the Multicast RIB, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 mrib route summary
MRIB Route-DB Summary
  No. of (*,G) routes = 57
  No. of (S,G) routes = 3
  No. of Route x Interfaces (RxI) = 22
```

To display information about the various MRIB clients, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 mrib client
IP MRIB client-connections
  igmp (0x0):309 (connection id 1)
  pim (0x0):342 (connection id 2)
  IPv6_mfib(0x1031AFB0):0.358 (connection id 3)
```

To display information about the IPv6 Multicast Forwarding Information Base, in terms of forwarding entries and interfaces, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 mfib FF0E::E0:1:1:1
IP Multicast Forwarding Information Base
Entry Flags:  C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
  ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
  DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
  ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
  MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
  MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags:  IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
  NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
  A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
  MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup, RA2 - MRIB Accept backup
  MA2 - MFIB Accept backup
Forwarding Counts:  Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:  Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:  FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count
Default
  (*,FF45::5) Flags:  C
  SW Forwarding:  0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding:  0/0/0/0, Other: NA/NA/NA
  Vlan104 Flags:  A
```

To display information about the IPv6 Multicast Forwarding Information Base, in terms of forwarding entries and interfaces, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 mfib FF0E::E0:1:1:1
IP Multicast Forwarding Information Base
Entry Flags:  C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
  AR - Activity Required, D - Drop
Forwarding Counts:  Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:  Total/RPF failed/Other drops
Interface Flags:  A - Accept, F - Forward, NS - Negate Signalling
IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched
SP - Signal Present
Interface Counts:  FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count
  (*,FF0E::E0:1:1:1) Flags:  C
  Forwarding:  0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel1 Flags:  A NS
  FastEthernet4/10 Flags:  F NS
```
To display the general MFIB configuration status and operational status, use the `show` command described in the following example.

Router# `show ipv6 mfib status`

IPv6 Multicast Forwarding (MFIB) status:
Configuration Status: enabled
Operational Status: running
Initialization State: Running
Total signalling packets queued: 0
Process Status: may enable - 3 - pid 358
Tables 1/1/0 (active/mrib/io)

To display summary information about the number of IPv6 MFIB entries and interfaces, use the `show` command described in the following example.

Router# `show ipv6 mfib summary`

Default
60 prefixes (60/0/0 fwd/non-fwd/deleted)
21 ioitems (21/0/0 fwd/non-fwd/deleted)
Forwarding prefixes: [3 (S,G), 11 (*,G), 46 (*,G/m)]
Table id 0x0, instance 0x1031AFB0
Database: epoch 0

To display the IPv6 multicast-enabled interfaces and their forwarding status, use the `show` command described in the following example.

Router# `show ipv6 mfib interface`

IPv6 Multicast Forwarding (MFIB) status:
Configuration Status: enabled
To display how IPv6 multicast routing does Reverse Path Forwarding, use the `show` command described in the following example.

```
Router# show ipv6 rpf FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:7404
```

```
RPF information for 3::3
  RPF interface: Vlan10
  RPF neighbor: FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:7404
  RPF route/mask: 3::3/128
  RPF type: Unicast
  RPF recursion count: 0
  Metric preference: 110
  Metric: 2
```

**Verifying MLD Snooping**

Use the `show` commands listed below to verify the MLD snooping configuration.

To verify whether IPv6 MLD snooping report suppression is enabled or disabled, use the `show` command used in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 mld snooping
```

```
Global MLD Snooping configuration:
-------------------------------------------
MLD snooping Oper State : Enabled
MLDv2 snooping : Enabled
Listener message suppression : Disabled
EHT DB limit/count : 1000/2
TCN solicit query : Disabled
TCN flood query count : 2
Robustness variable : 3
Last listener query count : 3
Last listener query interval : 1000
Check Hop-count=1 : Yes

Vlan 102:
--------
MLD snooping Admin State : Enabled
MLD snooping Oper State : Enabled
MLD immediate leave : Disabled
Explicit host tracking : Enabled
Listener message suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 3
Last listener query count : 3
Last listener query interval : 1000
EHT DB limit/count : 100000/0
Check Hop-count=1 : Yes

Vlan 104:
--------
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
MLD snooping Admin State : Enabled
MLD snooping Oper State : Enabled
MLD immediate leave : Enabled
Explicit host tracking : Enabled
Listener message suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 3
Last listener query count : 3
Last listener query interval : 1000
EHT DB limit/count : 100000/2
Check Hop-count-1 : Yes

Vlan 1001:

MLD snooping Admin State : Enabled
MLD snooping Oper State : Enabled
MLD immediate leave : Disabled
Explicit host tracking : Enabled
Listener message suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 3
Last listener query count : 3
Last listener query interval : 1000
EHT DB limit/count : 100000/0
Check Hop-count-1 : Yes

To display all or a specified IP Version 6 (IPv6) multicast address information maintained by MLD snooping, use the `show` command described in the following example:

Router# `show ipv6 mld snooping address`  
Flags: M -- MLD snooping, S -- Static

Vlan Group/source Type Version Port List
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
104 FF34::1 M v2 G10/6 G10/10 Po1
104 FF34::2 M v2 G10/6 G10/10 Po1
104 FF34::3 M v2 G10/6 G10/10 Po1
104 FF02::FB M v2 G10/0

To display the number of multicast groups on a router or in a specified VLAN, use the `show` command described in the following example:

Router# `show ipv6 mld snooping address count`

Total number of groups: 4
Total number of (S,G): 3

To display the MLD snooping membership summary on a router or in a specified VLAN, use the `show` command described in the following example:

Router# `show ipv6 mld snooping membership`

Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 104
-----------------------------------------
Total number of channels: 1
Total number of hosts : 2

Source/Group Interface Reporter Uptime Last-Join/
To display the MLD snooping that is dynamically learned and manually configured on the multicast router ports for a router or for a specific multicast VLAN, use the `show` command described in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

Vlan  ports
----- ----
102  Po1(dynamic)
104  Gi0/1(dynamic), Gi0/4(static)
```

To display the configuration and operation information for the MLD snooping configured on a router, use the `show` command described in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 mld snooping querier

Vlan  IP Address  MLD Version  Port
----- ------------- ---------------
102  FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:5284  v2  Po1
104  FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284  v2  Gi0/1
```

To verify a static member port and an IPv6 address, use the `show` command described in the following example:

```
Router# show mac-address-table multicast mld-snooping

Vlan  Mac Address  Type  Ports
----- ------------- ---- ----
```

To verify if IPv6 MLD snooping is enabled on a VLAN interface, use the `show` command described in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter vlan 104

Vlan  ports
----- ----
104  Gi0/1(dynamic), Gi0/4(static)
```

To verify if Immediate Leave is enabled on a VLAN interface, use the `show` command described in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 mld snooping vlan 104

Global MLD Snooping configuration:
--------------------------------------
MLD snooping Oper State : Enabled
MLDv2 snooping : Enabled
Listener message suppression : Disabled
EHT DB limit/count : 1000/2
TCN solicit query : Disabled
TCN flood query count : 2
Robustness variable : 3
Last listener query count : 3
Last listener query interval : 1000
Check Hop-count=1 : Yes

Vlan 104:
---------
MLD snooping Admin State : Enabled
MLD snooping Oper State : Enabled
MLD immediate leave : Enabled
Explicit host tracking : Enabled
Listener message suppression : Enabled
Robustness variable : 3
Last listener query count : 3
Last listener query interval : 1000
EHT DB limit/count : 100000/2
Check Hop-count=1 : Yes
Query Interval : 125
Max Response Time : 10000

To verify the MLD snooping querier information for a router or for a VLAN, use the `show` command described in the following example:

```
Router# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
```

To view information about the interfaces configured for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM), use the `show ipv6 pim interface` command:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim vrf VPN_B interface

Interface PIM Nbr Hello DR Count Intvl Prior
Vlan122 on 1 30 1
Address: FE80::7EAD:74FF:FEDC:E4AC
DR : this system
Vlan123 on 1 30 1
Address: FE80::7EAD:74FF:FEDC:E4AC
DR : this system
Tunnel1 off 0 30 1
Address: FE80::7EAD:74FF:FEDC:E4B0
DR : not elected
```

Verifying IPv6 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite

Use the `show` commands listed below to verify IPv6 multicast routing for VRF Lite configuration.

To view information about the interfaces configured for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM), use the `show ipv6 pim interface` command:

```
Router# show ipv6 pim vrf VPN_B interface
```
To view the information in a PIM topology table, use the `show ipv6 mroute` command:

```
Router# show ipv6 mroute vrf VPN_B
```

Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
y - Sending to MDT-data group
q - BGP signal originated, g - BGP Signal received,
N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(170:1::3, FF36::1), 21:11:23/00:03:23, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:03:23

(170:1::3, FF36::2), 21:11:23/00:03:13, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:03:13

(170:1::3, FF36::3), 21:11:23/00:02:33, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:02:33

(170:1::3, FF36::4), 21:11:23/00:03:13, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:03:13

(170:1::3, FF36::5), 21:11:23/00:03:13, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:03:13

(170:1::3, FF36::6), 21:11:23/00:02:33, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:02:33

(170:1::3, FF36::7), 21:11:23/00:03:13, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:03:13

(170:1::3, FF36::8), 21:11:23/00:03:13, flags: sT
Incoming interface: Vlan123
RPF nbr: FE80::462B:3FF:FE48:DA54
Immediate Outgoing interface list:
Vlan122, Forward, 21:11:23/00:03:13
To view the forwarding entries and interfaces in the IPv6 Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB), use the `show ipv6 mfib` command:

```
Router# show ipv6 mfib vrf VPN_B
```

**Entry Flags:**
- C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag
- ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
- DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
- ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
- MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
- MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.

**I/O Item Flags:**
- IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched
- NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present
- A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward
- MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup, RA2 - MRIB Accept backup
- MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

**Forwarding Counts:**
- Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
- Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops

**I/O Item Counts:**
- FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count

```
VRF VPN_B
(*,FF00::/8) Flags: C
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF00::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF02::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 4/4/0
(*,FF10::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF12::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF20::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF22::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF30::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF32::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF33::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF34::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF35::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF36::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(170:1::3,FF36::1) Flags:
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3B::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF70::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Verifying PIM BFD Support

Use the `show` commands listed below to verify PIM BFD support.

To view a line-by-line listing of existing Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) adjacencies, use the `show bfd neighbors ipv6` command:

```
Router# show bfd neighbors ipv6
IPv6 Sessions
NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS State Int
FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:5284 4/4 Up Up Vl24
FE80::FE99:47FF:FE37:FBC0 2/4 Up Up Vl101
```

To view all BFD protocol parameters, timers, and clients such as PIM, OSPF, and so on for each neighbor, use the `show bfd neighbors ipv6 details` command:

```
Router# show bfd neighbors ipv6 details
IPv6 Sessions
NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS State Int
FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284
Session state is UP and not using echo function.
Session Host: Software
OurAddr: FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284
Handle: 4
Local Diag: 0, Demand mode: 0, Poll bit: 0
MinTxInt: 50000, MinRxInt: 50000, Multiplier: 3
Received MinRxInt: 50000, Received Multiplier: 3
Holddown (hits): 110(0), Hello (hits): 50(52910)
Rx Count: 52927, Rx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1/56/45 last: 40 ms ago
Tx Count: 52912, Tx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1/56/45 last: 12 ms ago
Elapsed time watermarks: 0 0 (last: 0)
Registered protocols: PIM CEF OSPFv3
Template: abc
Authentication(Type/Keychain): md5/chain1
last_tx_auth_seq: 5 last_rx_auth_seq 4
Uptime: 00:40:05
Last packet: Version: 1 - Diagnostic: 0
State bit: Up - Demand bit: 0
Poll bit: 0 - Final bit: 0
C bit: 0
Multiplier: 3 - Length: 48
My Discr.: 4 - Your Discr.: 4
Min tx interval: 50000 - Min rx interval: 50000
Min Echo interval: 0

IPv6 Sessions
NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS State Int
FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284
Session state is UP and not using echo function.
Session Host: Software
OurAddr: FE80::4255:39FF:FE89:6284
Handle: 2
Local Diag: 0, Demand mode: 0, Poll bit: 0
MinTxInt: 50000, MinRxInt: 50000, Multiplier: 3
Received MinRxInt: 50000, Received Multiplier: 3
Holddown (hits): 142(0), Hello (hits): 50(53327)
Rx Count: 53317, Rx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1/56/45 last: 8 ms ago
Tx Count: 53330, Tx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1/56/46 last: 24 ms ago
Elapsed time watermarks: 0 0 (last: 0)
Registered protocols: PIM CEF OSPFv3
```
Configuration Examples for IPv6 Multicast

Example: Enabling IPv6 Multicast Routing

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 Multicast feature on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

```plaintext
!
! ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 cef
ipv6 multicast-routing
asr901-platf-multicast enable
!
```

Example: Configuring IPv6 SSM Mapping

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 SSM mapping on the Cisco ASR 901 router.

```plaintext
!
! ipv6 mld ssm-map enable
ipv6 mld ssm-map static SSM_MAP_ACL_2 2001:DB8:1::1
ipv6 mld ssm-map query dns
!
```

Example: Configuring IPv6 MLD Snooping

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 MLD snooping on a Cisco ASR 901 Router.

```plaintext
!
Building configuration...
!
!
!
!
asr901-platf-multicast enable
ip multicast-routing
ipv6 unicast-routing
```
Example: Configuring Rendezvous Point


Example: Configuring IPv6 Multicast Routing for VRF Lite

The following is a sample configuration of IPv6 multicast routing for VRF Lite:

Building configuration...

vrf definition vpe_2
rd 1.1.1.1:100
!
  address-family ipv4
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family ipv6
  exit-address-family
!
!
ipv6 multicast-routing
ipv6 multicast-routing vrf VPN_B
ipv6 multicast-routing vrf VPN_C
ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vpe_2
!
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
l3-over-l2 flush buffers
asr901-platf-multicast enable
asr901-storm-control-bpdu 1000
!
!
interface Vlan80
  vrf forwarding vpe_2
  ip address 192.108.1.27 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ipv6 address my-prefix ::7272::0:0::72/64
Example: Configuring BFD PIM on an IPv6 Interface

The following is a sample configuration of BFD PIM on an IPv6 interface:

```plaintext
! Building configuration...

Current configuration : 6679 bytes

hostname R1

no aaa new-model

! clock timezone IST 5 30
ip cef

! no ip domain lookup

ip multicast-routing
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 cef
ipv6 mld snooping
ipv6 multicast-routing

! asr901-platf-multicast enable

! interface Loopback1
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255

interface GigabitEthernet0/0

service instance 24 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 24
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 24

! interface Vlan24
ipv6 address 2024::2/64
ipv6 pim bfd
ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
bdf interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
ipv6 router ospf 1
router-id 3.3.3.3
bfld all-interfaces
timers throttle as 50 50 5000
timers throttle lsa 10 20 5000
timers lsa arrival 10
timers pacing flood 5
!
!
!
end

Troubleshooting Tips

Use the following `debug` commands to enable the debug feature to help troubleshoot the IPv6 Multicast feature on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

*Note*

We recommend that you do not use these `debug` commands without TAC supervision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 mld</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging MLD protocol activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 mld snooping</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging IPv6 MLD snooping activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 pim</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging PIM protocol activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 pim neighbor</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging for PIM Hello message processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 mrib route</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging MRIB routing entry related activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 mrib client</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging MRIB client management activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 mrib io</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging MRIB I/O events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 mrib table</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging MRIB table management activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug platform hardware cef ip multicast</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging for PIM-related events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 pim neighbor</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging on PIM protocol activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug ipv6 pim bfd</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging on PIM protocol activity for BFD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[no] debug bfd event</code></td>
<td>Enables debugging messages about BFD. on PIM protocol activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 46

Configuring Switched Port Analyzer

This feature module describes how to configure a switched port analyzer (SPAN) on the Cisco ASR 901 Router.

• Finding Feature Information, on page 881
• SPAN Limitations and Configuration Guidelines, on page 881
• Understanding SPAN, on page 882
• Additional References, on page 886
• Feature Information for Switched Port Analyzer, on page 887

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

SPAN Limitations and Configuration Guidelines

The following limitations and configuration guidelines apply when configuring SPAN on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

• Only one SPAN session is supported.
• Only one local SPAN destination interface is supported.
• You cannot configure a local SPAN destination interface to receive ingress traffic.
• Use a network analyzer to monitor interfaces.
• Outgoing CDP and BPDU packets are not replicated.
• Ethernet loopback and Traffic generator are not supported when SPAN is enabled. For egress SPAN, the traffic is mirrored before egress xlate translation.
• Egress SPAN is only supported for port and not supported for VLAN, EFP, or Port-Channel interfaces.
• When you specify source interfaces and do not specify a traffic type [Transmit (Tx), Receive (Rx), or Both], both type is used by default.
Understanding SPAN

The following sections describe SPAN:

Overview

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.4(1)S, the Cisco ASR 901 supports Local SPAN. Local SPAN supports a SPAN session entirely within one switch. You can analyze network traffic passing through ports or VLANs by using SPAN to send a copy of the traffic to another port on the switch that has been connected to a network analyzer or other monitoring or security devices. SPAN copies (or mirrors) traffic received or sent (or both) on source ports to a destination port for analysis. SPAN does not affect the switching of network traffic on the source ports, VLANs, or EFPs. You must dedicate the destination port for SPAN use. Except for traffic that is required for the SPAN session, destination ports do not receive or forward traffic.

Only traffic that enters or leaves source ports or traffic that enters or leaves source VLANs or EFPs can be monitored by using SPAN; traffic routed to a source VLAN cannot be monitored. For example, if incoming traffic is being monitored, traffic that gets routed from another VLAN to the source VLAN cannot be monitored; however, traffic that is received on the source VLAN and routed to another VLAN can be monitored. You can use the SPAN destination port to inject traffic from a network security device.

In Figure 47: Example of Local SPAN Configuration, on page 882, all traffic on Ethernet port 5 (the source port) is mirrored on Ethernet port 10. A network analyzer on Ethernet port 10 receives all the network traffic from Ethernet port 5 without being physically attached to Ethernet port 5.

SPAN does not affect the switching of network traffic that is received on source ports; a copy of the packets that are received by the source ports is still sent to the destination port.
SPAN Session

A local SPAN session is an association of a destination interface with a set of source interfaces. You configure SPAN sessions using parameters that specify the type of network traffic to monitor. SPAN sessions allow you to monitor traffic on one or more interfaces and to send either ingress traffic, egress traffic, or both to one destination interface. You can configure a SPAN session with separate sets of SPAN source interfaces or VLANs; overlapping sets are not supported.

SPAN sessions do not interfere with the normal operation of the switch. The show monitor session all command displays the operational status of a SPAN session.

A SPAN session remains inactive after system power-up until the destination interface is operational.

Source Interface

A source interface (also called a monitored interface) is an interface monitored for network traffic analysis. A source interface has these characteristics:

- A single VLAN, EFP, or port-channel source per session is supported for ingress.
- A single physical source port is supported for ingress and egress.
- A maximum of five physical ports can be used in a single session for ingress SPAN (Rx).
- When an interface is configured as a destination interface, it cannot be configured as a source interface.

Destination Interface

A destination interface (also called a monitoring interface) is a switched interface to which SPAN sends packets for analysis. You can have only one SPAN destination interface. A destination interface has these restrictions:

- It needs to be a single physical port.
- It cannot be used as an ingress interface.
- When an interface is configured as a destination interface, it cannot be configured as a source interface.

Traffic Types

Ingress SPAN (Rx) copies network traffic received by the source interfaces for analysis at the destination interface. Egress SPAN (Tx) copies network traffic transmitted from the source interfaces. Specifying the configuration option both copies network traffic received and transmitted by the source interfaces to the destination interface.

SPAN Traffic

Network traffic, including multicast, can be monitored using local SPAN. Multicast packet monitoring is enabled by default. In some local SPAN configurations, multiple copies of the same source packet are sent to the local SPAN destination interface. For example, a bidirectional (both ingress and egress) local SPAN session is configured for sources a1 and a2 to a destination interface d1. If a packet enters the switch through a1 and gets switched to a2, both incoming and outgoing packets are sent to destination interface d1; both packets would be the same (unless a Layer-3 rewrite had occurred, in which case the packets would be different).
Configuring SPAN

The following sections describe how to configure SPAN:

Creating a SPAN Session

To create a SPAN session:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables the privileged EXEC mode.  
Example:  
Router> enable |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters the global configuration mode.  
Example:  
Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | monitor session {session_number} type local | Specifies the SPAN session number.  
Example:  
Router(config)# monitor session 1 type local |
| Step 4 | source {interface interface_type slot/port} | Specifies the source interfaces, VLANs, or service instances, and the traffic direction to be monitored.  
Example:  
Router(config-mon-local)# source interface gigabitethernet 0/8 |
| Step 5 | {destination interface interface_type slot/port} | Specifies the destination interface.  
Example:  
Router(config-mon-local)# destination interface gigabitethernet 0/11 |
| Step 6 | no shutdown | Enables the SPAN session using the no shutdown command.  
Example:  
Router(config-mon-local)# no shutdown |
Removing Sources or Destination from a SPAN Session

To remove sources or destination from a SPAN session, use the following commands beginning in executive mode:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>no monitor session</td>
<td>Clears existing SPAN configuration for a session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>type number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# no monitor session 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration Examples for SPAN**

This section shows a sample configuration for local SPAN session on Cisco ASR 901 router:

```plaintext
monitor session 1 type local
source interface gigabitEthernet 0/8 tx
destination interface gigabitEthernet 0/11
no shut
exit
```

**Verifying Local SPAN**

The following is sample output from the show monitor session all command.

```
Session 1
--------
Type : Local Session
Status : Admin Enabled
Source Ports : 
  TX Only : Gi0/8
Destination Ports : Gi0/11
  Encapsulation : Native
  Ingress: Disabled
```

The following is sample output from the show monitor session all detail command.

```
Session 1
--------
```
Additional References

The following sections provide references to Switched Port Analyzer feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| None | To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:  
http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs |

### RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Feature Information for Switched Port Analyzer**

*Table 51: Feature Information for Switched Port Analyzer, on page 887* lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to [http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn](http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn). An account on Cisco.com is not required.

**Note**

*Table 51: Feature Information for Switched Port Analyzer, on page 887* lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

*Table 51: Feature Information for Switched Port Analyzer*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Switched Port Analyzer | 15.4(1)S | This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 router.  
The following sections provide information about this feature: |
CHAPTER 47

IP Security

This feature module describes how to configure the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol for basic IP Security (IPsec) Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). IKE is a key management protocol standard that is used in conjunction with the IPsec standard. IPsec is an IP security feature that provides robust authentication and encryption of IP packets.

- Prerequisites for IP Security, on page 889
- Restrictions for IP Security, on page 889
- Information About IP Security, on page 890
- Configuring IP Security, on page 892
- Configuration Examples for IP Security, on page 900
- NAT Traversal, on page 903
- Additional References, on page 909
- Feature Information for IP Security, on page 910

Prerequisites for IP Security

- Although the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports the IPsec feature, it is supported only on the A901-6CZ-FS-D and A901-6CZ-FS-A PIDs.

- For the IPsec and NAT/PAT to work on the ASR 901S router a physical loopback connection is required from the management port to any available Gigabit port before issuing the following command in configuration mode:

  platform mgmt loopback interface GigabitEthernet0/4.

In this case, the physical connection is between the management port and Gigabit port 0/4.

Restrictions for IP Security

- This feature is available only on the new software image named asr901sec-universalk9.mz. (This feature is not available on the standalone software image named asr901-universalk9.mz. If you use asr901sec-universalk9.mz in an unsupported Cisco ASR 901 PID, the router issues a warning message and loads the software with only basic features.)

- Policy-based VPNs are not supported.

- Only the tunnel mode is supported, and only one tunnel is supported.
The following features are not supported:

- Authentication Header (AH) Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC) with SHA512.
- QoS on tunnel interface.
- Combination of ESP as encryption and AH as hashing algorithm.
- Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) with Message Digest 5 (MD5).
- Low performance of non-UDP or TCP packets for IPsec.
- PAT support for port channel.
- Routing protocols, other than OSPF.
- IPsec MIB.
- Encapsulation of Security Payloads (ESP) with Null option.

Information About IP Security

The following features are supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers (A901-6CZ-FS-D and A901-6CZ-FS-A) from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(2)S onwards.

IKE Security Protocol

The IKE protocol is a key management protocol standard that is used in conjunction with the IPsec standard. IKE enhances IPsec by providing additional features, flexibility, and ease of configuration for the IPsec standard.

For more information on IKE for IPsec, see the Configuring Internet Key Exchange for IPsec VPNs document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/sec_secure_connectivity/configuration/guide/sec_key_exch_ipsec.html

Advanced Encryption Standard

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is a cryptographic algorithm that protects sensitive, unclassified information. AES offers a large key size and supports variable key lengths—the algorithm can specify a 128-bit key (the default), a 192-bit key, or a 256-bit key.


Triple DES Encryption

Triple DES (3DES) encryption is a strong form of encryption (168-bit) that allows sensitive information to be transmitted over untrusted networks. It enables customers, particularly in the finance industry, to utilize network-layer encryption.

For more information on 3DES Encryption, see the Configuring Internet Key Exchange for IPsec VPNs document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios_xe/sec_secure_connectivity/configuration/guide/sec_key_exch_ipsec_xe.html
Encrypted Preshared Key

The Encrypted Preshared Key feature enables secure storage of plain text passwords in Type 6 (encrypted) format in NVRAM.

For more information on Encrypted Preshared Key, see the Encrypted Preshared Key document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_ikevpn/configuration/xe-3s/sec-encrypt-preshare.html

IKE Modes

IKE has two phases of key negotiation: phase 1 and phase 2. Phase 1 negotiates a security association (a key) between two IKE peers. The key negotiated in phase 1 enables IKE peers to communicate securely in phase 2. During phase 2 negotiation, IKE establishes keys (security associations) for other applications, such as IPsec.

Phase 1 negotiation can occur using main mode or aggressive mode. The main mode protects all information during the negotiation; this means that no information is available to a potential attacker. When main mode is used, the identities of the two IKE peers are hidden. Although this mode of operation is very secure, it is relatively costly in terms of the time it takes to complete the negotiation. Aggressive mode takes less time to negotiate keys between peers; however, it gives up some of the security provided by main mode negotiation. For example, the identities of the two parties trying to establish a security association are exposed to an eavesdropper.

The two modes serve different purposes and have different strengths. The main mode is slower than the aggressive mode, but the main mode is more secure and more flexible because it can offer an IKE peer more security proposals than the aggressive mode.

For more information on IKE modes, see the Configuring Internet Key Exchange for IPSec VPNs document at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ios_xe/sec_secure_connectivity/configuration/guide/sec_key_exch_ipsec_xe.html

Supported Components

The following components are supported as part of the IPsec feature:

- IPsec in tunnel mode
- Route-based IP security tunnels
- IKEv2 support - in addition to IKEv1
- Periodic dead peer detection (DPD)
- IKE main mode (including 3 two-way exchanges)
- Pre-Shared Key Exchange mechanism—DH group 1, 2, 5, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24
- Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP) support
- Encryption algorithms—AES (128,192,256), DES, and 3DES
- Authentication algorithms—MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-2
- IP security tunneling for CPU generated traffic for in-band traffic
- IP security tunneling for Layer 3 forwarded traffic
• Static routes
• Coexistence with Layer 2 traffic
• Coexistence with IP multicast
• ToS bytes preservation after encryption and decryption.
• NAT Traversal

For more information on IPsec see the documents listed in the “Additional References” section.

### Configuring IP Security

The following topology is used for the configurations listed in this document.

*Figure 48: Route-based VPN*

### Creating a Preshared Key

A preshared key is a secret key previously shared between two routers, using a secure channel, before the key can be used. The key does not require the use of a certificate authority (CA), and is easier to set up in a small network with fewer than ten nodes.

Based on the topology listed above (Route-based IPsec), create a `keyring` and `key` for R1. Use the same `keyring` and `key` on R5. To create a preshared key, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating an ISAKMP Policy

An Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) policy provides configuration of the security and encryption parameters used for the security parameters of the ISAKMP communication channel, such as hashing, encryption, and key length.

To create an ISAKMP policy, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> crypto isakmp policy priority</td>
<td>Defines an IKE policy and enters config-isakmp configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# crypto isakmp policy priority 10</td>
<td>priority—IKE policy priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> encryption aes 256</td>
<td>Specifies the encryption algorithm within an IKE policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-isakmp)# encryption aes 256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> authentication pre-share</td>
<td>Specifies the authentication method within an IKE policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-isakmp)# authentication pre-share</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> group 5</td>
<td>Specifies one or more Diffie-Hellman (DH) group identifiers for use in an IKE policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-isakmp)# group 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating an ISAKMP Profile

The ISAKMP profile is an enhancement to ISAKMP configuration. It enables modularity of ISAKMP configuration. The ISAKMP profile is required on both routers (R1 and R5. See the figure in Configuring IPsec section.) to match the peer IP address to the preshared key keyring.

To create an ISAKMP profile, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> crypto isakmp profile <em>profile-name</em></td>
<td>Defines an ISAKMP profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# crypto isakmp profile R1_to_R5</td>
<td><em>profile-name</em>—Name of the user profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> keyring <em>keyring-name</em></td>
<td>Configures a keyring with an ISAKMP profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-isa-prof)# keyring VPN</td>
<td><em>keyring-name</em>—Name of the keyring, which must match the keyring name that was defined in the global configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> match identity address <em>ip-address</em></td>
<td>Matches an identity from a peer in an ISAKMP profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-isa-prof)# match identity address 172.17.0.5 255.255.255.255</td>
<td><em>ip-address</em>—The IP address to match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> exit</td>
<td>Enters ISAKMP profile configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-isa-prof)# exit</td>
<td>Note: Repeat step 3 to 6 to configure the ISAKMP profile on the second router. Remember to use a different <em>profile-name</em> and <em>ip-address</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining an IPsec Transform Set

An IPsec transform set is an acceptable combination of security protocols and algorithms. You should define an IPsec transform set on both the routers (R1 and R5. See the figure in Configuring IPsec section.).

To define an IPsec transform set, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>crypto ipsec transform-set transform-set-name transform1 transform2</td>
<td>Defines a transform set, an acceptable combination of security protocols and algorithms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# crypto ipsec transform-set ESP-AES256-SHA1 esp-aes 256 esp-sha-hmac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating an IPsec Profile

An IPsec profile serves as a wrapper around one or more transform sets and other parameters used in the construction of an IPsec SA. You should create IPsec profiles on both the routers (R1 and R5. See the figure in Configuring IPsec section.).

To create an IPsec profile, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command or Action | Purpose
---|---
Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.

**Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router# configure terminal

**Step 3** crypto ipsec profile *profile-name* | Defines the IPsec parameters that are to be used for IPsec encryption between two IPsec routers (See the figure in Configuring IPsec section) and enters IPsec profile configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router(config)# crypto ipsec profile Routed_VPN

- *profile-name*—Name of the crypto ipsec profile.

**Step 4** set transform-set *transform-set-name* | Attaches the desired transform set to IPsec profile.

**Example:**

Router(ipsec-profile)# set transform-set ESP-AES256-SHA1

**Step 5** set isakmp-profile *profile-name* | Attaches the desired ISAKMP profile to IPsec profile.

**Example:**

Router(ipsec-profile)# set isakmp-profile R1_to_R5

**Step 6** exit | Exits ipsec profile configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

**Example:**

Router(ipsec-profile)# exit

---

### Creating a VPN Tunnel Interface

A routed tunnel interface on both the routers ((R1 and R5. See the figure in Configuring IPsec section.) acts as logical VPN edge. The tunnel interfaces serve to encapsulate or encrypt egress traffic and decapsulate or decrypt ingress traffic. You should create tunnels on both the routers.

To create a VPN tunnel interface, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>configure terminal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>interface type number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# interface Tunnel0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4    | **ip address primary-ip-address**  
|      | **secondary-ip-address** | Matches an identity from a peer in an ISAKMP profile.  
|      |      | • **ip-address**—The ip-address to match. |
|      | **Example:** Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.252 |
| 5    | **tunnel source ip-address** | Sets the source address for a tunnel interface.  
|      |      | • **ip-address**—Source IP address of the packets in the tunnel. |
|      | **Example:** Router(config-if)# tunnel source 172.17.0.1 |
| 6    | **tunnel destination ip-address** | Specifies the destination for a tunnel interface.  
|      |      | • **ip-address**—IP address of the host destination. |
|      | **Example:** Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 172.17.0.5 |
| 7    | **tunnel mode ipsec ipv4** | Sets the encapsulation mode for a tunnel interface. |
|      | **Example:** Router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4 |
| 8    | **tunnel protection ipsec profile name** | Associates a tunnel interface with an IPsec profile.  
|      |      | • **name**—Name of the IPsec profile. |
|      | **Example:** Router(config-if)# tunnel protection ipsec profile Routed_VPN |

### Configuring Static Routing

Route-based VPNs cannot automatically discover remote networks that are reachable over the VPN. To communicate this information, you should configure a static route.

To create a static route, complete the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | **enable** | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
|      |      | • Enter your password if prompted. |
|      | **Example:** Router> enable |
| 2    | **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
|      | **Example:** |
Verifying Static Routing

To display the contents of a routing table, use the `show ip route` commands, as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ip route
```

Codes:  C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       O - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.17.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 C    172.17.0.0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
 172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 C    172.16.0.0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
 S    10.0.3.0 [10/0] via 172.16.0.3
 C    10.0.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback1
 192.168.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 C    192.168.0.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
 S    10.0.5.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0

To display current IKE SAs, use the `show crypto isakmp sa` command, as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show crypto isakmp sa
```
Enabling Dynamic Routing

Route-based VPNs cannot automatically discover remote networks that are reachable over the VPN. To communicate this information, static routers (as mentioned in the section, Configuring Static Routing) or routing protocols can be configured. OSPF is the only protocol currently supported VPNs.

OSPF should be enabled for both the internal LAN interface (which a loopback pretending to be a /24 network) and the tunnel interface. An OSPF adjacency should form between R1 and R5 over the 192.168.0.0/30 network, inside the VPN.

To create a VPN tunnel interface, complete the following steps.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface Tunnel0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ip ospf process-id area area-id</td>
<td>Enables Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2) on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• process-id—IP address of the host destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• area-id—A decimal value in the range from 0 to 4294967295, or an IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ip ospf mtu-ignore</td>
<td>Disables OSPF MTU mismatch detection on receiving database descriptor (DBD) packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip ospf mtu-ignore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface Loopback0</td>
<td>Enables OSPFv2 on an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 8**

**router ospf** *process-id* *area* *area-id*

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
```

**Step 9**

**exit**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# exit
```

### Verifying Dynamic Routing

R1 and R5 should learn the LAN prefixes of each other through OSPF, and both networks should be immediately reachable through the VPN tunnel.

**R1# show ip route**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
172.17.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  C   172.17.0.0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
      172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  C   172.16.0.0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
  S   10.0.3.0/24 [10/0] via 172.16.0.3
  C   10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback1
  O   10.0.5.1/32 [110/1001] via 192.168.0.2, 00:01:29, Tunnel0
      192.168.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
  C   192.168.0.0 is directly connected, Tunnel0
```

**R1# ping 10.0.5.1 source 10.0.1.1**

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.5.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 10.0.1.1
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/4 ms

### Configuration Examples for IP Security

#### Example: Creating a Preshared Key

The following is a sample configuration for creating a preshared key and sharing it on two routers:
Example: Creating an ISAKMP Policy

The following is a sample configuration of an ISAKMP policy:

```
! crypto isakmp policy 10
  hash md5
  encr aes 256
  authentication pre-share
  group 5
!```

Example: Creating an ISAKMP Profile

The following is a sample configuration of an ISAKMP profile:

```
Example: Defining an IPsec Transform Set

The following is a sample configuration of an IPsec transform set:

```
! crypto ipsec transform-set ESP-AES256-SHA1 esp-aes 256 esp-sha-hmac
!```
Example: Creating an IPsec Profile

The following is a sample configuration of an IPsec profile:

```
!  
crypto ipsec profile Routed_VPN  
   set isakmp-profile R1_to_R5  
   set transform-set ESP-AES256-SHA1  
!
```

Example: Creating a VPN Tunnel Interface

The following is a sample configuration of a VPN tunnel interface:

```
Router1

!  
  interface Tunnel0  
  ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.252  
  tunnel source 172.17.0.1  
  tunnel destination 172.17.0.5  
  tunnel mode ipsec ipv4  
  tunnel protection ipsec profile Routed_VPN  
!

Router5

!  
  interface Tunnel0  
  ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.252  
  tunnel source 172.17.0.5  
  tunnel destination 172.17.0.1  
  tunnel mode ipsec ipv4  
  tunnel protection ipsec profile Routed_VPN  
!
```

Example: Configuring Static Routing

The following is a sample configuration of static routing:

```
Router1

!  
  ip route 10.0.5.0 255.255.255.0 tunnel0  
!

Router5

!  
  ip route 10.0.1.0 255.255.255.0 tunnel0
```
Example: Enabling Dynamic Routing

The following is a sample configuration of dynamic routing.

```conf
R1 and R5
router ospf 1
  !
  interface Loopback1
    ip ospf 1 area 0
  !
  interface Tunnel0
    ip ospf 1 area 0
    ip ospf mtu-ignore
```

NAT Traversal

The NAT Tranversal feature provides support for IP Security (IPsec) traffic to travel through Network Address Translation (NAT) or Port Address Translation (PAT) points in the network. This feature provides this support by addressing many known incompatibilities between NAT and IPsec.

Before the introduction of this feature, a standard IPsec virtual private network (VPN) tunnel would not work if there were one or more NAT or PAT points in the delivery path of the IPsec packet. This feature makes NAT IPsec-aware; thereby, allowing remote access users to build IPsec tunnels to home gateways.

**Note**

Security threats, as well as the cryptographic technologies to help protect against them, are constantly changing. For more information about the latest Cisco cryptographic recommendations, see the Next Generation Encryption (NGE) white paper.

Restrictions for NAT Traversal

NAT Traversal feature has the following restrictions:

- NAT Traversal is only supported for IPv4.
- NAT Traversal supports IPsec end to end connectivity.
- NAT Traversal feature does not affect other feature functionality.
- ASR 901S routers do not support volume-based rekey. For interoperability deployments, vendor IPsec peer should also disable the volume-based rekey to prevent IPsec tunnel to flap.
Information About NAT Traversal

Feature Design of IPsec NAT Traversal

The IPsec NAT Transparency feature provides support for IPsec traffic to travel through NAT or PAT points in the network by encapsulating IPsec packets in a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) wrapper, which allows the packets to travel across NAT devices. The following sections define the details of NAT traversal:

- IKE Phase 1 Negotiation NAT Detection, on page 904
- IKE Phase 2 Negotiation NAT Traversal Decision, on page 904
- UDP Encapsulation of IPsec Packets for NAT Traversal, on page 905
- UDP Encapsulated Process for Software Engines Transport Mode and Tunnel Mode ESP Encapsulation, on page 906

IKE Phase 1 Negotiation NAT Detection

During Internet Key Exchange (IKE) phase 1 negotiation, two types of NAT detection occur before IKE Quick Mode begins--NAT support and NAT existence along the network path.

To detect NAT support, you should exchange the vendor identification (ID) string with the remote peer. During Main Mode (MM) 1 and MM 2 of IKE phase 1, the remote peer sends a vendor ID string payload to its peer to indicate that this version supports NAT traversal. Thereafter, NAT existence along the network path can be determined.

Detecting whether NAT exists along the network path allows you to find any NAT device between two peers and the exact location of NAT. A NAT device can translate the private IP address and port to public value (or from public to private). This translation changes the IP address and port if the packet goes through the device. To detect whether a NAT device exists along the network path, the peers should send a payload with hashes of the IP address and port of both the source and destination address from each end. If both ends calculate the hashes and the hashes match, each peer knows that a NAT device does not exist on the network path between them. If the hashes do not match (that is, someone translated the address or port), then each peer needs to perform NAT traversal to get the IPsec packet through the network.

The hashes are sent as a series of NAT discovery (NAT-D) payloads. Each payload contains one hash. If multiple hashes exist, multiple NAT-D payloads are sent. In most environments, there are only two NAT-D payloads--one for the source address and port and one for the destination address and port. The destination NAT-D payload is sent first, followed by the source NAT-D payload, which implies that the receiver should expect to process the local NAT-D payload first and the remote NAT-D payload second. The NAT-D payloads are included in the third and fourth messages in Main Mode and in the second and third messages in Aggressive Mode (AM).

IKE Phase 2 Negotiation NAT Traversal Decision

While IKE phase 1 detects NAT support and NAT existence along the network path, IKE phase 2 decides whether or not the peers at both ends will use NAT traversal. Quick Mode (QM) security association (SA) payload in QM1 and QM2 is used to for NAT traversal negotiation.

Because the NAT device changes the IP address and port number, incompatibilities between NAT and IPsec can be created. Thus, exchanging the original source address bypasses any incompatibilities.
**UDP Encapsulation of IPSec Packets for NAT Traversal**

In addition to allowing IPsec packets to traverse across NAT devices, UDP encapsulation also addresses many incompatibility issues between IPsec and NAT and PAT. The resolved issues are as follows:

**Incompatibility Between IPsec ESP and PAT--Resolved**

If PAT finds a legislative IP address and port, it drops the Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) packet. To prevent this scenario, UDP encapsulation is used to hide the ESP packet behind the UDP header. Thus, PAT treats and processes the ESP packet as a UDP packet.

**Incompatibility Between Checksums and NAT--Resolved**

In the new UDP header, the checksum value is always assigned to zero. This value prevents an intermediate device from validating the checksum against the packet checksum; thereby, resolving the TCP UDP checksum issue because NAT changes the IP source and destination addresses.

**Incompatibility Between Fixed IKE Destination Ports and PAT--Resolved**

PAT changes the port address in the new UDP header for translation and leaves the original payload unchanged.

To see how UDP encapsulation helps to send IPsec packets, see the figures below.

*Figure 49: Standard IPsec Tunnel Through a NAT/PAT Point (No UDP Encapsulation)*
After the IPsec packet is encrypted by a hardware accelerator or a software crypto engine, a UDP header and a non-ESP marker (which is 4 bytes in length) are inserted between the original IP header and ESP header. The total length, protocol, and checksum fields are changed to match this modification.

**NAT Keepalives**

NAT keepalives are enabled to keep the dynamic NAT mapping alive during a connection between two peers. NAT keepalives are UDP packets with an unencrypted payload of 1 byte. Although the current dead peer detection (DPD) implementation is similar to NAT keepalives, there is a slight difference: DPD is used to detect peer status, while NAT keepalives are sent if the IPsec entity did not send or receive the packet at a specified period of time in seconds—valid range is from 5 to 3600.

If NAT keepalives are enabled (through the `crypto isakmp nat keepalive` command), users should ensure that the idle value is shorter than the NAT mapping expiration time, which is 20 seconds.

**How to Configure NAT and IPsec**

**Configuring NAT Traversal**

NAT Traversal is a feature that is auto detected by VPN devices. There are no configuration steps for a router running Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. If both VPN devices are NAT-T capable, NAT Traversal is auto detected and auto negotiated.

**Disabling NAT Traversal**

You may wish to disable NAT traversal if you already know that your network uses IPsec-awareness NAT (spi-matching scheme). To disable NAT traversal, use the following commands:
## Configuring NAT Keepalives

To configure your router to send NAT keepalives, use the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables higher privilege levels, such as privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Disables NAT traversal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no crypto ipsec nat-transparency udp-encapsulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# no crypto ipsec nat-transparency udp-encapsulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying IPsec Configuration

To verify your configuration, perform the following optional steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables higher privilege levels, such as privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> show crypto ipsec sa [map map-name</td>
<td>address identity] [detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# show crypto ipsec sa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration Examples for IPsec and NAT

**NAT Keepalives Configuration Example**

The following example shows how to enable NAT keepalives to be sent every 20 seconds:

```bash
crypto isakmp policy 1
  encryption aes
  authentication pre-share
  group 14
crypto isakmp key 1234 address 56.0.0.1
crypto isakmp nat keepalive 20
! 
! crypto ipsec transform-set t2 esp-aes esp-sha-hmac
```
crypto map test2 10 ipsec-isakmp
  set peer 56.0.0.1
  set transform-set t2
  match address 101

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to IP Security feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Key Exchange for IPsec VPNs</td>
<td>Configuring Internet Key Exchange for IPsec VPNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security for VPNs with IPsec</td>
<td>Configuring Security for VPNs with IPsec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• CISCO-IIPSEC-FLOW-MONITOR-MIB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CISCO-IIPSEC-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/MIBS/servlet/index">http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/MIBS/servlet/index</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technical Assistance

Table 53: Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for IP Security

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 54: Feature Information for IP Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Security</td>
<td>15.4(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Feature Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuring IPsec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BCP Support on MLPPP

Short Description about BCP Support on MLPPP

- BCP Support on MLPPP, on page 911
- Finding Feature Information, on page 911
- Information About BCP Support on MLPPP, on page 911
- How to Configure BCP Support on MLPPP, on page 913
- Configuration Examples for BCP Support on MLPPP, on page 921
- Additional References, on page 929

BCP Support on MLPPP

This feature module describes how to configure Bridge Control Protocol (BCP) Support over Multilink PPP (MLPPP).

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

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

Information About BCP Support on MLPPP

The BCP, as described in RFC 3518, is responsible for configuring, enabling and disabling the bridge protocol modules on both ends of the point-to-point link. The BCP feature enables forwarding of Ethernet frames over serial networks, and provides a high-speed extension of enterprise LAN backbone traffic through a metropolitan area.

When BCP is supported on MLPPP, it enables transport of Ethernet Layer 2 frames through MLPPP. In the following diagram, Bridge-A is connected to Bridge-B using MLPPP. The MLPPP bundle acts as a trunk link...
connecting Bridge-A and Bridge-B, transporting multiple VLANs. Using this feature, the hosts in VLAN 100, who are connected to Bridge-A, can talk to the hosts in VLAN 200, who are connected to Bridge-B.

![Figure 51: BCP over MLPPP](image)

**Supported Profiles and Protocols**

- Ethernet II frames
- 802.1Q tagged frames
- IPv4 packets
- Frame sizes from 64 to 1522 octets

**Quality of Service**

The Ethernet Layer 2 traffic is classified on the egress at the Multilink interface based on IP DSCP or VLAN CoS bits. Based on this classification, egress policing (bandwidth percent or priority percent) is achieved. You can also re-mark the QoS field. The following table lists the options available for re-marking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP DSCP</th>
<th>VLAN CoS or PCP Bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set IP DSCP (re-mark IP DSCP)</td>
<td>Set IP DSCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set VLAN QoS or Priority Code Point (PCP) Bits</td>
<td>Set VLAN CoS Bits (re-mark VLAN CoS or PCP Bits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth Percent or Priority Percent</td>
<td>Bandwidth Percent or Priority Percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bridging and Routing**

Both routing and bridging can co-exist on the same MLPPP interface. Routing is achieved on the MLPPP interface by running BCP after configuring an IP address on the SVI.

**Note**

Configuring IP address on the SVI of the MLPPP interface does not bring up the IP Control Protocol (IPCP).

For information on configuring the IP address on the SVI of the MLPPP interface, see the “Enabling Routing on the MLPPP Interface Running BCP” section.
How to Configure BCP Support on MLPPP

Configuring Multiple EFPs Bridged Through the Same Link

To bridge multiple EFPs through the same multilink, you should create two EFPs and add them to the multilink. To configure an EFP and a multilink, complete the following tasks:

Configuring an EFP

To configure an EFP, complete the following steps:

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>service instance number ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an EFP (service instance) and enters service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number—EFP identifier; an integer from 1 to 4000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Configures encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vlan-id—Virtual LAN identifier. The valid range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies that encapsulation modification occurs on packets at ingress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>bridge-domain bridge-id</td>
<td>Configures the bridge domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bridge-id—Bridge domain number. The valid range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adding an EFP to a Multilink

To add an EFP to a multilink, complete the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
**Example:**  
Router> enable  
• Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
**Example:**  
Router# configure terminal |
| Step 3 | interface type number | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router(config)# interface Multilink 5 |
| Step 4 | service instance number ethernet | Configures an EFP (service instance) and enters service instance configuration mode.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet  
• number—EFP identifier; an integer from 1 to 4000. |
| Step 5 | encapsulation dot1q vlan-id | Configures encapsulation type for the service instance.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 60  
• vlan-id—Virtual LAN identifier. The valid range is from 1 to 4094. |
| Step 6 | rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric | Specifies that encapsulation modification occurs on packets at ingress.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric |
| Step 7 | bridge-domain bridge-id | Configures the bridge domain ID.  
**Example:**  
Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100  
• bridge-id—Bridge domain number. The valid range is from 1 to 4094. |
| Step 8 | exit | Exits service instance configuration mode and enters the interface configuration mode.  
**Note**  
Repeat Step 4 to Step 7 to add another EFP to the Multilink. |

Enabling Routing on an MLPPP Interface Running BCP

To enable routing on an MLPPP interface running BCP, complete the following steps:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface Multilink 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>service instance number ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an EFP (service instance) and enters service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet</td>
<td>• number—EFP identifier; an integer from 1 to 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</td>
<td>Configures encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 60</td>
<td>• vlan-id—Virtual LAN identifier. The valid range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td>Specifies that encapsulation modification occurs on packets at ingress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>bridge-domain bridge-id</td>
<td>Configures the bridge domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100</td>
<td>• bridge-id—Bridge domain number. The valid range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits service instance configuration mode and enters the interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# interface VLAN 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>ip address ip-address-primary ip-address-secondary</td>
<td>Specifies a primary or secondary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Multiple Encapsulated VLANs Bridged Through Different Multilinks

You should create two encapsulated VLANs and add them to two multilinks for this configuration to work.

To configure multiple encapsulated VLANs bridged through different multilinks, complete the following tasks:

#### Adding an Encapsulated VLAN to Multilinks

To add an encapsulated VLAN to separate multilinks, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface type number</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface Multilink 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Configures an EFP (service instance) and enters service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>service instance number ethernet</code></td>
<td>• <code>number</code>—EFP identifier; an integer from 1 to 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Configures encapsulation type for the service instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>encapsulation dot1q vlan-id</code></td>
<td>• <code>vlan-id</code>—Virtual LAN identifier. The valid range is from 1 to 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>Specifies that encapsulation modification occurs on packets at ingress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>Configures the bridge domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bridge-domain bridge-id</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring QoS for BCP Support on MLPPP

The egress policy at the multilink interface matches the IP DSCP value and VLAN CoS bits. Based on this classification it re-mark these values and performs egress policing (Priority percent or Bandwidth percent).

To configure QoS for BCP Support on MLPPP, complete the following tasks:

**Note**
Define a QoS policy, and apply it to the MLPPP interface, and configure a matching policy on the EFP interface.

### Defining a QoS Policy

To define a QoS policy, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configure terminal</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class and enters QoS class-map configuration mode.</td>
<td>class-map match-any class-map-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# class-map match-any dscpaf11</td>
<td>• class-map-name—Name of the class for the class map. The class name is used for both the class map and to configure a policy for the class in the policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><code>match ip dscp dscp-list</code></td>
<td>Matches IP DSCP packeting using Assured Forwarding (AF) by entering the binary representation of the DSCP value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><code>class-map match-any class-name</code></td>
<td>Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><code>match qos-group qos-group-value</code></td>
<td>Identifies a specific quality of service (QoS) group value as a match criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config-cmap)# match qos-group 3</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><code>policy-map policy-map-name</code></td>
<td>Creates a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config-cmap)# policy-map bcpmlpppqos</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><code>class class-name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change. Alternatively, is used to specify the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config-pmap)# class dscpaf11</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><code>priority percent percentage</code></td>
<td>Provides priority to a class of traffic belonging to a policy map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config-pmap-c)# priority percent 20</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><code>set ip dscp ip-dscp-value</code></td>
<td>Marks a packet by setting the IP DSCP value in the type of service (ToS) byte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp ef</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><code>class class-name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change. Alternatively, is used to specify the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: <code>Router(config-pmap-c)# class qos-group3</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Applying a QoS Policy on an MLPPP Interface

To apply a QoS policy on an MLPPP interface, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> service-policy output policy-map-name</td>
<td>Attaches a policy map to an input interface, a virtual circuit (VC), an output interface, or a VC that will be used as the service policy for the interface or VC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>policy-map-name</strong>—The name of a service policy map (created using the policy-map command) to be attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> service instance number ethernet</td>
<td>Configures an EFP (service instance) and enters service instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>number</strong>—EFP identifier; an integer from 1 to 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 6** encapsulation dot1q vlan-id | Configures encapsulation type for the service instance.  
  - `vlan-id`—Virtual LAN identifier. The valid range is from 1 to 4094. |
| **Example:** Router(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 50 |
| **Step 7** rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric | Specifies that encapsulation modification occurs on packets at ingress. |
| **Example:** Router(config-if-srv)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric |
| **Step 8** bridge-domain bridge-id | Configures the bridge domain ID.  
  - `bridge-id`—Bridge domain number. The valid range is from 1 to 4094. |
| **Example:** Router(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100 |

### Verifying BCP Support on MLPPP

To display the Multilink PPP bundle information on various interfaces on a router, use the **show** command, as described in the following example:

**Router**
```
show ppp multilink interface multilink 1
```

**Multilink1**
- Bundle name: ASR1
- Remote Endpoint Discriminator: [1] ASR1
- Local Endpoint Discriminator: [1] ASR2
- Bundle up for 17:06:50, total bandwidth 20480, load 6/255
- 2 receive classes, 2 transmit classes
- Receive buffer limit 123040 bytes per class, frag timeout 1000 ms
- Bundle is Distributed
- Receive Class 0:
  - 0/0 fragments/bytes in reassembly list
  - 0 lost fragments, 0 reordered
  - 0/0 discarded fragments/bytes, 0 lost received
  - 0xB9026C received sequence
- Receive Class 1:
  - 0/0 fragments/bytes in reassembly list
  - 0 lost fragments, 0 reordered
  - 0/0 discarded fragments/bytes, 0 lost received
  - 0x5D2E8F received sequence
- Transmit Class 0:
  - 0x5CBA5 sent sequence
- Transmit Class 1:
  - 0x146FA1 sent sequence
- Distributed MLP. Multilink in Hardware.
- Distributed Fragmentation is on. Fragment size: 256.
- Bundle status is: active
- Member links: 10 active, 0 inactive (max 255, min not set)
  - Se0/6:0, since 01:36:49, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/2:0, since 01:26:26, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/5:0, since 01:25:18, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/9:0, since 01:25:17, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/1:0, since 01:24:25, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/4:0, since 01:24:20, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/0:0, since 01:24:18, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
  - Se0/7:0, since 01:24:17, 7680 weight, 256 frag size
Configuration Examples for BCP Support on MLPPP

Example: Multilink with a Single EFP

The following is a sample configuration of a multilink with a single EFP.

**Figure 52: Multilink with a Single EFP**

```
interface Multilink5
  service instance 10 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 50
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 100

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  service instance 10 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 50
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 100

MLPPP T1/E1
MLPPP T1/E1

interface Multilink6
  service instance 20 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 60
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 200

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  service instance 20 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 60
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 200
```

Example: Multilink with Multiple EFPs

The following is a sample configuration of a multilink with multiple EFPs.
Example: Multilink with QoS

The following is a sample configuration of Multilink with QoS:
Example: Multilink with Routing on an MLPPP Interface Running BCP

The following is a sample configuration to enable routing on an MLPPP interface running BCP:
Example: Multilink Between Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers and Cisco C7600 Series Routers

The following is a sample configuration of multilink between a Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers and Cisco C7600 Series Routers:
Example: Multilink with Maximum 10 Links

The following is a sample configuration of multilink with maximum 10 links.

Policy Map 1

class-map match-any qos-group1
match qos-group 1
class-map match-any qos-group2
match qos-group 2
class-map match-any qos-group3
match qos-group 3
class-map match-any qos-group4
match qos-group 4
class-map match-any qos-group5
match qos-group 5
class-map match-any qos-group6
match qos-group 6
class-map match-any qos-group7
match qos-group 7

policy-map bcpmlpppqos
class qos-group1
priority percent 20
set qos-group 2
class qos-group2
bandwidth percent 20
set qos-group 3
class qos-group3
bandwidth percent 10
set qos-group 4
class qos-group4
bandwidth percent 5
set qos-group 5
class qos-group5
bandwidth percent 30
set qos-group 6
class qos-group7
bandwidth percent 15
set qos-group 1

Policy Map 2

class-map match-any dscpf11
match ip dscp af11
class-map match-any dscpf12
match ip dscp af12
class-map match-any dscpf21
match ip dscp af21
class-map match-any dscpf31
match ip dscp af31
class-map match-any dscp cs1
match ip dscp cs1
class-map match-any dscp ef
match ip dscp ef
class-map match-any dscpdefault
match ip dscp default
	policy-map bcpmlpppdscp
class dscpf11
priority percent 20
set ip dscp af12
class dscpf12
bandwidth percent 20
set ip dscp af13
class dscpf21
bandwidth percent 10
set ip dscp af22
class dscpf31
bandwidth percent 5
set ip dscp af32
class dscp cs1
bandwidth percent 30
set ip dscp cs2
class dscecf
bandwidth percent 10
set ip dscp cs7
class dscpdefault
bandwidth percent 5
set ip dscp cs5

MLPPP-GIG - 1

interface Multilink1
service-policy output bcpmlpppqos
service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation untagged
    bridge-domain 3000

interface Multilink2
service-policy output bcpmlpppqos
service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 50
    bridge-domain 2000
service instance 2 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 60
    bridge-domain 2001

interface gigabitethernet 0/5
service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 50
    bridge-domain 2000
service instance 2 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 60
    bridge-domain 2001
service instance 3 ethernet
    encapsulation untagged
    bridge-domain 3000

ADD-MLPPP-GIG - 1

interface Multilink1
service-policy output bcpmlpppqos
service instance 2 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 70
    bridge-domain 3001

interface gigabitethernet 0/5
service instance 4 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 70
    bridge-domain 3001

MLPPP-GIG-2

interface Multilink1
service-policy output bcpmlpppdscp
service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation untagged
    bridge-domain 3000
interface Multilink2
  service-policy output bcpmlpppdscp
  service instance 2 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q any
    bridge-domain 3001

interface gigabitethernet 0/5
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation untagged
    bridge-domain 3000
  service instance 2 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q any
    bridge-domain 3001

MLPPP-GIG-3

interface Multilink1
  service-policy output bcpmlpppdscp
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    bridge-domain 3000

interface gigabitethernet 0/5
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation default
    bridge-domain 3000

Sample Configuration of MLPPP Bundled 10 Member Links

interface Multilink1
  no ip address
  load-interval 30
  ppp pfc local request
  ppp pfc remote apply
  ppp acfc local request
  ppp acfc remote apply
  ppp multilink
  ppp multilink interleave
  ppp multilink group 1
  ppp multilink fragment size 256
  ppp multilink multiclass
  service-policy output bcpmlpppqos
  service instance 102 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 102
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 102

! interface Serial0/0:0
  no ip address
  encapsulation ppp
  ppp multilink
  ppp multilink group 1
  interface Serial0/1:0
  no ip address
  encapsulation ppp
  ppp multilink
Additional References

The following sections provide references related to BCP Support on MLPPP feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/MIBS/servlet/index">http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/MIBS/servlet/index</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFC 3518</td>
<td><em>Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) Bridging Control Protocol (BCP)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

*Table 56: Technical Assistance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 49

ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

The ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching feature implements protection switching mechanisms for Ethernet layer ring topologies. This feature uses the G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol, defined in ITU-T G.8032, to provide protection for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology, while ensuring that no loops are within the ring at the Ethernet layer. The loops are prevented by blocking traffic on either a predetermined link or a failed link.

Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (3) S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports G.8032 on port-channel interface.

This chapter provides information about the following topics:

• Finding Feature Information, on page 931
• Prerequisites for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 931
• Restrictions for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 932
• Information About Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 932
• How to Configure ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 940
• Configuration Examples for ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 949
• Additional References, on page 950
• Feature Information for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 951

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the “Feature Information for ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching” section.

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

Prerequisites for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

• The Ethernet Flow Points (EFPs) must be configured.
Restrictions for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

- G.8032 is supported only on EFP bridgedomains on the physical interface and port-channel interface.
- G.8032 is supported only on EFP with dot1q, dot1ad, QinQ, or dot1ad-dot1Q encapsulation type.
- G.8032 is not supported on xconnect interface.
- G.8032 does not support more than two ERP instances per ring.
- CFM hardware offloading is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Router only from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S.
- Link flap occurs while configuring the inclusion or exclusion VLAN list.
- Admin shut down is highly recommended before making any changes in Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) configuration.
- The `efd notify` command must be used under CFM configuration to notify G.8032 of failures, if any.

Information About Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

The following features are supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(2)S onwards.

G.8032 Overview

The G.8032 provides protection switching mechanisms, and a protocol for Ethernet layer network (ETH) rings. Ethernet rings provide wide-area multipoint connectivity more economically due to their reduced number of links. The mechanisms and protocol provide reliable and stable protection; and prevents loop formation, which could fatally affect network operation and service availability.

You can prevent loops in an Ethernet ring by ensuring that, at any moment, traffic can flow on all but one of the ring links, the Ring Protection Link (RPL), where the link is blocked in the working state. When the system detects a link failure, a Ring Automatic Protection Switching (RAPS) Signal Failure message is multicast to all the nodes, and the failed links end-point ports are blocked. When the RPL owner receives the message, it unblocks the RPL link. This triggers protection switching and a new traffic pattern is established on the ring. The blocked ports are then moved to the nodes next to the failed ones.

Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(3)S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports G.8032 on port-channel interface and CFM hardware offloading.

The following functions of G.8032 are supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

- Sub-second switching
- EFP bridge domain over physical and port-channel interfaces
• Up to six rings per node
• Up to two ERP instances per ring
• Open-ring and closed-ring support
• Open-ring without virtual channel
• G.8032-REP TCN interworking (TCN propagation)
• G.8032-G.8032 TCN interworking—TCN propagation from subring to major ring
• Minimum supported convergence time is 200 ms for a single instance, and 400 ms for multiple instances.
• Effective from Cisco IOS Release 15.4 (3) S, the Cisco ASR 901 Router supports CFM hardware offloading with CCM interval 100ms, 10ms, and 3.3ms.
• Minimum supported convergence time is 100 ms for a single instance, and 200 ms for multiple instances.

**ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching Functionality**

The Ethernet ring protection functionality includes the following:

• Loop avoidance
• The use of learning, forwarding, and Filtering Database (FDB) mechanisms

Loop avoidance in an Ethernet ring is achieved by ensuring that, at any time, traffic flows on all but the Ring Protection Link (RPL).

The following is a list of RPL types (or RPL nodes) and their functions:

• RPL owner—Responsible for blocking traffic over the RPL so that no loops are formed in the Ethernet traffic. There can be only one RPL owner in a ring.

• RPL neighbor node—An Ethernet ring node adjacent to the RPL. It is responsible for blocking its end of the RPL under normal conditions. This node type is optional and prevents RPL usage when protected.

• RPL next-neighbor node—Next-neighbor node is an Ethernet ring node adjacent to an RPL owner node or RPL neighbor node. It is mainly used for FDB flush optimization on the ring. This node is also optional.

The following figure illustrates the G.8032 Ethernet ring topology.
Single-Ring Topology

The following figure shows a 4-node G.8032 single-ring topology. The RPL link is between node A and node D, and when the network works, the RPL link is blocked by the RPL owner node D and RPL neighbor node A.
Multiple-Rings Topology

The following figure shows two interconnected rings in the multiple-rings topology. Ring ERP1 consists of nodes A, B, C, and D, and the links between these nodes. Ring ERP2 consists of nodes C, D, E, and F, and the links between C-to-F, F-to-E, and E-to-D. Ring ERP2 on its own does not form a closed loop since the link of C-to-D is owned and controlled by ring ERP1. The closed loop for ring ERP2 can be accomplished by introducing an RAPS virtual channel between the interconnected nodes, C and D, of the subring. The RAPS messages of ring ERP2 are encapsulated and transmitted over this virtual channel. If the RAPS virtual channel is not used to close the subring, the RAPS messages are terminated at the interconnected nodes. The blocked ports on all the nodes in the ring block only the data traffic, not the RAPS messages to prevent segmentation of the RAPS channel for a nonvirtual channel ring implementation.

Figure 59: Multiple-Rings Topology

R-APS Control Messages

Nodes on the ring use control messages called Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages to coordinate the activities of switching the ring protection link (RPL) on and off. Any failure along the ring triggers a R-APS Signal Failure (R-APS SF) message in both directions of the nodes adjacent to the failed
link, after the nodes have blocked the port facing the failed link. On obtaining this message, the RPL owner unblocks the RPL port.

---

**Note**

A single link failure in the ring ensures a loop-free topology.

---

**CFM Protocols and Link Failures**

Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) and link status messages are used to detect ring link failure and node failure. During the recovery phase, when the failed link is restored, the nodes adjacent to the restored link send RAPS No Request (RAPS-NR) messages. On obtaining this message, the RPL owner blocks the RPL port and sends a RAPS-NR or RAPS Root Blocked (RAPS-RB) message. These messages cause all other nodes, except the RPL owner in the ring, to unblock all the blocked ports. The Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol works for both unidirectional failure and multiple link failure scenarios in a ring topology.

When CFM monitoring is configured, note the following points:

- Static remote MEP (RMEP) checking should be enabled.
- The MEPs should be configured to enable Ethernet fault detection.

---

**Note**

The G.8032 ERP protocol uses CFM Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) at an interval of 1 second. At this interval (which is supported only on selected platforms), SONET-like switching time performance and loop-free traffic can be achieved.

---

**Note**

The G.8032 ERP protocol uses CFM Continuity Check Messages (CCMs) at an interval of 3.3 ms. At this interval (which is supported only on selected platforms), SONET-like switching time performance and loop-free traffic can be achieved.

---

**Note**

For G.8032 with Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) hardware offload, the CFM VLANs must be included in the exclusion VLANs list to avoid the down state of G.8032 rings.

---

**G.8032 Ring-Supported Commands and Functionality**

A G.8032 ring supports these basic operator administrative commands:

- Force switch (FS)—Allows the operator to forcefully block a particular ring port. Note the following points about FS commands:
  - Effective even if there is an existing SF condition
  - Multiple FS commands for ring are supported
  - May be used to allow immediate maintenance operations
• Manual switch (MS)—Allows the operator to manually block a particular ring port. Note the following points about MS commands:
  - Ineffective in an existing FS or signal failure (SF) condition
  - Overridden by new FS or SF conditions
  - Multiple MS commands cancel all MS commands

• Clear—Cancels an existing FS or MS command on the ring port. The Clear command is used at the ring protection link (RPL) owner to clear a nonrevertive mode condition.

A G.8032 ring can support multiple instances. An instance is a logical ring running over a physical ring. Such instances are used for various reasons, such as load-balancing VLANs over a ring. For example, odd-numbered VLANs may go in one direction of the ring, and even-numbered VLANs may go in the other direction. Specific VLANs can be configured under only one instance. They cannot overlap multiple instances. Otherwise, data traffic or Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages may cross logical rings, which is not desirable.

G.8032 ERP Timers

The G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) protocol specifies the use of different timers to avoid race conditions and unnecessary switching operations:

• Delay timers—Used by the Ring Protection Link (RPL) owner to verify that the network has stabilized before blocking the RPL. Note the following points about delay timers.
  - After a signal failure (SF) condition, a Wait-to-Restore (WTR) timer is used to verify that the SF is not intermittent.
  - The WTR timer can be configured by the operator. The default time interval is 5 minutes; the time interval ranges from 1 to 12 minutes.
  - After a force switch (FS) or a manual switch (MS) command is issued, a Wait-to-Block (WTB) timer is used to verify that no background condition exists.

  Note
  The WTB timer interval may be shorter than the WTR timer interval.

• Guard timer—Used by all nodes when changing state; the guard timer blocks latent outdated messages from causing unnecessary state changes. The guard timer can be configured. The default time interval is 500 ms; the time interval ranges from 10 to 2000 ms.

• Hold-off timers—Used by the underlying Ethernet layer to filter out intermittent link faults. The hold-off timer can be configured. The default time interval is 0 seconds; the time interval ranges from 0 to 10 seconds. Faults are reported to the ring protection mechanism only if this timer expires.

Protection Switching Functionality in a Single Link Failure and Recovery

The following figure illustrates protection switching functionality in a single-link failure.
The figure represents an Ethernet ring topology consisting of seven Ethernet ring nodes. The ring protection link (RPL) is the ring link between Ethernet ring nodes A and G. In this topology, both ends of the RPL are blocked. Ethernet ring node G is the RPL owner node, and Ethernet ring node A is the RPL neighbor node.

**Figure 60: G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching in a Single-Link Failure**

The following sequence describes the steps followed in the single-link failure:

1. A link operates in the normal condition.
2. A failure occurs.
3. Ethernet ring nodes C and D detect a local signal failure (SF) condition and after the hold-off time interval, block the failed ring port and perform the FDB flush.
4. Ethernet ring nodes C and D start sending Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) SF messages periodically along with the (node ID and bidirectional path-protected ring (BPR) identifier pair) on both ring ports while the SF condition persists.
5. All Ethernet ring nodes receiving an R-APS SF message perform the FDB flush. When the RPL owner node G and RPL neighbor node A receive an R-APS SF message, the Ethernet ring node unblocks its end of the RPL and performs the FDB flush.
6. All Ethernet ring nodes receiving a second R-APS SF message perform the FDB flush again; the additional FDB flush is because of the node ID and BPR-based configuration.
7. R-APS SF messages are detected on the Ethernet Ring indicating a stable SF condition. Further R-APS SF messages trigger no further action.
The following figure illustrates the steps taken in a revertive operation in a single-link failure.

*Figure 61: Single-Link Failure Recovery (Revertive Operation)*

The following sequence describes the steps followed in the single-link failure reversion (recovery) operation:

1. A link operates in the stable SF condition.
2. Recovery of link failure occurs.
3. Ethernet ring nodes C and D detect clearing of the SF condition, start the guard timer, and initiate periodic transmission of the R-APS No Request (NR) messages on both ring ports. (The guard timer prevents the reception of R-APS messages.)

4. When the Ethernet ring nodes receive an R-APS NR message, the node ID and BPR identifier pair of a receiving ring port is deleted and the RPL owner node starts the Wait-to-Restore (WTR) timer.

5. When the guard timer expires on Ethernet ring nodes C and D, the nodes may accept the new R-APS messages, if any. Ethernet ring node D receives an R-APS NR message with a higher node ID from Ethernet ring node C, and unblocks its nonfailed ring port.

6. When the WTR timer expires, the RPL owner node blocks its end of the RPL, sends R-APS (NR or route blocked [RB]) message with the (node ID and BPR identifier pair), and performs the FDB flush.

7. When Ethernet ring node C receives an R-APS (NR or RB) message, the node removes the block on its blocked ring ports, and stops sending R-APS NR messages. On the other hand, when the RPL neighbor node A receives an R-APS NR or RB message, the node blocks its end of the RPL. In addition, Ethernet ring nodes A to F perform the FDB flush when receiving an RAPS NR or RB message because of the node ID and BPR-based configuration.
# How to Configure ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

## Configuring the Ethernet Ring Profile

To configure an Ethernet ring profile, complete the following steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ethernet ring g8032 profile profile-name</td>
<td>Creates the Ethernet ring profile and enters the Ethernet ring profile configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# ethernet ring g8032 profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>timer{guard seconds</td>
<td>hold-off seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-erp-profile)# timer hold-off 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>non-revertive</td>
<td>Specifies a nonrevertive Ethernet ring instance. By default, Ethernet ring instances are revertive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-erp-profile)# non-revertive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config-erp-profile)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
# Configuring an Ethernet Protection Ring

To configure an Ethernet Protection Ring (EPR), complete the following steps.

## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethernet ring g8032 ring-name</td>
<td>Creates the Ethernet ring and enters the Ethernet ring port configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ethernet ring g8032 ring1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>port0 interface type number</td>
<td>Connects port0 of the local node to the Ethernet ring and enters Ethernet ring protection mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-erp-ring)# port0 interface gigabitethernet 0/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monitor service instance instance-id</td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns the Ethernet service instance to monitor the ring port (port0) and detect ring failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-erp-ring-port)# monitor service instance 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

We recommend that you use this command in microwave links where signal degradation will not be identified as physical link failures.

If this command is not used, G.8032 will track only the physical link failures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits the Ethernet ring port configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-erp-ring-port)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>`port1 {interface type number</td>
<td>none}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-erp-ring)# port1 interface gigabitethernet 0/1</code></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><code>monitor service instance instance-id</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns the Ethernet service instance to monitor the ring port (port1) and detect ring failures. If this command is used, the service instance should be configured with CFM sessions. In such a scenario, CFM session failures, if any, will be tracked as G.8032 link failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-erp-ring-port)# monitor service instance 2</code></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> We recommend that you use this command in microwave links where signal degradation will not be identified as physical link failures. If this command is not used, G.8032 will track only the physical link failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td>Exits Ethernet ring port configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-erp-ring-port)# exit</code></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><code>exclusion-list vlan-ids vlan-id</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies VLANs that are unprotected (unblocked) by the Ethernet ring protection mechanism. If the command is not used, VLANS that are not defined in the inclusion list in Step 16 will be completely blocked for the traffic. If the command is used, VLANS that are not defined in the inclusion list and exclusion list will be completely blocked for the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-erp-ring)# exclusion-list vlan-ids 2</code></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><code>open-ring</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the Ethernet ring as an open ring. By default, Ethernet ring is closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-erp-ring)# open-ring</code></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><code>instance instance-id</code></td>
<td>Configures the Ethernet ring instance and enters the Ethernet ring instance configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Router(config-erp-ring)# instance 1</code></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description descriptive-name</td>
<td>Specifies a descriptive name for the Ethernet ring instance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst)# description cisco_customer_instance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 14</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile profile-name</td>
<td>Specifies the profile associated with the Ethernet ring instance configured in Step 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst)# profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 15</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpl {port0</td>
<td>port1 } { owner</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst)# rpl port0 neighbor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 16</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inclusion-list vlan-ids vlan-id</td>
<td>Specifies the VLANs that are protected by the Ethernet ring protection mechanism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst)# inclusion-list vlan-ids 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 17</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aps-channel</td>
<td>Enters the Ethernet ring instance aps-channel configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst)# aps-channel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 18</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level level-value</td>
<td>Specifies the Automatic Protection Switching (APS) message level for the node on the Ethernet ring. All the nodes in the Ethernet ring must be configured at the same level. The default level is 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst-aps)# level 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 19</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port0 service instance instance-id</td>
<td>Associates APS channel information with port0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst-aps)# port0 service instance 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 20</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port1 service instance instance-id</td>
<td>Associates APS channel information with port1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-erp-inst-aps)# port1 service instance 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Topology Change Notification Propagation

To configure topology change notification (TCN) propagation, complete the following steps.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ethernet tcn-propogation G8032 to {REP</td>
<td>G8032}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router (config)# ethernet tcn-propagation G8032 to G8032</td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> Source and destination protocols vary by platform and release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verifying Ethernet Ring Protection Configuration

#### Verifying ERP Switching Configuration

To verify an ERP switching configuration, use the `show ethernet ring g8032 configuration` command, as shown in this example:

```
Router# show ethernet ring g8032 configuration
```

**Ethernet ring erp**

- Port0: Port-channel15 (Monitor: Service Instance 5)
- Port1: Port-channel16 (Monitor: Service Instance 6)
- Exclusion-list VLAN IDs: 5-6
Open-ring: no
Instance 1
Description: ERP_FOR_VLANS_1000-1299
Profile: erp
RPL: port0 RPL Owner
Inclusion-list VLAN IDs: 1000-1299
APS channel
  Level: 6
  Port0: Service Instance 1000
  Port1: Service Instance 1000
State: configuration resolved
Instance 2
Description: ERP_FOR_VLANS_1500-1799
Profile: erp
RPL: Inclusion-list VLAN IDs: 1500-1799
APS channel
  Level: 5
  Port0: Service Instance 1500
  Port1: Service Instance 1500
State: configuration resolved

Verifying Functional State of a Ring

To verify a brief description of the functional state of the ERP instance, use the `show ethernet ring g8032 brief [ring-name] [instance [instance-id]]` command, as shown in this example:

```
Router# show ethernet ring g8032 brief erp instance 1
R: Interface is the RPL-link
F: Interface is faulty
B: Interface is blocked
FS: Local forced switch
MS: Local manual switch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RingName</th>
<th>Inst</th>
<th>NodeType</th>
<th>NodeState</th>
<th>Port0</th>
<th>Port1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>R,B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Verifying Ring Status

To verify the status summary of a ring, use the `show ethernet ring g8032 status [ring-name] [instance [instance-id]]` command, as shown in this example:

```
Router# show ethernet ring g8032 status erp instance 1
Ethernet ring erp instance 1 is RPL Owner node in Idle State
  Port0: Port-channel5 (Monitor: Service Instance 5)
  APS-Channel: Port-channel5
  Status: RPL, blocked
  Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
  Port1: Port-channel6 (Monitor: Service Instance 6)
  APS-Channel: Port-channel6
  Status: Non-RPL
  Remote R-APS NodeId: 0000.0000.0000, BPR: 0
  APS Level: 6
  Profile: erp
  WTR interval: 1 minutes
  Guard interval: 2000 milliseconds
  HoldOffTimer: 0 seconds
```
Verifying Ring Summary

To view the summary of the number of ERP instances in each state of the ERP switching process, use the `show ethernet ring g8032 summary` command, as shown in this example:

```
Router# show ethernet ring g8032 summary
Chassis Node Id: 4403.a70c.4e98
States
-------------------------------
Init 0
Idle 2
Protection 0
Manual Switch 0
Forced Switch 0
Pending 0
-------------------------------
Total 2
```

Verifying Events and Messages in a Ring

To verify the number of events and R-APS messages received for an ERP instance, use the `show ethernet ring g8032 statistics [ring-name] [instance [instance-id]]` command, as shown in this example:

```
Router# show ethernet ring g8032 statistics erp instance 1
Statistics for Ethernet ring erp instance 1
Local SF detected:
  Port0: 1
  Port1: 0
FOP PM detected:
  Port0: 0
  Port1: 0
R-APS Port0(Tx/Rx) Port1(Tx/Rx)
  Last Tx time  Last Tx time
  Last Rx time  Last Rx time
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
NR : 6/14 6/13
  Wed May 14 15:46:44.391 Wed May 14 15:46:44.391
  Wed May 14 15:47:42.699 Wed May 14 15:47:42.699
NR,RB : 157/0
  Wed May 14 16:00:34.391 Wed May 14 16:00:34.391
  Never Never
  Never Never
SF : 5/4
  Wed May 14 15:46:40.043 Wed May 14 15:46:40.043
  Wed May 14 15:46:44.639 Wed May 14 15:46:45.503
MS : 0/0
  Never Never
  Never Never
FS : 0/0
  Never Never
  Never Never
EVENT : 0/0
  Never Never
  Never Never
State  Last entry into state time
```
Verifying Port Status of a Ring

To verify the Ethernet ring port status information for the interface, use the show ethernet ring g8032 port status interface [type number] command, as shown in this example:

Router# show ethernet ring g8032 port status interface po5
Port: Port-channel5
Ring: erp
Block vlan list: 1-4,7-1499,1800-4095
Unblock vlan list: 5-6,1500-1799
REQ/ACK: 0/0
Instance 1 is in Blocked state
Instance 2 is in Unblocked state
Verifying ERP Profile Settings

To verify the settings for one or more ERP profiles, use the `show ethernet ring g8032 profile [profile-name]` command, as shown in this example:

```plaintext
Router# show ethernet ring g8032 profile erp
Ethernet ring profile name: erp
  WTR interval: 1 minutes
  Guard interval: 2000 milliseconds
  HoldOffTimer: 0 seconds
  Revertive mode
```

Troubleshooting Tips

The following table lists the troubleshooting tips for Configuring the ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection feature.

We recommend that you do not use these debug commands without TAC supervision.

Table 57: Troubleshooting Tips for G.8032 ERP Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 all</td>
<td>Enables debugging all Ethernet Ring Protocol (ERP) messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 errors</td>
<td>Enables debugging ERP errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 events</td>
<td>Enables debugging ERP events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 fsm</td>
<td>Enables debugging Finite State Machine (FSM) state changes for ERP instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 ha</td>
<td>Enables debugging ERP high availability (HA) features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 packets</td>
<td>Enables debugging ERP packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 parser</td>
<td>Enables debugging ERP messages related to G.8032 parser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 timing</td>
<td>Enables debugging timing of ERP events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 memmgr</td>
<td>Enables debugging G.8032 memory manager messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 cfmgmgr</td>
<td>Enables debugging G.8032 configuration manager messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 ctrlmgr</td>
<td>Enables debugging G.8032 control manager messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Command Name | Description
--- | ---
`[no] debug ethernet g8032 instmgr` | Enables debugging G.8032 instance manager messages.
`[no] debug ethernet ring g8032 pseudo-preemption` | Enables debugging G.8032 pseudo-preemption messages.

## Configuration Examples for ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

### Example: Configuration for Ethernet Ring Protection

The following is a sample ERP switching configuration:

Owner:

```
! 
ethernet ring g8032 profile closed_ring
    timer wtr 1
timer guard 2000
ethernet ring g8032 pp_closed
port0 interface GigabitEthernet0/9
    monitor service instance 1
port1 interface GigabitEthernet0/10
    monitor service instance 5
instance 1
    profile closed_ring
    rpl port0 owner
    inclusion-list vlan-ids 1-10
    aps-channel
        level 5
        port0 service instance 10
        port1 service instance 10
! 
! Router# show run | sec cfm
asr901-platf-multi-nni-cfm
ethernet cfm ieee
ethernet cfm global
ethernet cfm domain closed_ring1 level 4
    service closed_ring1 evc closed_ring1 vlan 1 direction down
        continuity-check
        continuity-check interval 1s
       efd notify g8032
ethernet cfm domain closed_ring5 level 4
    service closed_ring5 evc closed_ring5 vlan 5 direction down
        continuity-check
        continuity-check interval 1s
       efd notify g8032
! 
! 
```
Neighbor:

Router# show run | sec ring
ethernet ring g8032 profile closed_ring
timer wtr 1
timer guard 2000
ethernet ring g8032 closed_ring
port0 interface GigabitEthernet0/9
    monitor service instance 5
port1 interface GigabitEthernet0/6
    monitor service instance 4
instance 1
    profile closed_ring
    rpl port0 neighbor
    inclusion-list vlan-ids 1-10
    aps-channel
      level 5
    port0 service instance 10
    port1 service instance 10

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RFCs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical Assistance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feature Information for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching**

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

---

**Note**

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.
### Feature Information for Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching</td>
<td>15.4(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• G.8032 Overview, on page 932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• How to Configure ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Configuration Examples for ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psuedo Preemption Support</td>
<td>15.4(3)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following sections provide information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• G.8032 Overview, on page 932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• How to Configure ITU-T G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching, on page 940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFM Filtering Hardware Offload Support</td>
<td>15.4(3)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers. The following section provides information about this feature:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• G.8032 Overview, on page 932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 50

Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation

This module describes how to configure Network Address Translation (NAT) for IP address conservation and how to configure the inside and outside source addresses. This module also provides information about the benefits of configuring NAT for IP address conservation.

NAT enables private IP internetworks that use nonregistered IP addresses to connect to the Internet. NAT operates on a device, usually connecting two networks, and translates the private (not globally unique) addresses in the internal network into legal addresses before packets are forwarded to the corresponding network.

NAT can be configured to advertise to the outside world only one address for the entire network. This provides additional security by effectively hiding the entire internal network behind that one address.

NAT is also used at the enterprise edge to allow internal users access to the Internet and to allow Internet access to internal devices such as mail servers.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 953
- Prerequisites for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation, on page 954
- Restrictions for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation, on page 954
- Information About Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation, on page 954
- How to Configure NAT for IP Address Conservation, on page 957
- Configuration Examples for NAT for IP Address Conservation, on page 963
- Additional References, on page 965
- Feature Information for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation, on page 965

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the “Feature Information for NAT” section.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.
Prerequisites for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation

- This feature is supported only on the following PIDs of the Cisco ASR 901 Router: A901-6CZ-FS-D and A901-6CZ-FS-A.

Restrictions for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation

The following limitations and configuration guidelines apply when configuring NAT on the Cisco ASR 901 Router:

- NAT-T is not supported.
- Dynamic NAT with pools in the same network as on the NAT interfaces.
- Port channel for NAT and Port Address Translation (PAT) are not supported.
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) MIB is not supported for NAT.
- Dynamic NAT with Extended ACL is not supported.
- This feature is available only on the new software image named asr901sec-universalk9.mz. (This feature is not available on the standalone software image named asr901-universalk9.mz. If you use asr901sec-universalk9.mz in an unsupported Cisco ASR 901 PID, the router issues a warning message and loads the software with basic features.)
- Maximum bidirectional throughput supported for ESP-NAT traffic is 250 Mbps.
- TCP-NAT traffic with frame size greater than 1496 is not supported.

Note

Throughput is low with fragmentation (around 300 Kbps).

Information About Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation

The following features are supported on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers from Cisco IOS Release 15.4(2)S onwards.

Overview

You can translate IP addresses into globally unique IP addresses when communicating outside your network. You can configure static or dynamic inside-source address translation as follows:

- Static translation establishes a one-to-one mapping between an inside local address and an inside global address. Static translation is useful when a host on the inside has to be accessed by a fixed address from the outside.
- Dynamic translation establishes mapping between an inside local address and a pool of global addresses.
The following figures show the translation of a source address inside a network to a source address outside the network.

You can conserve addresses in the inside global address pool by allowing a device to use one global address for many local addresses. This type of Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration is called overloading. When overloading is configured, the device maintains enough information from higher-level protocols (for example, TCP or UDP port numbers) to translate the global address back to the correct local address. When multiple local addresses map to one global address, the TCP or UDP port numbers of each inside host distinguish between local addresses.

**How NAT Works**

A device that is configured with NAT will have at least one interface to the inside network and one to the outside network. In a typical environment, NAT is configured at the exit device between a stub domain and the backbone. When a packet leaves the domain, NAT translates the locally significant source address into a globally unique address. When a packet enters the domain, NAT translates the globally unique destination address into a local address. If more than one exit point exists, each NAT must have the same translation table.

If NAT cannot allocate an address because it has run out of addresses, it drops the packet and sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) host unreachable packet to the destination.

**Types of NAT**

NAT operates on a router—generally connecting only two networks—and translates the private (inside local) addresses within the internal network into public (inside global) addresses before packets are forwarded to another network. This functionality gives you the option to configure NAT such that it will advertise only a single address for your entire network to the outside world. Doing this effectively hides the internal network from the world, giving you additional security.

The types of NAT include:

- **Static address translation (static NAT)**—Allows one-to-one mapping between local and global addresses.
- **Dynamic address translation (dynamic NAT)**—Maps unregistered IP addresses to registered IP addresses from a pool of registered IP addresses.
- **Overloading**—Maps multiple unregistered IP addresses to a single registered IP address (many to one) using different ports. This method is also known as PAT. By using overloading, thousands of users can be connected to the Internet by using only one real global IP address.
NAT Inside and Outside Addresses

The term *inside* in NAT context refers to networks owned by an organization, and which must be translated. When NAT is configured, hosts within this network will have addresses in one space (known as the local address space) that will appear to those outside the network as being in another space (known as the global address space).

Similarly, the term *outside* refers to those networks to which the stub network connects, and which are generally not under the control of an organization. Hosts in outside networks can also be subject to translation, and can thus have local and global addresses.

NAT uses the following definitions:

- **Inside local address**—An IP address that is assigned to a host on the inside network. The address is probably not a valid IP address assigned by the Network Information Center (NIC) or service provider.
- **Inside global address**—A valid IP address (assigned by the NIC or service provider) that represents one or more inside local IP addresses to the outside world.
- **Outside local address**—The IP address of an outside host as it appears to the inside network. Not necessarily a valid address, it is allocated from the address space that is routable on the inside.
- **Outside global address**—The IP address assigned to a host on the outside network by the owner of the host. The address is allocated from a globally routable address or network space.

Static IP Address Support

A public wireless LAN provides users of mobile computing devices with wireless connections to a public network, such as the Internet.

The NAT Static IP Address Support feature extends the capabilities of public wireless LAN providers to support users configured with a static IP address. By configuring a device to support users with a static IP address, public wireless LAN providers extend their services to a greater number of users.

Users with static IP addresses can use services of the public wireless LAN provider without changing their IP address. NAT entries are created for static IP clients, and a routable address is provided.

Supported Components

The following components are supported as part of the NAT feature:

- Static NAT and PAT
- Dynamic NAT and PAT with overload
- NAT and PAT support for Layer 3-forwarded traffic.
- Maximum number of inside and outside addresses is 10.
- Coexistence with Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic
How to Configure NAT for IP Address Conservation

The tasks described in this section configure NAT for IP address conservation. You must configure at least one of the tasks described in this section. Based on your configuration, you may have to configure more than one task.

Configuring an Inside Source Address

Inside source addresses can be configured for static or dynamic translations. Based on your requirements, you can configure either static or dynamic translations.

Note

You must configure different IP addresses for an interface on which NAT is configured and for inside addresses that are configured, by using the `ip nat inside source static` command.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface vlan 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 ip address ip_address mask</td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5 ip nat inside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the inside network, which is subject to NAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip nat inside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6 exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses Without Overload

Dynamic translation establishes a mapping between an inside local addresses and a pool of global addresses. Dynamic translation is useful when multiple users on a private network have to access the Internet. The dynamically configured pool IP address can be used as required, and is released for use by other users when access to the Internet is no longer required.

#### Note

Cisco ASR 901 Router does not differentiate between the dynamic translation with overload and dynamic translation without overload. By default, overloading is considered if translation exceeds the given pool.

#### Note

When inside global or outside local addresses belong to a directly connected subnet on a NAT device, the device adds IP aliases for them so that it can answer Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests. However, a situation where the device answers packets that are not destined for it, possibly causing a security issue, may arise. This may happen when an incoming Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packet or a UDP packet that is destined for one of the alias addresses does not have a corresponding NAT translation in the NAT table, and the device itself runs a corresponding service, for example, Network Time Protocol (NTP). Such a situation might cause minor security risks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>interface type number&lt;br&gt;Example:&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ip address ip_address mask&lt;br&gt;Example:&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ip nat outside&lt;br&gt;Example:&lt;br&gt;Router(config-if)# ip nat outside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the outside network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ip nat inside source static ilocal-ip global-ip&lt;br&gt;Example:&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.2 40.40.40.1</td>
<td>Establishes static translation between an inside local address and an inside global address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>end&lt;br&gt;Example:&lt;br&gt;Router(config)# end</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>ip address ip-address mask</td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>ip nat inside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the inside network, that is subject to NAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip nat inside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to the global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>ip address ip-address mask</td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>ip nat outside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the outside network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip nat outside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses with Overload

You can conserve addresses in the inside global address pool by allowing a device to use one global address for many local addresses. This type of NAT configuration is called overloading. When overloading is configured, the device maintains enough information from higher-level protocols (for example, TCP or UDP port numbers) to translate the global address back to the correct local address. When multiple local addresses map to one global address, the TCP or UDP port numbers of each inside host distinguish between local addresses.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
| `enable`          | Enables privileged EXEC mode. |
| **Example:**      | Enter password if prompted. |
| `Router> enable`  |                     |
| **Step 2**
| `configure terminal` | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Example:**      |                     |
| `Router# configure terminal` |                     |
| **Step 3**
<p>| <code>interface type number</code> | Specifies an interface type and number, and enters the interface configuration mode. |
| <strong>Example:</strong>      |                     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip address  <em>ip-address mask</em></td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip nat inside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the inside network, that is subject to NAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip nat inside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface  <em>type number</em></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip address  <em>ip-address mask</em></td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip nat outside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the outside network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip nat outside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip nat pool name start-ip end-ip {netmask netmask</td>
<td>Defines a pool of global addresses to be allocated as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefix-length prefix-length}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ip nat pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net-208 50.50.50.1 50.50.50.10 netmask 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access-list access-list-number permit source [source-wildcard]</td>
<td>Defines a standard access list permitting those addresses that are to be translated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# access-list 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit 10.10.10.2 0.0.0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Static PAT

To configure a static PAT, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>ip address ip-address mask</td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>ip nat inside</td>
<td>Connects the interface to the inside network, that is subject to NAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip nat inside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>interface type number</td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation

#### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 40</td>
<td>Sets a primary IP address for an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Step 8

**ip address ip-address mask**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0
```

#### Step 9

**ip nat outside**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# ip nat outside
```

#### Step 10

**exit**

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# exit
```

#### Step 11

**ip nat outside source static tcp local-ip local-port global-ip global-port**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# ip nat outside source static tcp 10.10.10.2 23 40.40.40.10 2023
```

#### Step 12

**end**

**Example:**

```
Router(config)# end
```

---

**Verifying Configuration of NAT for IP Address Conservation**

To verify the NAT configuration, use the `show ip nat translation` command:

```
Router# show ip nat translation
SNAT: Proto udp Inside local ip is 10.10.10.2 Inside global ip 40.40.40.10 input 1146 output 0
DNAT: Proto tcp Outside local ip is 40.40.40.10 Outside global ip 10.10.10.2 input 8 output 5
```

---

**Configuration Examples for NAT for IP Address Conservation**

#### Example: Configuring Inside Source Address

The following is a sample configuration of static NAT:

```
interface vlan10
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
int vlan40
ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
```

---
Example: Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses Without Overload

The following is a sample configuration of dynamic NAT without overload:

```
interface vlan10
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
interface vlan192
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
interface vlan40
ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
ip nat pool no-overload 50.50.50.10 50.50.50.10 netmask 255.255.255.0
access-list 7 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 7 pool no-overload
```

Example: Configuring Dynamic Translation of Inside Source Addresses with Overload

The following is a sample configuration of dynamic NAT with overload:

```
interface vlan10
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
interface vlan192
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
interface vlan40
ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
ip nat pool overld 50.50.50.10 50.50.50.10 netmask 255.255.255.0
access-list 7 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 7 pool overld overload
```

Example: Configuring Static PAT

The following is a sample configuration of static PAT:

```
interface vlan10
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
interface vlan192
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
interface vlan40
ip address 40.40.40.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
ip nat inside source static tcp 10.10.10.2 23 40.40.40.1 2323
```
Additional References

The following sections provide references related to Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation feature.

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Command Reference</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.
Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Note

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 58: Feature Information for NAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring NAT for IP Address Conservation</td>
<td>15.4(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auto-IP

In ring topology, when a device is inserted into the ring, the neighboring node interfaces require manual reconfiguration. The auto-IP feature addresses the problem of manually reconfiguring nodes during insertion, deletion, and movement of nodes within the ring. The auto-IP feature automatically provides IP addresses to the nodes inserted into the ring. For information on how to configure Auto-IP, see the IPv4 Addressing Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 15.3(3)S.

The Auto-IP feature is supported on the Cisco ASR 901 series routers with the following restrictions:

- Auto-IP configuration is not supported on the switch virtual interface (SVI) associated with a port channel.
- Manual intervention is mandatory for inserting and deleting nodes because auto-IP is configured on the SVI.
- Auto-IP configuration is not supported for routers that are connected by a switch. It is supported only for directly connected routers.
- Auto-IP-Ring configuration needs to be removed manually on the SVI before defaulting or removing the SVI.
IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

In order to ensure that Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) packets are not altered and re-sent to the device, OSPFv3 packets must be authenticated. OSPFv3 uses the IPsec secure socket API to add authentication to OSPFv3 packets. This API supports IPv6.

- Finding Feature Information, on page 969
- Prerequisites for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 969
- Restrictions for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 970
- Information About IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 970
- How to Configure IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 971
- Configuration Examples for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 973
- Additional References for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 974
- Feature Information for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec, on page 975

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

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

Prerequisites for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

Configure the IP Security (IPsec) secure socket application program interface (API) on OSPFv3 in order to enable authentication and encryption.
Restrictions for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

The OSPF for IPv6 (OSPFv3) Authentication Support with IPsec feature is not supported on the IP BASE license package. The Advanced Enterprise Services package license must be used.

Information About IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

In order to ensure that OSPFv3 packets are not altered and re-sent to the device, causing the device to behave in a way not desired by its system administrators, OSPFv3 packets must be authenticated. OSPFv3 uses the IPsec secure socket API to add authentication to OSPFv3 packets. This API supports IPv6.

OSPFv3 requires the use of IPsec to enable authentication. Crypto images are required to use authentication, because only crypto images include the IPsec API needed for use with OSPFv3.

In OSPFv3, authentication fields have been removed from OSPFv3 packet headers. When OSPFv3 runs on IPv6, OSPFv3 requires the IPv6 authentication header (AH) or IPv6 ESP header to ensure integrity, authentication, and confidentiality of routing exchanges. IPv6 AH and ESP extension headers can be used to provide authentication and confidentiality to OSPFv3.

To use the IPsec AH, you must enable the `ipv6 ospf authentication` command. To use the IPsec ESP header, you must enable the `ipv6 ospf encryption` command. The ESP header may be applied alone or in combination with the AH, and when ESP is used, both encryption and authentication are provided. Security services can be provided between a pair of communicating hosts, between a pair of communicating security gateways, or between a security gateway and a host.

To configure IPsec, you configure a security policy, which is a combination of the security policy index (SPI) and the key (the key is used to create and validate the hash value). IPsec for OSPFv3 can be configured on an interface or on an OSPFv3 area. For higher security, you should configure a different policy on each interface configured with IPsec. If you configure IPsec for an OSPFV3 area, the policy is applied to all of the interfaces in that area, except for the interfaces that have IPsec configured directly. Once IPsec is configured for OSPFv3, IPsec is invisible to you.

The secure socket API is used by applications to secure traffic. The API needs to allow the application to open, listen, and close secure sockets. The binding between the application and the secure socket layer also allows the secure socket layer to inform the application of changes to the socket, such as connection open and close events. The secure socket API is able to identify the socket; that is, it can identify the local and remote addresses, masks, ports, and protocol that carry the traffic requiring security.

Each interface has a secure socket state, which can be one of the following:

- **NULL**: Do not create a secure socket for the interface if authentication is configured for the area.
- **DOWN**: IPsec has been configured for the interface (or the area that contains the interface), but OSPFv3 either has not requested IPsec to create a secure socket for this interface, or there is an error condition.
How to Configure IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

Configuring IPsec on OSPFv3

Once you have configured OSPFv3 and decided on your authentication, you must define the security policy on each of the devices within the group. The security policy consists of the combination of the key and the SPI. To define a security policy, you must define an SPI and a key.

You can configure an authentication or encryption policy either on an interface or for an OSPFv3 area. When you configure for an area, the security policy is applied to all of the interfaces in the area. For higher security, use a different policy on each interface.

You can configure authentication and encryption on virtual links.

Defining Authentication on an Interface

Before you begin

Before you configure IPsec on an interface, you must configure OSPFv3 on that interface.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

## Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  * Enter your password if prompted.  
| **Example:** oo Device> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
| **Example:** Device# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** ipv6 router ospf *process-id* | Enables OSPFv3 router configuration mode.  
| **Example:** |

---

## Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** interface *type number* | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
  *Note:* For Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, you should configure the OSPFv3 authentication of the VLAN interface, instead of the physical interface. See the below example:  
  Device(config)# interface VLAN 60 |
| **Example:** Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/0 |
| **Step 4** Do one of the following:  
  - ospfv3 authentication {ipsec spi} {md5 | sha1} {key-encryption-type key} null  
  - ipv6 ospf authentication {null | ipsec spi} spi authentication-algorithm [key-encryption-type] [key] | Specifies the authentication type for an interface.  
| **Example:** Device(config-if)# ospfv3 authentication md5 0 27576134094768132473302031209727  
**Example:** Device(config-if)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef |

---

## IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  * Enter your password if prompted.  
| **Example:** Device> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
| **Example:** Device# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** ipv6 router ospf *process-id* | Enables OSPFv3 router configuration mode.  
| **Example:** |

---

## Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** interface *type number* | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
  *Note:* For Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, you should configure the OSPFv3 authentication of the VLAN interface, instead of the physical interface. See the below example:  
  Device(config)# interface VLAN 60 |
| **Example:** Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/0 |
| **Step 4** Do one of the following:  
  - ospfv3 authentication {ipsec spi} {md5 | sha1} {key-encryption-type key} null  
  - ipv6 ospf authentication {null | ipsec spi} spi authentication-algorithm [key-encryption-type] [key] | Specifies the authentication type for an interface.  
| **Example:** Device(config-if)# ospfv3 authentication md5 0 27576134094768132473302031209727  
**Example:** Device(config-if)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef |

---

## Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** interface *type number* | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
  *Note:* For Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, you should configure the OSPFv3 authentication of the VLAN interface, instead of the physical interface. See the below example:  
  Device(config)# interface VLAN 60 |
| **Example:** Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/0 |
| **Step 4** Do one of the following:  
  - ospfv3 authentication {ipsec spi} {md5 | sha1} {key-encryption-type key} null  
  - ipv6 ospf authentication {null | ipsec spi} spi authentication-algorithm [key-encryption-type] [key] | Specifies the authentication type for an interface.  
| **Example:** Device(config-if)# ospfv3 authentication md5 0 27576134094768132473302031209727  
**Example:** Device(config-if)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef |

---

## Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** interface *type number* | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
  *Note:* For Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, you should configure the OSPFv3 authentication of the VLAN interface, instead of the physical interface. See the below example:  
  Device(config)# interface VLAN 60 |
| **Example:** Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/0 |
| **Step 4** Do one of the following:  
  - ospfv3 authentication {ipsec spi} {md5 | sha1} {key-encryption-type key} null  
  - ipv6 ospf authentication {null | ipsec spi} spi authentication-algorithm [key-encryption-type] [key] | Specifies the authentication type for an interface.  
| **Example:** Device(config-if)# ospfv3 authentication md5 0 27576134094768132473302031209727  
**Example:** Device(config-if)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef |

---

## Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** interface *type number* | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
  *Note:* For Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, you should configure the OSPFv3 authentication of the VLAN interface, instead of the physical interface. See the below example:  
  Device(config)# interface VLAN 60 |
| **Example:** Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/0 |
| **Step 4** Do one of the following:  
  - ospfv3 authentication {ipsec spi} {md5 | sha1} {key-encryption-type key} null  
  - ipv6 ospf authentication {null | ipsec spi} spi authentication-algorithm [key-encryption-type] [key] | Specifies the authentication type for an interface.  
| **Example:** Device(config-if)# ospfv3 authentication md5 0 27576134094768132473302031209727  
**Example:** Device(config-if)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 1234567890abcdef1234567890abcdef |
### Configuration Examples for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

#### Example: Defining Authentication on an Interface

The following example shows how to define authentication on Ethernet interface 0/0:

```
interface Ethernet0/0
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
  ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 500 md5 1234567890ABCDEF1234567890ABCDEF
interface Ethernet0/0
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 ospf authentication null
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

The following example shows how to define authentication on a VLAN interface of the Cisco ASR 901 Series Router:

```
interface Vlan60
  ipv6 ospf encryption ipsec spi 300 esp 3des 4D92199549E0F2EF009B4160F3580E5528A11A45017F3887 md5 79054025245FB1A26E4BC422AEF54501
```

#### Example: Defining Authentication in an OSPFv3 Area

The following example shows how to define authentication on OSPFv3 area 0:

```
ipv6 router ospf 1
  router-id 10.11.11.1
  area 0 authentication ipsec spi 1000 md5 1234567890ABCDEF1234567890ABCDEF
```
Additional References for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 addressing and connectivity</td>
<td>IPv6 Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 features</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Feature Mapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFCs for IPv6</td>
<td>IPv6 RFCs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature Information for IPv6 Routing: OSPFv3 Authentication Support with IPsec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Routing: OSPF for IPv6 Authentication Support with IPsec</td>
<td></td>
<td>OSPFv3 uses the IPsec secure socket API to add authentication to OSPFv3 packets. The following commands were introduced or modified: <code>area authentication (IPv6)</code>, <code>ipv6 ospf authentication</code>, <code>ipv6 router ospf</code>, <code>ospfv3 authentication</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policy-Based Routing

Policy-based routing is a process whereby the device puts packets through a route map before routing them. The route map determines which packets are routed to which device next. You might enable policy-based routing if you want certain packets to be routed some way other than the obvious shortest path. Possible applications for policy-based routing are to provide equal access, protocol-sensitive routing, source-sensitive routing, routing based on interactive versus batch traffic, and routing based on dedicated links. Policy-based routing is a more flexible mechanism for routing packets than destination routing.

To enable policy-based routing, you must identify which route map to use for policy-based routing and create the route map. The route map itself specifies the match criteria and the resulting action if all of the match clauses are met.

To enable policy-based routing on an interface, indicate which route map the device should use by using the `ip policy route-map map-tag` command in interface configuration mode.

To define the route map to be used for policy-based routing, use the `route-map map-tag [permit | deny] [sequence-number]` global configuration command.

Only the `set ip next-hop` command can be used under route-map configuration mode when you configure policy-based routing.

To define the criteria by which packets are examined to learn if they will be policy-based routed, use the `match ip address {access-list-number | access-list-name} [access-list-number | access-list-name]` command in route map configuration mode. No match clause in the route map indicates all packets.

**Note**

Mediatrace will show statistics of incorrect interfaces with policy-based routing (PBR) if the PBR does not interact with CEF.

**Note**

Management implications: Since the policy based routing alters the conventional path (learned through routing protocols) the traffic would have taken, the policies should be defined in a deterministic manner to keep the network manageable without impacting running services or applications. For example, the policy based routing can alter the path for the control traffic and affect protocols like OSPF, multicast, etc. Hence the policies need to be defined considering these aspects.

- Restrictions on the Policy-Based Routing, on page 978
- How to Configure Policy-Based Routing, on page 978
Restrictions on the Policy-Based Routing

- ACL and PBR are not supported together on the same SVI. Only one of the access-group (permit or deny access list) or IP policy route-map can be configured on the same SVI.
- IPv6 PBR is not supported.
- FRR is not supported with PBR.
- PBR is supported only on the SVI interfaces. It is not supported on Physical ports, EFPs, and EVCs.
- Single route-map entry is supported for each `ip policy route-map` command usage instances. Multiple route-map sequence entries for the same route-map are not supported (route-map with multiple sequence of route-map-entries).
- Only the access list is supported as match clause. Prefix list and other match clauses are not supported.
- Only one ACL is supported for route-map entry match statement.
- Only one match statement is supported for each route-map entry.
- Only `set ip next-hop` command is supported for the route-map entry. The `set ip next-hop recursive` command is not supported. Consequently, the next-hop which is going to be MPLS path is not supported. Other set commands including `set ip vrf`, `set ip precedence` etc. are not supported.
- PBR is applicable for ingress traffic only and is not applicable for locally generated packets.
- IPv6 traffic filter and IPv4 PBR are not supported together on the same interface.
- One ACL can be associated to only one SVI interface (either through "IPv4 Policy Route-map" or through "IPv4 Access group") on one device.
- We recommend a maximum of 50 ACE rules in one access-List for all access-lists being used for PBR (route-map).

How to Configure Policy-Based Routing

Configuring ACLs

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Router&gt; enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring Route-Map

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> route-map map-tag [permit</td>
<td>deny] [sequence-number]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Configuring the IP Policy association (on SVI)

###Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Step 2 configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Example:** Router# configure terminal |

| Step 3 interface type number | Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode. |
| **Example:** Router(config)# interface vlan 100 |

| Step 4 ip address ip-address | Defines the IP address for the interface. |
| **Example:** |

---

### Configuring the IP Policy association (on SVI)

#### Purpose

- **Command or Action**
  - Router(config)# route-map PBR1 permit 10

#### Step 4

- **match ip address access-list-tag**
- **Example:** Router(config-route-map)# match ip address ACL1

- **set ip next-hop ip-address**
- **Example:** Router(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop 30.30.30.3

#### Step 6

- **end**
- **Example:** Router(config-route-map)# end

---

### What to do next

Configure the IP Policy association (on SVI)
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifies a route map to use for policy routing on an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 5**

```
Router(config-if)# ip policy route-map route-map-tag
```

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# ip policy route-map PBR1
```

**Step 6**

```
end
```

**Example:**

```
Router(config-if)# end
```

## Verifying the PBR Configuration

To display the interfaces where PBR is enabled, use the `show ip policy` command as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show ip policy
```

Interface Route map
Vlan10 RMAP1

To display the route-map sequence configuration, use the `show route-map` command as shown in the following example:

```
Router# show route-map MAP1
```

route-map MAP1, permit, sequence 10
Match clauses:
  ip address (access-lists): 100
Set clauses:
  ip next-hop 192.168.40.1
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

## Configuration Example for the Policy-Based Routing

Building configuration...

```
Current configuration : 13748 bytes
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/8
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  no qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
  service instance 70 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 70
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
```
bridge-domain 70
!
!
!
interface Vlan221
ip address 192.168.221.1 255.255.255.0
ip policy route-map MAP1
ip ospf 100 area 0
!
interface Vlan222
ip address 192.168.222.1 255.255.255.0
ip policy route-map MAP2
ip ospf 100 area 0
!
interface Vlan246
!
router ospf 500
router-id 4.4.4.4
network 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 500
network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 500
network 192.168.50.0 0.0.0.255 area 500
network 192.168.60.0 0.0.0.255 area 500
network 192.168.70.0 0.0.0.255 area 500
!
router ospf 100
!
router ospf 5090
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.77.224.1
!
access-list 100 permit ip host 12.12.12.1 host 20.20.20.1
access-list 200 permit ip host 11.11.111.1 host 10.10.10.1
!
route-map MAP1 permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip next-hop 192.168.40.1
!
route-map MAP2 permit 10
match ip address 200
set ip next-hop 192.168.50.1
!
tftp-server flash:asr901-universalk9-mz.5jan_mcp_hsrp
!
control-plane
!
environment monitor
!
line con 0
exec-timeout 0 0
line vty 0 4
login
!
exception crashinfo buffersize 128
!
end
## Additional References

### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP routing protocol-independent commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IP Routing: Protocol-Independent Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Feature Information for Policy-Based Routing

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

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

### Table 61: Feature Information for Policy-Based Routing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy-Based Routing</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Release 15.5(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generic Routing Encapsulation

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that encapsulates a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol internetwork.

GRE encapsulates a payload, that is, an inner packet that needs to be delivered to a destination network inside an outer IP packet. GRE tunnel endpoints send payloads through GRE tunnels by routing encapsulated packets through intervening IP networks. Other IP routers along the way do not parse the payload (the inner packet); they only parse the outer IP packet as they forward it towards the GRE tunnel endpoint. Upon reaching the tunnel endpoint, GRE encapsulation is removed and the payload is forwarded to its ultimate destination.

- IPv6 over IPv4 GRE Tunnels, on page 985
- GRE Tunnel Keepalive, on page 986
- QoS Tunnel Marking for GRE Tunnels, on page 986
- Restrictions, on page 986
- Configuring a GRE Tunnel, on page 987
- Configuring a GRE Tunnel for IPv6, on page 988
- Configuring VRF Lite over GRE Tunnel, on page 990
- Configuring GRE QoS Table Map Support, on page 993
- Configuration Examples for GRE, on page 999
- Additional References, on page 1004
- Feature Information for Generic Routing Encapsulation, on page 1004

IPv6 over IPv4 GRE Tunnels

IPv6 traffic can be carried over IPv4 GRE tunnels using the standard GRE tunneling technique that is designed to provide the services to implement any standard point-to-point encapsulation scheme. As in IPv6 manually configured tunnels, GRE tunnels are links between two points, with a separate tunnel for each link. The tunnels are not tied to a specific passenger or transport protocol but, in this case, carry IPv6 as the passenger protocol with the GRE as the carrier protocol and IPv4 or IPv6 as the transport protocol.

Note

In Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, for the IPv6 traffic over GRE, IPv4 is used as transport protocol.
**GRE Tunnel Keepalive**

The GRE Tunnel Keepalive feature provides the capability of configuring keepalive packets to be sent over IP-encapsulated GRE tunnels. You can specify the rate at which keepalives will be sent and the number of times that a device will continue to send keepalive packets without a response before the interface becomes inactive. GRE keepalive packets may be sent from both sides of a tunnel or from just one side.

**QoS Tunnel Marking for GRE Tunnels**

The QoS Tunnel Marking for GRE Tunnels feature introduces the capability to define and control the quality of service (QoS) for outbound customer traffic on the IP node or router (both encapsulation and decapsulation) in a service provider network.

If the service policy is not associated with the GRE tunnel, the QoS information from original header is copied to the outer header of a GRE tunneled packet.

If the service policy is associated with the GRE tunnel, the QoS information in the outer IPv4 header of a GRE tunneled packet is set as per the configured service-policy and table-map rules. If table-map rules are not configured for some QoS values, the outer header uses the value 0 for QoS fields in the outer IPv4 header.

**Restrictions**

The following are NOT claimed to be supported, though the configuration is accepted silently.

- Termination of GRE with outer IPv6 header.
- Multiple GRE encapsulations and GRE terminations.
- GRE encapsulation followed by MPLS encapsulation.
- GRE encapsulation followed by MPLS label lookup.
- MPLS encapsulation followed by GRE encapsulation.
- GRE termination followed by MPLS label lookup.
- MPLS label lookup followed by GRE termination.
- Support of VRF (MPLS) over tunnels.
- Multicast GRE (MGRE).
- MTU configuration over L3 interfaces is defined with the additional tunnel header length. This is because of GRE tunnel using the L3 interface for reachability.
- Shaping and Policing support over GRE Tunnel Interface (logical interface).
- Load-sharing is supported only for a maximum of two GRE tunnels.
- GRE tunnels with same source and destination are not supported.
- GRE over MLPP/PPP is not supported.
• Both IPSec and GRE on the single node are not supported. That is, the following are not supported on the single ASR901 node
  • GRE encapsulation followed by IPsec encryption.
  • IPsec decryption followed by GRE encapsulation.

---

**Note**
You should remove and reapply the policy-map associated to an interface after any dynamic change or modification to the table-map.

---

### Configuring a GRE Tunnel

Perform this task to configure a GRE tunnel.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | enable  
Example:  
Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
• Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Step 2** | configure terminal  
Example:  
Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 3** | interface tunnel number  
Example:  
Router(config)# interface Tunnel 100 | Enters tunnel interface configuration mode. number is the number associated with the tunnel interface. |
| **Step 4** | tunnel ttl /hop-count  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# tunnel ttl 5 | (Optional) Configures the Time-to-Live (TTL) hop-count value for a tunnel interface. The default TTL value is 255. It can be changed using this command, which allows you to set the TTL value for the outer IP header of the GRE tunnel packets. |
| **Step 5** | ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.252 | Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface. |
| **Step 6** | tunnel source type source-ip-address  
Example:  
Router(config-if)# tunnel source 11.1.1.2 | Specifies the source of the tunnel interface. |
### Configuring a GRE Tunnel for IPv6

Perform this task to configure a GRE tunnel.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Enter your password if prompted.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Enters global configuration mode.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ip cef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# ip cef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Enables Cisco Express Forwarding on the router.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Tunnel destination example

**Example:**

Step 7

Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.1.1.1

(Optional) Defines the keepalive period (default is 10 seconds) and the number of times that the device continues to send keepalive packets without a response before bringing the interface down.

**Example:**

Step 8

Router(config-if)# keepalive 10 3

---

### What to do next

Repeat the steps on a different router to complete the tunnel configuration.

Ensure that tunnel destination should be reachable from source. And tunnel src, tunnel destination on encapsulation and decapsulation should match as illustrated below.

#### Encapsulation

Tunnel src 11.1.1.2
Tunnel dest 10.1.1.1

#### Decapsulation

Tunnel src 10.1.1.1
Tunnel dest 11.1.1.2

---

#### Configuring a GRE Tunnel for IPv6

Perform this task to configure a GRE tunnel.

**Purpose**

**Step 1**

**Command or Action**

tunnel destination ip-address

**Example:**

Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.1.1.1

**Purpose**

Defines the tunnel destination.

**Step 8**

**Command or Action**

keepalive [period [retries]]

**Example:**

Router(config-if)# keepalive 10 3

(Opt) Defines the keepalive period (default is 10 seconds) and the number of times that the device continues to send keepalive packets without a response before bringing the interface down.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 unicast-routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnablestheforwardingofIPv6unicastdatagrams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 cef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnablesCiscoExpressForwardingforIPv6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 cef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>interface tunnel number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterstunnelinterfaceconfigurationmode. number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# interface Tunnel 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>tunnel ttl hop-count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Optional) Configures the Time-to-Live (TTL) hop-count value for a tunnel interface. The default TTL value is 255. It can be changed using this command, which allows you to set the TTL value for the outer IP header of the GRE tunnel packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# tunnel ttl 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>tunnel source type source-ip-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the source of the tunnel interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# tunnel source 11.1.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>tunnel destination ip-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defines the tunnel destination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>keepalive [period [retries]]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Optional) Defines the keepalive period (default is 10 seconds) and the number of times that the device continues to send keepalive packets without a response before bringing the interface down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# keepalive 10 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>ipv6 address ipv6-address subnet-mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the IPv6 address and subnet mask for the interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 35:35:35::1/64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Configuring VRF Lite over GRE Tunnel**

### Configuring VRF-lite in Global Configuration Mode

Perform this task to configure VRF-lite in global configuration mode.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 vrf definition vrf-name</td>
<td>Configures a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) routing table instance and enter VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# vrf definition vpn_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4 address-family ipv4 unicast</td>
<td>Specifies the IPv4 address family, and enters address family configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring VRF-lite for IPv6

Perform this task to configure VRF-lite for IPv6.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> ipv6 unicast-routing</td>
<td>Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ipv6 cef</td>
<td>Enables Cisco Express Forwarding for IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# ipv6 cef</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> vrf definition vrf-name</td>
<td>Configures a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) routing table instance and enter VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# vrf definition vpn_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> address-family ipv6 unicast</td>
<td>Specifies the IPv6 address family, and enters address family configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6 unicast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring VRF Lite in SVI Configuration Mode

Perform this task to configure VRF Lite in SVI configuration mode.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring VRF Lite over GRE Tunnel

Perform this task to configure VRF lite over GRE tunnel. The core network should be under the same VRF as the tunnel.

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Enters VLAN interface configuration mode. <em>vlan-number</em> is the number associated with the VLAN interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface vlan vlan-number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config)# interface vlan 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Associate a VRF with a peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf forwarding name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# vrf forwarding vpn_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Associates a VRF instance with a specific tunnel destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel vrf name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router(config-if)# tunnel vrf vpn_1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adding Static Route to the Tunnel

Perform this task to add a static route to the GRE tunnel.
### Configuring GRE QoS Table Map Support

To configure GRE QoS Table Map support, you need to configure the following:

- Ingress policy-map: It is used to associated to a GigabitEthernet interface as an in-bound policy.
- Table Map.
- Egress policy-map: It is used to associated to a GRE as an outbound policy.

### Configuring Service-Policy

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><code>ip route vrf vpn-name ipv4-address subnet-mask tunnel number</code></td>
<td>Establishes static routes for a Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Router(config)# ip route vrf vpn_1 19.19.19.1 255.255.255.0 tunnel 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Ensure that VRF enabled prefixes are not present in the global routing table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> match dscp dscp-value</td>
<td>Identifies a specific quality of service (QoS) group value as a match criterion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-cmap)# match dscp 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> exit</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-cmap)# exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> policy-map policy-map-name</td>
<td>Creates a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# policy-map policy_dscp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> class class-name</td>
<td>Associates a map class with the policy-map.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-pmap)# class dscp_class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> set qos-group group-id</td>
<td>Configures a quality of service (QoS) group identifier (ID) that can be used later to classify packets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-pmap)# set qos-group 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong> exit</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-pmap)# exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong> interface GigabitEthernet number</td>
<td>Enters gigabitethernet interface configuration mode. number is the number associated with the interface. Here the Marked Traffic is coming from the host.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong> service-policy input policy-map</td>
<td>Attaches the policy map to a gigabitethernet interface as an inbound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-if)# service-policy input policy_dscp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What to do next**

Configure a Table-Map

---

**Configuring a Table-Map**

Perform this task to configure a table-map.

**Before you begin**

Before configuring table-map, ensure that there is an ingress policy, and then remark using the table-map.
Configuring a Policy-Map

Perform this task to configure a policy-map.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> table-map <em>table-map-name</em></td>
<td>Configures a mapping table for mapping and converting one packet-marking value to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# table-map TABLE3</td>
<td>Note: The Cisco ASR 901 router supports DSCP to QoS and QoS to DSCP. However, it is not supported directly from DSCP to DSCP and the same is also applicable for precedence values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> map from <em>value</em> to <em>value</em></td>
<td>Maps 'From' value to 'To' value. This step is remarking from qos-group (5) to dscp value (7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config-tablemap)# map from 5 to 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What to do next

Create a policy-map to associate to the GRE tunnel.
**Purpose**

**Command or Action**

*Router*(config)# policy-map POLICY3

**Step 4**

**class** class-default

*Example:*

*Router*(config-pmap)# class class-default

**Step 5**

**set dscp qos-group table table-map-name**

*Example:*

*Router*(config-pmap-c)# set dscp qos-group table TABLE3

Marks a packet by setting the QoS group value in the type of service (ToS) byte. This step is associating the table-map to policy-map.

---

### Associating Service Policy to the GRE Tunnel

Perform this task to associate a service policy to the GRE tunnel.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface tunnel <em>number</em></td>
<td>Enters tunnel interface configuration mode. <em>number</em> is the number associated with the tunnel interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> <em>Router</em>(config)# interface Tunnel 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> service-policy output <em>name</em></td>
<td>Associate a policy map to GRE tunnel as an outbound service-policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> <em>Router</em>(config-if)# service-policy output POLICY3</td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> To verify the remarking matching counters, configure a policy-map in intermediate router and associate it to the ingress port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Verifying the GRE Configuration

Use the show commands given in the following examples to verify the GRE configuration.

To display the contents of the tunnel interface, use the *show running-config* command.

*Router*# *show running-config interface tunnel 0*
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 160 bytes
!
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
  keepalive 10 3
  tunnel source 1.1.1.1
  tunnel destination 2.2.2.2
  service-policy output policy2
end

To display the usability status of interfaces configured for IP, use the `show ip interface` command.

Router# show ip interface brief | include Tunnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>Internet Address</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Line State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel2</td>
<td>35.35.35.1</td>
<td>YES NVRAM</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel10</td>
<td>45.45.45.1</td>
<td>YES NVRAM</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display the configuration of a tunnel interface, use the `show interfaces tunnel` command.

Router# show interfaces tunnel 0

Tunnel0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Tunnel
  Internet address is 10.0.0.1/30
  MTU 17916 bytes, BW 100 Kbit/sec, DLY 50000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec), retries 3
  Tunnel linestate evaluation up
  Tunnel source 1.1.1.1, destination 2.2.2.2
  Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP
    Key disabled, sequencing disabled
    Checksumming of packets disabled
  Tunnel TTL 255
  Tunnel transmit bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
  Tunnel receive bandwidth 8000 (kbps)
  Last input 01:13:28, output 00:00:08, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 01:13:48
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue: 0/0 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    15 packets input, 1416 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)
    0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    442 packets output, 21216 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 unknown protocol drops
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

To display the contents of the gigabitethernet interface, use the `show running-config` command.

Router# show running-config interface gigabitEthernet 0/11

Building configuration...
Current configuration : 384 bytes

interface GigabitEthernet0/11
   no ip address
   negotiation auto
nenqos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
service-policy input policy1
service instance 100 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 100
   rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
   bridge-domain 100

service instance 101 ethernet
   encapsulation dot1q 101
   rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
   bridge-domain 101

end

To display the statistics and the configurations of the input and output policies that are attached to an interface, use the show policy-map interface command.

Router# show policy-map interface g0/11

GigabitEthernet0/11

Service-policy input: policy1

Class-map: class1 (match-all)
   0 packets, 0 bytes
   5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
   Match: dscp af43 (38)
   QoS Set
      qos-group 5
      Packets marked 0
      No marking statistics available for this class

Class-map: class_2 (match-all)
   0 packets, 0 bytes
   5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
   Match: dscp af33 (30)
   QoS Set
      qos-group 3
      Packets marked 0
      No marking statistics available for this class

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
   0 packets, 0 bytes
   5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
   Match: any

To display the configuration of a specified table map or all table maps, use the show table-map command.

Router# show table-map

Table Map table_1
   from 5 to 7
   default copy

Table Map new_table
   default copy
Configuration Examples for GRE

Configuration Example for IPv4 GRE

Router# show running-configuration

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 3334 bytes
!
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
table-map table_1
  map from 5 to 7
  default copy
table-map new_table
  default copy
!
l3-over-l2 flush buffers
asr901-storm-control-bpdu 1000
!
!
class-map match-all class_2
  match dscp af33
class-map match-all class1
  match dscp af43
!
policy-map invalid
  class class-default
    set dscp qos-group table table_1
policy-map policy1
  class class1
    set qos-group 5
  class class_2
    set qos-group 3
policy-map policy2
  class class-default
    set dscp qos-group table new_table
!
!
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
  keepalive 10 3
  tunnel source 1.1.1.1
  tunnel destination 2.2.2.2
  service-policy output policy2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service instance 34 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 34
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 34

interface GigabitEthernet0/11
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  no qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
  service-policy input policy1
  service instance 100 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 100

  service instance 101 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 101
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  bridge-domain 101

interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 7.44.23.31 255.255.0.0

interface Vlan1
  no ip address
  shutdown

interface Vlan34
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.252

interface Vlan100
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

interface Vlan101
  ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0

  ip default-gateway 7.44.0.1
  ip forward-protocol nd

  no ip http server
  no ip http secure-server
  ip route 2.2.2.0 255.255.255.252 1.1.1.2
  ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 Tunnel10
  ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 Tunnel10

  control-plane
  environment monitor
Configuration Example for IPv6 GRE

Router# show running-configuration

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 3398 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 16:02:49 IST Wed Mar 4 2015
!
version 15.5
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
!
hostname Pura-2035
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
no logging console
!
no aaa new-model
!
clock timezone IST 5 30
ip cef
!
!
!
no ip domain lookup
!
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 cef
!
!
mpls label protocol ldp
multilink bundle-name authenticated
l3-over-l2 flush buffers
asr901-storm-control-bpdu 1000
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
license udi pid A901-4C-F-PE sn CAT1711U0TZ
license boot level AdvancedMetroIPAcess
!
lldp run
!
class-map match-any class_1
match dscp 6
class-map match-any class_2
match dscp 7
!
policy-map policy_2
class class_1
class class_2
!
!
interface Loopback35
ip address 35.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Tunnel100
ip address 100.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
ipv6 address 35:35:35::2/64
keepalive 10 3
tunnel source 34.34.34.2
tunnel destination 34.34.34.1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
negotiation auto
service instance 34 ethernet
encapsulation dot1q 34
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
bridge-domain 34
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
no ip address
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
no ip address
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
no ip address
media-type auto-select
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/5
no ip address
media-type auto-select
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/6
no ip address
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/7
no ip address
media-type auto-select
negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/8
no ip address
negotiation auto
qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/9
no ip address
negotiation auto
qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/10
no ip address
negotiation auto
no qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
service instance 100 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 100
    rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
    bridge-domain 100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/11
no ip address
negotiation auto
no qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 7.44.23.30 255.255.0.0
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
!
interface Vlan34
ip address 34.34.34.2 255.255.255.252
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Vlan100
no ip address
ipv6 address 2002::1/64
!
router ospf 1
router-id 35.1.1.1
!
ip default-gateway 7.44.0.1
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
ipv6 route 2001::/64 Tunnel100
!
!
control-plane
!
environment monitor
!
line con 0
exec-timeout 0 0
line vty 0 4
login
!
exception crashinfo buffersize 128
!
end
Additional References

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFC2784</td>
<td>Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUNNEL-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/support">http://www.cisco.com/support</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Generic Routing Encapsulation

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature
set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 62: Feature Information for Generic Routing Encapsulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generic Routing Encapsulation</td>
<td>15.5(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Call Home

The Call Home feature can deliver messages containing information on configuration, inventory, syslog, snapshot, environmental, and crash events. It provides these messages as either email-based or web-based messages. Multiple message formats are available, allowing for compatibility with pager services, standard email, or XML-based automated parsing applications. This feature can deliver messages to multiple recipients, referred to as Call Home destination profiles, each with configurable message formats and content categories. A predefined destination profile is provided for sending alerts to the Cisco Smart Call Home server. The predefined profile defines both the email address and the HTTP(S) URL; the transport method configured in the profile determines whether the email address or the HTTP(S) URL is used.

• Benefits of Using Call Home, on page 1008
• Obtaining Smart Call Home Services, on page 1008
• Anonymous Reporting, on page 1009
• How to Configure Call Home, on page 1009
• Prerequisites for Call Home, on page 1009
• Configuring Smart Call Home (Single Command), on page 1010
• Enabling and Disabling Call Home, on page 1010
• Configuring Contact Information, on page 1011
• Configuring Destination Profiles, on page 1012
• Subscribing to Alert Groups, on page 1015
• Configuring General email Options, on page 1019
• Sending Call Home Communications Manually, on page 1023
• Sending a Call Home Test Message Manually, on page 1023
• Sending Call Home Alert Group Messages Manually, on page 1024
• Submitting Call Home Analysis and Report Requests, on page 1025
• Manually Sending Command Output Message for One Command or a Command List, on page 1026
• Configuring Diagnostic Signatures, on page 1027
• Displaying Call Home Configuration Information, on page 1033
• Default Settings, on page 1040
• Alert Group Trigger Events and Commands, on page 1040
• Message Contents, on page 1042
• Sample Syslog Alert Notification in XML Format, on page 1045
• Configuration Example for Call Home, on page 1046
• Additional References, on page 1047
• Feature Information for Call Home, on page 1048
Benefits of Using Call Home

The Call Home feature offers the following benefits:

- Multiple message-format options
  - Short Text—Suitable for pagers or printed reports.
  - Long Text—Full formatted message information suitable for human reading.
  - XML—Machine-readable format using XML. The XML format enables communication with Cisco Smart Call Home server for automatic processing.

- Multiple concurrent message destinations
- Multiple message categories including configuration, inventory, syslog, snapshot, environment, and crash events
- Filtering of messages by severity and pattern matching
- Scheduling of periodic message sending

Obtaining Smart Call Home Services

If you have a service contract directly with Cisco, you can register for the Smart Call Home service. Smart Call Home analyzes Call Home messages and provides background information and recommendations. For critical issues, Automatic Service Requests are generated with the Cisco TAC.

Smart Call Home offers the following features:

- Continuous device health monitoring and real-time alerts.
- Analysis of Smart Call Home messages and, if needed, Automatic Service Request generation routed to the correct TAC team, including detailed diagnostic information to speed problem resolution.
- Secure message transport directly from your device or through an HTTP proxy server or a downloadable Transport Gateway (TG). You can use a TG aggregation point to support multiple devices or in cases where security dictates that your devices may not be connected directly to the Internet.
- Web-based access to Smart Call Home messages and recommendations, inventory, and configuration information for all Smart Call Home devices provides access to associated field notices, security advisories, and end-of-life information.

You need the following items to register for Smart Call Home:

- SMARTnet contract number for your router
- Your email address
- Your Cisco.com username
Anonymous Reporting

Smart Call Home is a service capability included with many Cisco service contracts and is designed to assist customers resolve problems more quickly. In addition, the information gained from crash messages helps Cisco understand equipment and issues occurring in the field. If you decide not to use Smart Call Home, you can still enable Anonymous Reporting to allow Cisco to securely receive minimal error and health information from the device. If you enable Anonymous Reporting, your customer identity will remain anonymous, and no identifying information is sent.

When you enable Anonymous Reporting, you acknowledge your consent to transfer the specified data to Cisco or to vendors operating on behalf of Cisco (including countries outside the United States). Cisco maintains the privacy of all customers. For information about how Cisco treats personal information, see the Cisco Privacy Statement at http://www.cisco.com/web/siteassets/legal/privacy.html.

When Call Home is configured in an anonymous way, only crash, inventory, and test messages are sent to Cisco. No identifying information is sent.

How to Configure Call Home

Prerequisites for Call Home

The Call Home feature provides email-based and web-based notification of critical system events. A versatile range of message formats are available for optimal compatibility with pager services, standard email, or XML-based automated parsing applications. Common uses of this feature may include direct paging of a network support engineer, email notification to a network operations center, XML delivery to a support website, and use of Cisco Smart Call Home services for direct case generation with the Cisco Systems Technical Assistance Center (TAC).

Information to consider before you configure Call Home:

- Contact email address (required for full registration with Smart Call Home, optional if Call Home is enabled in anonymous mode), phone number (optional), and street address information (optional) should be configured so that the receiver can determine the origin of messages received.

- At least one destination profile (predefined or user-defined) must be configured. The destination profile you use depends on whether the receiving entity is a pager, an email address, or an automated service such as Cisco Smart Call Home.
  - If the destination profile uses email message delivery, you must specify a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server.
  - Configuring the trustpoint CA is not required for HTTPS server connection since the trustpool feature enabled by default.

- Router must have IP connectivity to an email server or the destination HTTP(S) server.

- If Cisco Smart Call Home is used, an active service contract covering the device is required to provide full SCH service.
Configuring Smart Call Home (Single Command)

To enable all Call Home basic configurations using a single command, perform the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  - configure terminal
  
  **Example:**
  
  Router# configure terminal
| Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2**
  - call-home reporting {anonymous | contact-email-addr email-address} [http-proxy name port port-number]
  
  **Example:**
  
  Router(config)# call-home reporting contact-email-addr email@company.com
| Enables all Call Home basic configurations using a single command.  
**Note**  
HTTP proxy option allows you to make use of your own proxy server to buffer and secure internet connections from your devices.  
**Note**  
After successfully enabling Call Home either in anonymous or full registration mode using the call-home reporting command, an inventory message is sent out. If Call Home is enabled in anonymous mode, an anonymous inventory message is sent out. If Call Home is enabled in full registration mode, a Full Inventory message for full registration mode is sent. |

Enabling and Disabling Call Home

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  - configure terminal
  
  **Example:**
  
  Router# configure terminal
| Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2**
  - service call-home
  
  **Example:**
  
  Router(config)# service call-home
| Enables Call Home service on a device. |
**Configuring Contact Information**

Each router must include a contact email address (except if Call Home is enabled in anonymous mode). You can optionally include a phone number, street address, contract ID, customer ID, and site ID.

To assign the contact information, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>call-home</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# call-home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>contact-email-addr</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# contact-email-addr <a href="mailto:username@example.com">username@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Designates your email address. Enter up to 200 characters in email address format with no spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>phone-number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# phone-number +1-800-555-4567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns your phone number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The number must begin with a plus (+) prefix and may contain only dashes (-) and numbers. Enter up to 17 characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (&quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>street-address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# street-address &quot;1234 Picaboo Street, Any city, Any state, 12345&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns your street address where RMA equipment can be shipped. Enter up to 200 characters. If you include spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (&quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Destination Profiles

A destination profile contains the required delivery information for an alert notification. At least one destination profile is required. You can configure multiple destination profiles of one or more types.

You can create and define a new destination profile or copy and use the predefined destination profile. If you define a new destination profile, you must assign a profile name.

---

**Note**

If you use the Cisco Smart Call Home service, the destination profile must use the XML message format.

You can configure the following attributes for a destination profile:

- **Profile name**—String that uniquely identifies each user-defined destination profile. The profile name is limited to 31 characters and is not case-sensitive. You cannot use all as a profile name.

- **Transport method**—Transport mechanism, either email or HTTP (including HTTPS), for delivery of alerts.
  - For both the CiscoTAC-1 profile and user-defined destination profiles, email is the default, and you can enable either or both transport mechanisms. If you disable both methods, email is enabled.
  - For the predefined CiscoTAC-1 profile, you can enable either transport mechanism, but not both.

- **Destination address**—The actual address related to the transport method by which the alert should be sent.

- **Message formatting**—The message format used for sending the alert. The format options for a user-defined destination profile are long-text, short-text, or XML. The default is XML. For the predefined CiscoTAC-1 profile, only XML is allowed.

- **Message size**—The maximum destination message size. The valid range is 50 to 3,145,728 bytes. The default is 3,145,728 bytes.
• Reporting data—You can choose which data to report for a profile. You can enable reporting of Smart Call Home data or Smart Licensing data, or both. Only one active profile is allowed to report Smart Licensing data at a time.

• Anonymous reporting—You can choose for your customer identity to remain anonymous, and no identifying information is sent.

• Subscribing to interesting alert-groups—You can choose to subscribe to alert-groups highlighting your interests.

### Creating a New Destination Profile

To create and configure a new destination profile, perform the following steps:

#### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td><code>call-home</code></td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><code>profile name</code></td>
<td>Enters the Call Home destination profile configuration submode for the specified profile name. If the specified destination profile does not exist, it is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config-call-home)# profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>`destination transport-method {email</td>
<td>http}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method email</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>`destination address {email email-address</td>
<td>http url}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination address email <a href="mailto:myaddress@example.com">myaddress@example.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>`destination preferred-msg-format {long-text</td>
<td>short-text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination preferred-msg-format xml</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose
Command or Action | Purpose
--- | ---
**Step 7** | destination message-size-limit bytes
*Example:*
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#
destination message-size-limit 3145728
(Optional) Configures a maximum destination message size for the destination profile.

**Step 8** | active
*Example:*
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# active
Enables the destination profile. By default, the profile is enabled when it is created.

**Step 9** | reporting { all | smart-call-home-data | smart-licensing-data }
*Example:*
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# reporting smart-call-home-data
Configures the type of data to report for a profile. You can select either to report Smart Call Home data or Smart Licensing data. Selecting the all option reports data for both types of data.

### Copying a Destination Profile

To create a new destination profile by copying an existing profile, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | configure terminal
*Example:*
Router# configure terminal
Enters global configuration mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 2** | call-home
*Example:*
Router(config)# call-home
Enters the Call Home configuration submode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 3** | copy profile source-profile target-profile
*Example:*
Router(cfg-call-home)# copy profile profile1 profile2
Creates a new destination profile with the same configuration settings as the existing destination profile.

### Setting Profiles to Anonymous Mode

To set an anonymous profile, perform the following steps:
Subscribing to Alert Groups

An alert group is a predefined subset of Call Home alerts supported in all routers. Different types of Call Home alerts are grouped into different alert groups depending on their type. The following alert groups are available:

- Environmental
- Configuration
- Inventory
- Syslog
- Crash
- Snapshot

A Call Home alert is sent only to destination profiles that have subscribed to the alert group containing that Call Home alert. In addition, the alert group must be enabled.
As an alternative to subscribing to individual alert groups, you can subscribe to all alert groups by entering the subscribe-to-alert-group all command. However, entering this command causes a large number of syslog messages to generate. We recommend subscribing to alert groups individually, using appropriate severity levels and patterns when possible.

To subscribe a destination profile to one or more alert groups, perform the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>call-home</td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(config)# call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>alert-group {all</td>
<td>configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(cfg-call-home)# alert-group all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>profile name</td>
<td>Enters Call Home destination profile configuration submode for the specified destination profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(cfg-call-home)# profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>subscribe-to-alert-group configuration</td>
<td>Subscribes this destination profile to the Configuration alert group. The Configuration alert group can be configured for periodic notification, as described in the “Periodic Notification” section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{periodic {daily hh:mm</td>
<td>monthly daily hh:mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subscribe-to-alert-group configuration periodic daily 12:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>subscribe-to-alert-group inventory</td>
<td>Subscribes this destination profile to the Inventory alert group. The Inventory alert group can be configured for periodic notification, as described in the “Periodic Notification” section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{periodic {daily hh:mm</td>
<td>monthly daily hh:mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subscribe-to-alert-group inventory periodic monthly 1 12:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>subscribe-to-alert-group syslog {severity</td>
<td>Subscribes this destination profile to the Syslog alert group. The Syslog alert group can be configured to filter messages based on severity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{catastrophic</td>
<td>disaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Periodic Notification

When you subscribe a destination profile to the Configuration, Inventory, or Snapshot alert group, you can choose to receive the alert group messages asynchronously or periodically at a specified time. The sending period can be one of the following:

- **Daily**—Specifies the time of day to send, using an hour:minute format hh:mm, with a 24-hour clock (for example, 14:30).
- **Weekly**—Specifies the day of the week and time of day in the format day hh:mm, where the day of the week is spelled out (for example, Monday).
- **Monthly**—Specifies the numeric date, from 1 to 31, and the time of day, in the format date hh:mm.
- **Interval**—Specifies the interval at which the periodic message is sent, from 1 to 60 minutes.
- **Hourly**—Specifies the minute of the hour at which the periodic message is sent, from 0 to 59 minutes.

Hourly and by interval periodic notifications are available for the Snapshot alert group only.
Message Severity Threshold

When you subscribe a destination profile to the Syslog alert group, you can set a threshold for the sending of alert group messages based on the level of severity of the message. Any message with a value lower than the destination profile specified threshold is not sent to the destination.

The severity threshold is configured using the keywords in the following table and ranges from catastrophic (level 9, highest level of urgency) to debugging (level 0, lowest level of urgency). Other alert groups do not allow setting a threshold for severity.

Note
Call Home severity levels are not the same as system message logging severity levels.

Table 63: Severity and Syslog Level Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Syslog Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>catastrophic</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Network-wide catastrophic failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>disaster</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Significant network impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>fatal</td>
<td>Emergency (0)</td>
<td>System is unusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>Alert (1)</td>
<td>Critical conditions, immediate attention needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>Critical (2)</td>
<td>Major conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>Error (3)</td>
<td>Minor conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Warning (4)</td>
<td>Warning conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>notification</td>
<td>Notice (5)</td>
<td>Basic notification and informational messages. Possibly independently insignificant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Information (6)</td>
<td>Normal event signifying return to normal state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring Snapshot Command List

To configure the snapshot command list, perform the following steps:
## Configuring General email Options

To use the email message transport, you must configure at least one Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) email server address. You can configure the from and reply-to email addresses, and you can specify up to four backup email servers.

Note the following guidelines when configuring general email options:

- Backup email servers can be defined by repeating the mail-server command using different priority numbers.
- The mail-server priority number parameter can be configured from 1 to 100. The server with the highest priority (lowest priority number) is tried first.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**
  - configure terminal  
  (Example: Router# configure terminal) |
  Enters global configuration mode. |

| **Step 2**
  - call-home  
  (Example: Router(config)# call-home) |
  Enters the Call Home configuration submode. |

| **Step 3**
  - alert-group-config snapshot  
  (Example: Router(cfg-call-home)# alert-group-config snapshot) |
  Enters snapshot configuration mode. |

| **Step 4**
  - add-command *command string*  
  (Example: Router(cfg-call-home-snapshot)# add-command “show version”) |
  Adds the command to the Snapshot alert group. The no or default command will remove the corresponding command. |
### Command or Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><code>mail-server name priority number</code></td>
<td>Assigns an email server address and its relative priority among configured email servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router(cfg-call-home)# mail-server smtp.example.com priority 1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><code>sender from email-address</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns the email address that appears in the from field in Call Home email messages. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router(cfg-call-home)# sender from username@example.com</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><code>sender reply-to email-address</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns the email address that appears in the reply-to field in Call Home email messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router(cfg-call-home)# sender reply-to username@example.com</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><code>source-interface interface-name</code></td>
<td>Assigns the source interface name to send call-home messages. <strong>Note</strong> For HTTP messages, use the <code>ip http client source-interface interface-name</code> command in global configuration mode to configure the source interface name. This allows all HTTP clients on the device to use the same source interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router(cfg-call-home)# source-interface loopback1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><code>source-ip-address ipv4/ipv6-address</code></td>
<td>Assigns source IP address to send call-home messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router(cfg-call-home)# source-ip-address 209.165.200.226</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><code>vrf vrf-name</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the VRF instance to send call-home email messages. If no vrf is specified, the global routing table is used. <strong>Note</strong> For HTTP messages, if the source interface is associated with a VRF, use the <code>ip http client source-interface interface-name</code> command in global configuration mode to specify the VRF instance that will be used for all HTTP clients on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>Router(cfg-call-home)# vrf vpn1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specifying Rate Limit for Sending Call Home Messages

To specify the rate limit for sending Call Home messages, perform the following steps:
### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> call-home</td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> rate-limit <em>number</em></td>
<td>Specifies a limit on the number of messages sent per minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(cfg-call-home)# rate-limit 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specifying HTTP Proxy Server

To specify an HTTP proxy server for sending Call Home HTTP(S) messages to a destination, perform the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> call-home</td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(config)# call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> http-proxy <em>name</em> <em>port</em> <em>port-number</em></td>
<td>Specifies the proxy server for the HTTP request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router(cfg-call-home)# http-proxy 1.1.1.1 port 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling AAA Authorization to Run IOS Commands for Call Home Messages

To enable AAA authorization to run IOS commands that enable the collection of output for a Call Home message, perform the following steps:
## Configuring Syslog Throttle

To enable or disable Call Home syslog message throttling and avoid sending repetitive Call Home syslog messages, perform the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Step 1 | configure terminal  
Example: Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 2 | call-home  
Example: Router(config)# call-home | Enters the Call Home configuration submode. |
| Step 3 | aaa-authorization  
Example: Router(cfg-call-home)# aaa-authorization | Enables AAA authorization. |
| Step 4 | aaa-authorization [username username]  
Example: Router(cfg-call-home)# aaa-authorization username user | Specifies the username for authorization. |

### Debug level syslogs like debug trace are not throttled.
Configuring Call Home Data Privacy

The data-privacy command scrubs data, such as IP addresses, from running configuration files to protect the privacy of customers. Enabling the data-privacy command can affect CPU utilization when scrubbing a large amount of data. Currently, show command output is not being scrubbed except for configuration messages in the show running-config all and show startup-config data.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>call-home</td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>data-privacy {level { normal</td>
<td>high }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# data-privacy level high</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: Enabling the data-privacy command can affect CPU utilization when scrubbing a large amount of data.

Sending Call Home Communications Manually

### Sending a Call Home Test Message Manually

You can use the call-home test command to send a user-defined Call Home test message.

To manually send a Call Home test message, perform the following step:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>call-home test [test-message] profile name</td>
<td>Sends a test message to the specified destination profile. The user-defined test message text is optional but must be enclosed in quotes (&quot;&quot;&quot;) if it contains spaces. If no user-defined message is configured, a default message is sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# call-home test profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sending Call Home Alert Group Messages Manually

You can use the call-home send command to manually send a specific alert group message.

Note the following guidelines when manually sending a Call Home alert group message:

- Only the snapshot, crash, configuration, and inventory alert groups can be sent manually. Syslog alert groups cannot be sent manually.

- When you manually trigger a snapshot, configuration, or inventory alert group message and you specify a destination profile name, a message is sent to the destination profile regardless of the profile’s active status, subscription status, or severity setting.

- When you manually trigger a snapshot, configuration, or inventory alert group message and do not specify a destination profile name, a message is sent to all active profiles that have either a normal or periodic subscription to the specified alert group.

- You can trigger only one alert-group at a time for a given profile.

To manually trigger Call Home alert group messages, perform the following steps:

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>call-home send alert-group snapshot [profile name]</td>
<td>Sends a snapshot alert group message to one destination profile if specified or to all subscribed destination profiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# call-home send alert-group snapshot profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>call-home send alert-group crash [profile name]</td>
<td>Sends a crash alert group message to one destination profile if specified or to all subscribed destination profiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# call-home send alert-group crash profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>call-home send alert-group configuration [profile name]</td>
<td>Sends a configuration alert group message to one destination profile if specified or to all subscribed destination profiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# call-home send alert-group configuration profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>call-home send alert-group inventory [profile name]</td>
<td>Sends an inventory alert group message to one destination profile if specified or to all subscribed destination profiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router# call-home send alert-group inventory profile profile1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Submitting Call Home Analysis and Report Requests

You can use the call-home request command to submit information about your system to Cisco to receive helpful analysis and report information specific to your system. You can request a variety of reports, including security alerts, known bugs, best practices, and command references.

Note the following guidelines when manually sending Call Home analysis and report requests:

- If a profile name is specified, the request is sent to the profile. If no profile is specified, the request is sent to the CiscoTAC-1 profile. The recipient profile does not need to be enabled for the call-home request.

- When requesting "registration-info", the profile must have URL destination configured. Call home needs to talk with Smart Call Home server to get those information, then display them on device. So the URL destination pointing to Smart Call Home server or Transport Gateway should be configured in the profile already.

- The ccoid user-id is the registered identifier of the Smart Call Home user. In "registration-info" case, if the user-id is not specified, the command only gets device's registration status, otherwise it will get more detailed information about the device from Smart Call Home server, like entitlement and contract information. In other case, if the user-id is specified, the response is sent to the email address of the registered user. If no user-id is specified, the response is sent to the contact email address of the device.

- Based on the keyword specifying the type of report requested, the following information is returned:
  - config-sanity—Information on best practices as related to the current running configuration.
  - bugs-list—Known bugs in the running version and in the currently applied features.
  - command-reference—Reference links to all commands in the running configuration.
  - product-advisory—Product Security Incident Response Team (PSIRT) notices, End of Life (EOL) or End of Sales (EOS) notices, or field notices (FN) that may affect devices in your network.
  - registration-info—Device status information from Smart Call Home server. It may include device registration status, contract information, contact information and last message update time, etc.

To submit a request for analysis and report information from the Cisco Output Interpreter tool, perform the following steps:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> call-home request output-analysis show-command [profile name] [ccoid user-id]</td>
<td>Sends the output of the specified show command for analysis. The show command must be contained in quotes (&quot;&quot;&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Router# call-home request output-analysis show diag profile TG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> call-home request [config-sanity</td>
<td>bugs-list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manually Sending Command Output Message for One Command or a Command List

You can use the call-home send command to execute an IOS command or a list of IOS commands and send the command output through HTTP or email protocol.

Note the following guidelines when sending the output of a command:

- The specified IOS command or list of IOS commands can be any run command, including commands for all modules. The command must be contained in quotes ("").
- If the email option is selected using the “email” keyword and an email address is specified, the command output is sent to that address.
- If neither the email nor the HTTP option is specified, the output is sent in long-text format with the specified service request number to the Cisco TAC (attach@cisco.com).
- If neither the “email” nor the “http” keyword is specified, the service request number is required for both long-text and XML message formats and is provided in the subject line of the email.
- If the HTTP option is specified and neither URL nor profile is specified, the CiscoTAC-1 profile destination HTTP or HTTPS URL is used as the destination. The destination email address can be specified so that Smart Call Home can forward the message to the email address. The user must specify either the destination email address or an SR number but they can also specify both.

To execute a command and send the command output, perform the following step:

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Executes the CLI or CLI list and sends output via email or HTTP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```
Router# call-home send "show version;show running-config;show inventory" email support@example.com msg-format xml
```

The following example shows how to send
Configuring Diagnostic Signatures

The Diagnostic Signatures feature downloads digitally signed signatures to devices. Diagnostic Signatures (DS) files are formatted files that collate knowledge of diagnostic events and provide methods to troubleshoot them without a need to upgrade the Cisco software. The aim of DS is to deliver flexible intelligence that can detect and collect troubleshooting information that can be used to resolve known problems in customers' networks.

Prerequisites for Diagnostic Signatures

Before you download and configure diagnostic signatures (DSs) on a device, you must ensure that the following conditions are met:

- You must assign one or more DSs to the device.
- HTTP/Secure HTTP (HTTPS) transport is required for downloading DS files.

Diagnostic Signatures Overview

Diagnostic signatures (DS) for the Call Home system provides a flexible framework that allows the defining of new events and corresponding CLIs that can analyze these events without upgrading the Cisco software.

DSs provide the ability to define more types of events and trigger types than the standard Call Home feature supports. The DS subsystem downloads and processes files on a device as well as handles callbacks for diagnostic signature events.

The Diagnostic Signature feature downloads digitally signed signatures that are in the form of files to devices. DS files are formatted files that collate the knowledge of diagnostic events and provide methods to troubleshoot these events.

DS files contain XML data to specify the event description, and these files include CLI commands or scripts to perform required actions. These files are digitally signed by Cisco or a third party to certify their integrity, reliability, and security.
The structure of a DS file can be one of the following formats:

- Metadata-based simple signature that specifies the event type and contains other information that can be used to match the event and perform actions such as collecting information by using the CLI. The signature can also change configurations on the device as a workaround for certain bugs.
- Embedded Event Manager (EEM) Tool Command Language (Tcl) script-based signature that specifies new events in the event register line and additional action in the Tcl script.
- Combination of both the formats above.

The following basic information is contained in a DS file:

- ID (unique number): unique key that represents a DS file that can be used to search a DS.
- Name (ShortDescription): unique description of the DS file that can be used in lists for selection.
- Description: long description about the signature.
- Revision: version number, which increments when the DS content is updated.
- Event & Action: defines the event to be detected and the action to be performed after the event happens.

### Diagnostic Signature Downloading

To download the diagnostic signature (DS) file, you require the secure HTTP (HTTPS) protocol. If you have already configured an email transport method to download files on your device, you must change your assigned profile transport method to HTTPS to download and use DS.

Cisco software uses a PKI Trustpool Management feature, which is enabled by default on devices, to create a scheme to provision, store, and manage a pool of certificates from known certification authorities (CAs). The trustpool feature installs the CA certificate automatically. The CA certificate is required for the authentication of the destination HTTPS servers.

There are two types of DS update requests to download DS files: regular and forced-download. Regular download requests DS files that were recently updated. You can trigger a regular download request either by using a periodic configuration or by initiating an on-demand CLI. The regular download update happens only when the version of the requested DS is different from the version of the DS on the device. Periodic download is only started after there is any DS assigned to the device from DS web portal. After the assignment happens, the response to the periodic inventory message from the same device will include a field to notify device to start its periodic DS download/update. In a DS update request message, the status and revision number of the DS is included such that only a DS with the latest revision number is downloaded.

Forced-download downloads a specific DS or a set of DSes. You can trigger the forced-download update request only by initiating an on-demand CLI. In a force-download update request, the latest version of the DS file is downloaded irrespective of the current DS file version on the device.

The DS file is digitally signed, and signature verification is performed on every downloaded DS file to make sure it is from a trusted source.

### Diagnostic Signature Workflow

The diagnostic signature feature is enabled by default in Cisco software. The following is the workflow for using diagnostic signatures:

1. Find the DS(es) you want to download and assign them to the device. This step is mandatory for regular periodic download, but not required for forced download.
2. The device downloads all assigned DS(es) or a specific DS by regular periodic download or by on-demand forced download.

3. The device verifies the digital signature of every single DS. If verification passes, the device stores the DS file into a non-removable disk, such as bootflash or hard disk, so that DS files can be read after the device is reloaded. On the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers, the DS file is stored in the flash:/directory.

4. The device continues sending periodic regular DS download requests to get the latest revision of DS and replace the older one in device.

5. The device monitors the event and executes the actions defined in the DS when the event happens.

**Diagnostic Signature Events and Actions**

The events and actions sections are the key areas used in diagnostic signatures. The event section defines all event attributes that are used for event detection. The action section lists all actions which should be performed after the event happens, such as collecting show command outputs and sending them to Smart Call Home to parse.

**Diagnostic Signature Event Detection**

Event detection in a DS is defined in two ways: single event detection and multiple event detection.

**Single Event Detection**

In single event detection, only one event detector is defined within a DS. The event specification format is one of the following two types:

- DS event specification type: syslog, periodic, configuration, and call home are the supported event types, where “immediate” indicates that this type of DS does not detect any events, its actions are performed once it is downloaded, and the call-home type modifies the current CLI commands defined for existing alert-group.

- The Embedded Event Manager (EEM) specification type: supports any new EEM event detector without having to modify the Cisco software.

Other than using EEM to detect events, a DS is triggered when a Tool Command Language (Tcl) script is used to specify event detection types.

**Multiple Event Detection**

Multiple event detection involves defining two or more event detectors, two or more corresponding tracked object states, and a time period for the events to occur. The specification format for multiple event detection can include complex event correlation for tracked event detectors. For example, three event detectors (syslog and IPSLA) are defined during the creation of a DS file. The correlation that is specified for these event detectors is that the DS will execute its action if syslog or IPSLA are triggered.

**Diagnostic Signature Actions**

The diagnostic signature (DS) file consists of various actions that must be initiated when an event occurs. The action type indicates the kind of action that will be initiated in response to a certain event. Variables are elements within a DS that are used to customize the files.

DS actions are categorized into the following four types:
DS action types call-home and emailto collect event data and send a message to call-home servers or to the defined email addresses. The message uses “diagnostic-signature” as its message type and DS ID as the message sub-type.

The commands defined for the DS action type initiate CLI commands that can change configuration of the device, collect show command outputs, or run any EXEC command on the device. The DS action type script executes Tcl scripts.

**Diagnostic Signature Variables**

Variables are referenced within a DS and are used to customize the DS file. All DS variable names have the prefix ds_ to separate them from other variables. The following are the supported DS variable types:

- **System variable**: variables assigned automatically by the device without any configuration changes. The Diagnostic Signatures feature supports two system variables: ds_hostname and ds_signature_id.

- **Environment variable**: values assigned manually by using the environment variable-name variable-value command in call-home diagnostic-signature configuration mode. Use the show call-home diagnostic-signature command to display the name and value of all DS environment variables. If the DS file contains unresolved environment variables, this DS will stay in pending status until the variable gets resolved.

- **Prompt variable**: values assigned manually by using the call-home diagnostic-signature install ds-id command in privileged EXEC mode. If you do not set this value, the status of the DS indicates pending.

- **Regular expression variable**: values assigned from a regular expression pattern match with predefined CLI command outputs. The value is assigned during the DS run.

- **Syslog event variable**: values assigned during a syslog event detection in the DS file. This variable is valid only for syslog event detection.

**How to Configure Diagnostic Signatures**

**Configuring the Call Home Service for Diagnostic Signatures**

Configure the Call Home Service feature to set attributes such as the contact email address where notifications related with diagnostic signatures (DS) are sent and destination HTTP/secure HTTP (HTTPS) URL to download the DS files from.

You can also create a new user profile, configure correct attributes and assign it as the DS profile. For periodic downloads, the request is sent out just following full inventory message. By changing the inventory periodic configuration, the DS periodic download also gets rescheduled.
The predefined CiscoTAC-1 profile is enabled as a DS profile by default and we recommend using it. If used, you only need to change the destination transport-method to the http setting.

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>service call-home</td>
<td>Enables Call Home service on a device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# service call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>call-home</td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(config)# call-home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>contact-email-addr email-address</td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns an email address to be used for Call Home customer contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# contact-email-addr <a href="mailto:userid@example.com">userid@example.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>mail-server {ipv4-address</td>
<td>name} priority number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# mail-server 10.1.1.1 priority 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>profile profile-name</td>
<td>Configures a destination profile for Call Home and enters call-home profile configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# profile user1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>destination transport-method {email</td>
<td>http}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination transport-method http</td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> To configure diagnostic signatures, you must use the http option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>destination transport-method {email address</td>
<td>http url}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home-profile)# destination address http <a href="https://tools.cisco.com/lit/service/online/services/DDCEService">https://tools.cisco.com/lit/service/online/services/DDCEService</a></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> To configure diagnostic signatures, you must use the http option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Diagnostic Signatures

Configure the Call Home feature to set attributes for the Call Home profile. You can either use the default CiscoTAC-1 profile or use the newly-created user profile.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>call-home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(config)# call-home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enters the Call Home configuration submode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>diagnostic-signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home)# diagnostic-signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enters call-home diagnostic signature mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>profile <em>ds-profile-name</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Router(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# profile user1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the destination profile on a device that DS uses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 4**        | environment *ds_env-var-name*  
|                   |  *ds-env-var-value* |
| **Example:**      | Router(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# environment ds_env1 envarval |
|                    | Sets the environment variable value for DS on a device. |
| **Step 5**        | end |
| **Example:**      | Router(cfg-call-home-diag-sign)# end |
|                    | Exits call-home diagnostic signature mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode. |
### Displaying Call Home Configuration Information

You can use variations of the `show call-home` command to display Call Home configuration information.

- `show call-home`
- `show call-home detail`
- `show call-home alert-group`
- `show call-home mail-server status`
- `show call-home profile`
- `show call-home statistics`
- `show call-home diagnostic-signature`
- `show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics`
- `show call-home smart-licensing`
- `show call-home smart-licensing statistics`

**Examples**

The following examples show sample output when using different options of the `show call-home` command.

**Call Home Information in Summary**

Router# show call-home

Current call home settings:

- call home feature : enable
- call home message's from address: username@cisco.com
- call home message's reply-to address: username@cisco.com
- vrf for call-home messages: Not yet set up
- contact person's email address: user@cisco.com
- contact person's phone number: +1-800-555-4567
- street address: 1234
- customer ID: 1234
- contract ID: cisco1234
- site ID: manhattan
- source ip address: 209.165.200.226

---

**Step 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>call-home diagnostic-signature</strong>{{deinstall</td>
<td>Downloads, installs, and uninstalls diagnostic download</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

Router# call-home diagnostic-signature
download 6030

---
source interface: Not yet set up
Mail-server[1]: Address: smtp.example.com Priority: 1
Mail-server[2]: Address: 10.1.1.1 Priority: 4
http proxy: Not yet set up

Diagnostic signature: enabled
Profile: profile1 (status: ACTIVE)

Smart licensing messages: disabled
aaa-authorization: enable
aaa-authorization username: usr1

data-privacy: normal and hostname
syslog throttling: enable

Rate-limit: 40 message(s) per minute

Snapshot command[0]: show version

Available alert groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configuration</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>configuration info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>crash and traceback info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>environmental info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>inventory info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snapshot</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>snapshot info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>syslog info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profiles:
Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile Name: profile1
Profile Name: profile2

Call Home Information in Detail

Router# show call-home detail

Current call home settings:
call home feature : enable
call home message's from address: username@cisco.com
call home message's reply-to address: username@cisco.com

vrf for call-home messages: Not yet set up

contact person's email address: user@cisco.com

contact person's phone number: +1-800-555-4567
street address: 1234
customer ID: 1234
contract ID: cisco1234
site ID: manhattan

source ip address: 209.165.200.226
source interface: Not yet set up
Mail-server[1]: Address: smtp.example.com Priority: 1
Mail-server[2]: Address: 10.1.1.1 Priority: 4
http proxy: Not yet set up

Diagnostic signature: enabled
Profile: profile1 (status: ACTIVE)
Smart licensing messages: disabled

aaa-authorization: enable
aaa-authorization username: usr1

data-privacy: normal and hostname
syslog throttling: enable

Rate-limit: 40 message(s) per minute

Snapshot command[0]: show version

Available alert groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configuration</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>configuration info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>crash and traceback info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>environmental info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>inventory info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snapshot</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>snapshot info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>syslog info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profiles:

Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: INACTIVE
Profile mode: Full Reporting
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home, Smart Licensing
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145728 Bytes
Transport Method: email
Email address(es): callhome@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddc/services/DDCESe
rvice

Periodic configuration info message is scheduled every 27 day of the month at 11:53

Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 27 day of the month at 11

38

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert-group</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syslog-Pattern Severity

| *          | major    |

Profile Name: profile1
Profile status: ACTIVE
Profile mode: Full Reporting
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145700 Bytes
Transport Method: email and http
Email address(es): addrss@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up

Periodic configuration info message is scheduled daily at 08:12
Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 12:00.

Periodic snapshot info message is scheduled daily at 12:00.

Alert-group Severity
------------------------ ------------
crash debug
inventory normal

Syslog-Pattern Severity
------------------------ ------------
.* major

Profile Name: profile2
Profile status: ACTIVE
Profile mode: Anonymous Reporting Only
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145700 Bytes
Transport Method: email
Email address(es): address@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up

Available Call Home Alert Groups

Router# show call-home alert-group

Available alert groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configuration</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>configuration info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>crash and traceback info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>environmental info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>inventory info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snapshot</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>snapshot info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>syslog info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Email Server Status Information

Router# show call-home mail-server status

Information for All Destination Profiles

Router# show call-home profile all

Profile Name: CiscoTAC-1
Profile status: INACTIVE
Profile mode: Full Reporting
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home, Smart Licensing
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3149728 Bytes
Transport Method: email
Email address(es): callhome@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService

Periodic configuration info message is scheduled every 27 day of the month at 11:53.
Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 27 day of the month at 11:38

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert-group</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventory</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syslog-Pattern</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.*</td>
<td>major</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile Name: profile1
Profile status: ACTIVE
Profile mode: Full Reporting
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145700 Bytes
Transport Method: email
Email address(es): address@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up

Periodic configuration info message is scheduled daily at 08:12

Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 12:00

Periodic snapshot info message is scheduled daily at 12:00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert-group</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>debug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syslog-Pattern</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.*</td>
<td>major</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile Name: profile2
Profile status: ACTIVE
Profile mode: Anonymous Reporting Only
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145700 Bytes
Transport Method: email
Email address(es): address@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up

Alert-group       Severity
-----------------------------
N/A                N/A

Syslog-Pattern    Severity
--------------------------
N/A                N/A

Information for a User-Defined Destination Profile

Router# show call-home profile profile1

Profile Name: profile1
Profile status: ACTIVE
Profile mode: Full Reporting
Reporting Data: Smart Call Home
Preferred Message Format: xml
Message Size Limit: 3145700 Bytes
Transport Method: email and http
Email address(es): address@cisco.com
HTTP address(es): Not yet set up

Periodic configuration info message is scheduled daily at 08:12

Periodic inventory info message is scheduled every 1 day of the month at 12:00

Periodic snapshot info message is scheduled daily at 12:00

Alert-group Severity
------------------------ ------------
crash debug
inventory normal

Syslog-Pattern Severity
------------------------ ------------
.* major

Call Home Statistics

Router# show call-home statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Types</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>HTTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Success 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Config 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crash 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environment 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inventory 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snapshot 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SysLog 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Request 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Send-CLI 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCH 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|               | In-Queue 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Config 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Crash 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Environment 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Inventory 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Snapshot 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | SysLog 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Test 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Request 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Send-CLI 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | SCH 0 | 0 | 0 |

|               | Failed 2 | 2 | 0 |
|               | Config 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Crash 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Environment 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Inventory 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Snapshot 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | SysLog 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Test 0 | 0 | 0 |
|               | Request 1 | 1 | 0 |
|               | Send-CLI 1 | 1 | 0 |
Call Home

Displaying Call Home Configuration Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCH</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Total Ratelimit
- dropped 0 0 0
- Config 0 0 0
- Crash 0 0 0
- Environment 0 0 0
- Inventory 0 0 0
- Snapshot 0 0 0
- SysLog 0 0 0
- Test 0 0 0
- Request 0 0 0
- Send-CLI 0 0 0
- SCH 0 0 0

Last call-home message sent time: n/a

Call Home Diagnostic Signature

Router# show call-home diagnostic-signature

Current diagnostic-signature settings:
- Diagnostic-signature: enabled
- Profile: profile1 (status: ACTIVE)
- Environment variable:
  - ds_env1: evrval

Downloaded DSes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DS ID</th>
<th>DS Name</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Last Update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6030</td>
<td>ActCH</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>registered</td>
<td>2014-12-19 15:08:13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call Home Diagnostic Signature Statistics

Router# show call-home diagnostic-signature statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DS ID</th>
<th>DS Name</th>
<th>Triggered/Max/Deinstall</th>
<th>Average Run Time(sec)</th>
<th>Max Run Time(sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6030</td>
<td>ActCH</td>
<td>0/0/N</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call Home Licensing Smart-Licensing

Router# show call-home smart-licensing

Current smart-licensing settings:
- Smart-licensing: enabled
- Profile: CiscoTAC-1 (status: ACTIVE)

Call Home Diagnostic Smart-Licensing Statistics

Router# show call-home smart-licensing statistics

Success: Successfully sent and response received.
Failed: Failed to send or response indicated error occurred.
Default Settings

The following table lists the default Call Home settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Home feature status</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-defined profile status</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predefined CiscoTAC-1 profile status</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport method</td>
<td>email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message format type</td>
<td>XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert group status</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Home message severity threshold</td>
<td>Debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message rate limit for messages per minute</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA authorization</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Home syslog message throttling</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data privacy level</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alert Group Trigger Events and Commands

Call Home trigger events are grouped into alert groups, with each alert group assigned commands to execute when an event occurs. The command output is included in the transmitted message. The following lists the trigger events included in each alert group, including the severity level of each event and the executed commands for the alert group.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Group</th>
<th>Call Home Trigger Event</th>
<th>Syslog Event</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Description and Commands Executed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Crash       | SYSTEM_CRASH            | —            | —        | Events related to system crash. Commands executed:  
|             |                         |              |          | • show version                      |
|             |                         |              |          | • show logging                      |
|             |                         |              |          | • show region                       |
|             |                         |              |          | • show stack                        |
| —           | TRACEBACK               | —            | —        | Detects software traceback events. Commands executed:  
|             |                         |              |          | • show version                      |
|             |                         |              |          | • show logging                      |
|             |                         |              |          | • show region                       |
|             |                         |              |          | • show stack                        |
| Configuration | —                     | —            | —        | User-generated request for configuration or configuration change event. Commands executed:  
<p>|             |                         |              |          | • show inventory                    |
|             |                         |              |          | • show running-config all           |
|             |                         |              |          | • show startup-config               |
|             |                         |              |          | • show version                      |
|             |                         |              |          | • show platform diag                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Group</th>
<th>Call Home Trigger Event</th>
<th>Syslog Event</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Description and Commands Executed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>User-generated request for inventory event. Commands executed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show inventory oid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show diag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show process cpu sorted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show process cpu history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show buffers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show memory statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show cdp neighbors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show ip arp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show ip route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show data-corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show file systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syslog</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Syslog</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>User-generated Syslog event. Commands executed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Events related to power, fan, and environment sensing elements such as temperature alarms. Commands executed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• show environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Message Contents**

The following tables display the content formats of alert group messages:
### Table 64: Format for a Short Text Message

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device identification</td>
<td>Configured device name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/time stamp</td>
<td>Time stamp of the triggering event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error isolation message</td>
<td>Plain English description of triggering event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm urgency level</td>
<td>Error level such as that applied to a system message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 65: Common Fields for All Long Text and XML Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item (Plain Text and XML)</th>
<th>Description (Plain Text and XML)</th>
<th>Call-Home Message Tag (XML only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time stamp</td>
<td>Date and time stamp of event in ISO time notation: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS GMT+HH:MM</td>
<td>CallHome/EventTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message name</td>
<td>Name of message.</td>
<td>For short text message only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message type</td>
<td>Specifically “Call Home”.</td>
<td>CallHome/Event/Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message subtype</td>
<td>Specific type of message: full, delta, test Messagesubtype</td>
<td>CallHome/Event/SubType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message group</td>
<td>Specifically “reactive”. Optional because default is “reactive”.</td>
<td>For long-text message only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity level</td>
<td>Severity level of message</td>
<td>Body/Block/Severity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source ID</td>
<td>Product type for routing through the workflow engine. This is typically the product family name.</td>
<td>For long-text message only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>Unique device identifier (UDI) for end device generating message. This field should be empty if the message is nonspecific to a fabric switch. The format is type @ Sid @ seria l.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/ContractData/DeviceId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• type is the product model number from backplane IDPROM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• @ is a separator character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sid is C, identifying the serial ID as a chassis serial number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• serial is the number identified by the Sid field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: CISCO3845@C@12345678</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Item (Plain Text and XML)</td>
<td>Description (Plain Text and XML)</td>
<td>Call-Home Message Tag (XML only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer ID</td>
<td>Optional user-configurable field used for contract information or other ID by any support service.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/ContractData/CustomerId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract ID</td>
<td>Optional user-configurable field used for contract information or other ID by any support service.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/ContractData/ContractId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site ID</td>
<td>Optional user-configurable field used for Cisco-supplied site ID or other data meaningful to alternate support service.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/ContractData/SiteId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server ID</td>
<td>If the message is generated from the fabric switch, this is the unique device identifier (UDI) of the switch. The format is type @ Sid @ serial.</td>
<td>For long text message only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message description</td>
<td>Short text describing the error.</td>
<td>CallHome/MessageDescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device name</td>
<td>Node that experienced the event. This is the host name of the device.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/SystemInfo/Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact name</td>
<td>Name of person to contact for issues associated with the node experiencing the event.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/SystemInfo/Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact email</td>
<td>Email address of person identified as contact for this unit.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/SystemInfo/ContactEmail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact phone number</td>
<td>Phone number of the person identified as the contact for this unit.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/SystemInfo/ContactPhoneNumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street address</td>
<td>Optional field containing street address for RMA part shipments associated with this unit.</td>
<td>CallHome/CustomerData/SystemInfo/StreetAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model name</td>
<td>Model name of the router. This is the “specific model as part of a product family name.</td>
<td>CallHome/Device/Cisco_Chassis/Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial number</td>
<td>Chassis serial number of the unit.</td>
<td>CallHome/Device/Cisco_Chassis/SerialNumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System object ID</td>
<td>System Object ID that uniquely identifies the system.</td>
<td>CallHome/Device/Cisco_Chassis/AdditionalInformation/AD@name=&quot;sysObjectID&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System description</td>
<td>System description for the managed element.</td>
<td>CallHome/Device/Cisco_Chassis/AdditionalInformation/AD@name=&quot;sysDescr&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 66: Inserted Fields Specific to a Particular Alert Group Message

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Item (Plain Text and XML)</th>
<th>Description (Plain Text and XML)</th>
<th>Call-Home Message Tag (XML only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command output name</td>
<td>Exact name of the issued command.</td>
<td>/aml/Attachments/Attachment/Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment type</td>
<td>Attachment type. Usually “inline”.</td>
<td>/aml/Attachments/Attachment@type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIME type</td>
<td>Normally “text” or “plain” or encoding type.</td>
<td>/aml/Attachments/Attachment/Data@encoding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command output text</td>
<td>Output of command automatically executed.</td>
<td>/mml/attachments/attachment/adata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Syslog Alert Notification in XML Format

Sample Syslog alert notification in XML format.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<soap-env:Envelope xmlns:soap-env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <soap-env:Header>
      <aml-session:To>http://tools.cisco.com/neddce/services/DDCEService</aml-session:To>
    </aml-session:Session>
  </soap-env:Header>
  <soap-env:Body>
      <aml-block:Header>
        <aml-block:Type>http://www.cisco.com/2005/05/callhome/syslog</aml-block:Type>
        <aml-block:CreationDate>2013-06-05 03:11:36 GMT+00:00</aml-block:CreationDate>
        <aml-block:Builder>
          <aml-block:Name>CSR1000v</aml-block:Name>
          <aml-block:Version>2.0</aml-block:Version>
        </aml-block:Builder>
        <aml-block:BlockGroup>
          <aml-block:GroupId>G9:9S1NMSF22DW:51AEAC68</aml-block:GroupId>
          <aml-block:Number>0</aml-block:Number>
          <aml-block:IsLast>true</aml-block:IsLast>
          <aml-block:IsPrimary>true</aml-block:IsPrimary>
          <aml-block:WaitForPrimary>false</aml-block:WaitForPrimary>
        </aml-block:BlockGroup>
        <aml-block:Severity>2</aml-block:Severity>
      </aml-block:Header>
      <aml-block:Content>
        <ch:CallHome xmlns:ch="http://www.cisco.com/2005/05/callhome" version="1.0">
          <ch:EventTime>2013-06-05 03:11:36 GMT+00:00</ch:EventTime>
          <ch:MessageDescription>
            *Jun 5 03:11:36.041: %CLEAR-5-COUNTERS: Clear counter on all interfaces by console*</ch:MessageDescription>
        </ch:CallHome>
      </aml-block:Content>
    </aml-block:Block>
  </soap-env:Body>
</soap-env:Envelope>
```

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
Configuration Example for Call Home

Router#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 3007 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 16:03:42 UTC Fri Dec 19 2014
!
! version 15.5
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
service call-home
!
hostname Router
!
boot-start-marker

Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
call-home
contact-email-addr username@cisco.com
contract-id "cisco1234"
customer-id "1234"
mail-server smtp.example.com priority 1
phone-number "+1-800-555-4567"
rate-limit 40
sender from username@cisco.com
sender reply-to username@cisco.com
site-id "manhattan"
source-ip-address "209.165.200.226"
street-address "1234"
aaa-authorization username "usr1"
alert-group-config snapshot
add-command "show version"
data-privacy hostname
profile "profile1"
destination message-size-limit 3145700
destination address email address@cisco.com
subscribe-to-alert-group crash
subscribe-to-alert-group syslog severity major pattern .*
system-usage syslog alert severity major pattern .*
system-usage crash severity major pattern .*
system-usage crash
subscribe-to-alert-group configuration periodic daily 8:12
subscribe-to-alert-group inventory periodic monthly 1 12:00
subscribe-to-alert-group snapshot periodic daily 12:00

ip cef
!
!
!

no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
end

Router#

Additional References

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Router Commands</td>
<td>Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Command Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/support">http://www.cisco.com/support</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Call Home

The following table lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Home</td>
<td>15.5(2)S</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on the Cisco ASR 901 Series Routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

The following table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.
PTP Debugging over GRE Tunnel

The Precision Time Protocol (PTP) debugging over GRE tunnel feature enables the transport of PTP debugging information and PTP packets originated from this device through a GRE tunnel.

- Information About PTP Debugging over GRE Tunnel, on page 1049
- Prerequisites, on page 1050
- Restrictions, on page 1050
- Guidelines, on page 1050
- Configuring GRE Tunnel on Slave Device, on page 1050
- Configuring PTP Debugging over GRE Tunnel, on page 1051

Information About PTP Debugging over GRE Tunnel

PTP debugging over GRE tunnel feature encapsulates the debugging dumps into the IP/UDP packets. The packets are transferred from the PTP slave device to a remote site device or IXIA through a GRE tunnel. The PTP packets received on the remote site are captured in a packet capture (PCAP) file, which is then used for analysis.

The following figure shows the sample Unidirectional tunnel with slave device topology.

Note

This feature should be used only for debugging purposes and in a maintenance window.

Figure 62: Topology: Unidirectional Tunnel with Slave Device
Prerequisites

- Identify a remote site node, which is reachable through an IP path.
- Ensure that the GRE tunnel configured on the PTP slave device is not carrying any data traffic at the time of PTP debugging.
- Ensure that the tunnel configuration is not changed during PTP debugging.
- Ensure that the PTP debugging dumps are enabled.

Restrictions

- The PTP debugging over GRE tunnel feature is supported only for debugging.
- Only Unidirectional GRE tunnel is supported.
- This feature does not support the capture of PTP packets received from the peer on this device. It only supports the capture of PTP packets generated by this device.
- This feature does not support the changes in tunnel configuration during execution.

Guidelines

- Unidirectional GRE tunnel should be set up manually by the user from the PTP client node to the remote site node or IXIA where the packets are captured.
- Manual configuration of GRE tunnel is required by the user.
- The PTP packets are captured only for a 30 minutes duration in packet capture (PCAP) file. The debugging is disabled after 30 minutes.
- After the successful capture of PTP packets, tunnel configuration must be manually removed from the slave device.

Configuring GRE Tunnel on Slave Device

Perform this task to configure GRE tunnel on the slave device.

Note

This feature configures a unidirectional GRE tunnel. The other end of the tunnel is not configured with any GRE tunnel configuration; however, that other end must be reachable through a pure IP path (no MPLS).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Command or Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> interface tunnel <em>number</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config)# interface Tunnel 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> ipv4 address <em>ipv4-address subnet-mask</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# ip address 45.45.45.1 255.255.255.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> tunnel source <em>type source-ip-address</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source 7.7.7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> tunnel destination <em>ip-address</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 7.7.7.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Router(config-if)# end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring PTP Debugging over GRE Tunnel

Perform the following steps to configure PTP debugging over GRE tunnel.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Enable PTP debugging dumps on the ASR901 PTP slave device using BCM shell commands. (Contact Cisco TAC to enable these commands.)

**Step 2** Enable PTP debugging over GRE tunnel feature using the `debug platform ptp interface tunnel` command.

**Step 3** Allow the packet capture to run for 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, disable the feature. (You can disable the PTP debugging over GRE tunnel feature using the `no debug platform ptp interface tunnel` command.)
**Note**

Generic debug commands like `debug all` and `undebug all` do not have any effect on this feature. You can only use the `debug platform ptp interface tunnel` command to enable the PTP debugging over GRE tunnel feature.
Overview

Smart Licensing is the next generation enterprise license model for all Cisco software products. It simplifies the Cisco software experience and helps you to understand how Cisco software is used across your network.

- Information About Smart Licensing, on page 1053
- How to Configure Cisco Smart Licensing, on page 1055
- Enabling Smart Licensing, on page 1055
- Registering the Device, on page 1056
- Authorizing the Device, on page 1057
- Verifying Smart Licensing Configuration, on page 1057
- Configuration Examples for Smart Licensing, on page 1061
- Additional References, on page 1064
- Feature Information for Cisco Smart Licensing, on page 1065

Information About Smart Licensing

Smart Licensing is software based licensing end-to-end platform that consists of several tools and processes to authorize customers the usage and reporting of the Cisco products. The Smart Licensing feature is aimed at giving users an experience of a single, standardized licensing solution for all Cisco products. The users are not required to install licenses on the devices.

The feature has the capability to capture the customers order and communicates with Cisco Cloud License Service through Smart Call Home transport media to complete the products registration and authorization on desired performance and technology level.

The usage information from all products owned by a customer is kept in a single central database and used by Cisco for usage based pre/post-paid billing. The customers have the visibility into their current software usage across their entire network at any given time.

Benefits

- Seamless software experience encompassing purchasing, licensing management, reporting, and reconciliation/ renewal/ billing.
- Reduce cycle time with activation and registration that are automatic, instead of manual.
- Obtain visibility of software consumption (what's purchased and what's deployed) across your network.
• New streamlined way of viewing and managing software licenses. Make changes within minutes, instead of days or weeks.
• New cloud-based solution architecture and tools, in line with where the industry is headed.
•Eliminates the need for return materials authorization (RMA) or re-hosting action.

**Supported Software Models and PIDs**

The Smart Licensing platform supports the following flexible software consumption models:

• Own Up-Front (perpetual)
• Upgrade and Support over Time
• Subscription
• Utility (pay as you go)

**Supported PIDs**

The following PIDs are supported with Smart Licensing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chassis PID</th>
<th>License Feature</th>
<th>License PID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A901-12C-FT-D</td>
<td>IPBase</td>
<td>SL-A901-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901-12C-F-D</td>
<td>AdvancedMetroIPAccess</td>
<td>SL-A901-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1588BC</td>
<td>SL-A901-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901-4C-FT-D</td>
<td>IPBase</td>
<td>SL-A901-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901-4C-F-D</td>
<td>AdvancedMetroIPAccess</td>
<td>SL-A901-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1588BC</td>
<td>SL-A901-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gige4CuUpgrade</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gige4SfpUpgrade</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901-6CZ-FT-D</td>
<td>IPBase</td>
<td>SL-A901-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901-6CZ-F-D</td>
<td>AdvancedMetroIPAccess</td>
<td>SL-A901-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1588BC</td>
<td>SL-A901-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10gigUpgrade</td>
<td>FLS-A901-2Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gige4portflexi</td>
<td>FLS-A901-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901S-4SG-F-D</td>
<td>IPBase</td>
<td>SL-A901-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901S-3SG-F-D</td>
<td>AdvancedMetroIPAccess</td>
<td>SL-A901-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901S-2SG-F-D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901S-2SG-F-AH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A901S-3SG-F-AH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How to Configure Cisco Smart Licensing

#### Enabling Smart Licensing

This procedure enables Smart Licensing on the device.

**Before you begin**

- Ensure that Smart Call Home feature is enabled before using Smart Licensing.
  
  Review the sample configuration of Smart Call-Home feature provided in the Example: Smart Call Home, on page 1064 section.
  
- Call-home uses HTTPS to transport the licensing messages to Cisco back end license cloud.
  
- After disabling Smart Licensing feature, you should reload the router. Failing to do so may result in unpredictable behavior.

**Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable&lt;br&gt;Example: &lt;br&gt;Router&gt; enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal&lt;br&gt;Example: &lt;br&gt;Router# configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>license smart enable&lt;br&gt;Example: &lt;br&gt;Router# license smart enable</td>
<td>Activates Smart Licensing on the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

When you enable Smart Licensing, the Cisco Software License (CSL) and all licensing calls pass through the Smart Agent.

**Note**

Use the no form of the command to disable smart licensing.
Registering the Device

In this task, the device supplies token id to the Cisco back-end and receives an ID that is valid for 365 days. This certificate is saved and automatically used for all future communications with Cisco. This only needs to be done once per device.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>license smart register idtoken idtoken</td>
<td>Registers the device with the back-end server. Token id can be obtained from your virtual a/c in the Smart Licensing server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# license smart register idtoken 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>license smart deregister</td>
<td>Deregisters the device from the backend server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# license smart deregister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>When you use this command, the device is deregistered from the licensing cloud. All Smart Licensing entitlements and certificates on the platform are removed and appropriate notifications are sent to the platform and features that were using the entitlements. If you want to use smart licensing again, you should run the license smart register command again with a token. Tokens are valid for 1-365 days (user-specified).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>license smart renew[ID</td>
<td>auth]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Router# license smart renew ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authorizing the Device

When the device is registered, the agent stores the entitlement requests and checks with the backend to check for usage authorization. Authorization responses are valid for 90 days. After the expiry of the term, the device should get reauthorized from the backend again.

Verifying Smart Licensing Configuration

Use the following show commands to verify the Smart Licensing configuration.

To display all the license information, use the `show license all` command as shown in the example below:

```
Router# show license all
Smart Licensing Status
----------------------
Smart Licensing is ENABLED
Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Virtual Account: Default Virtual Account
  Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Feb 16 23:32:44 2015 UTC
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Aug 15 23:32:43 2015 UTC
  Registration Expires: Never
License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Next Communication Attempt: Mar 20 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Communication Deadline: May 19 05:32:22 2015 UTC
License Usage
-------------
(asr901_AdvancedMetro):
  Description:
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED
(asr901_Gige4SfpUpgra):
  Description:
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED
(asr901_Gige4CuUpgrad):
  Description:
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED
Product Information
---------------------
UDI: PID:A901-4C-F-D,SN:CAT1747U2BF
Agent Version
--------------
Smart Agent for Licensing: 1.2.1_throttle/5
Component Versions: SA:(1_2_1_throttle)1.1.0, SI:(rel20)1.0.0, CH:(rel4)1.0.15,
PK:(rel16)1.0.6

To display the license status information, use the **show license status** command as shown in the example below:

Router# show license status

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Virtual Account: Default Virtual Account
  Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Feb 16 23:32:44 2015 UTC
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Aug 15 23:32:42 2015 UTC
  Registration Expires: Never

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Next Communication Attempt: Mar 20 11:07:02 2015 UTC
  Communication Deadline: May 19 05:32:21 2015 UTC

To display the license summary information, use the **show license summary** command as shown in the example below:

Router# show license summary

Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Virtual Account: Default Virtual Account
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Aug 15 23:32:43 2015 UTC

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
  Next Communication Attempt: Mar 20 11:07:03 2015 UTC

License Usage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Entitlement tag</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(asr901_AdvancedMetro)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(asr901_Gige4SfpUpgra)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(asr901_Gige4CuUpgrad)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTHORIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Router#sh license tec
Router#sh license tech su
Router#sh license tech support
Smart Licensing Tech Support info

Smart Licensing Status
----------------------
Smart Licensing is ENABLED

Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Virtual Account: Default Virtual Account
  Initial Registration: SUCCEEDED on Feb 16 23:32:44 2015 UTC
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Aug 15 23:32:43 2015 UTC
  Registration Expires: Never

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Next Communication Attempt: Mar 20 11:07:03 2015 UTC
  Communication Deadline: May 19 05:32:22 2015 UTC

Evaluation Period:
  Evaluation Mode: Not In Use
  Evaluation Period Remaining: 89 days, 23 hours, 48 minutes, 21 seconds

License Usage
--------------
Handle: 1
  License: 'nullPtr'
  Entitlement Tag:
    regid.2014-08.com.cisco.asr901_AdvancedMetroIPAccess,1.0_14ff6adc-3428-47c8-8785-6d50c8625f55
    Description: <empty>
    Count: 1
    Version: 1.0
    Status: AUTHORIZED(3)
    Status time: Feb 18 11:06:44 2015 UTC
    Request Time: Jan 2 00:00:01 2006 UTC

Handle: 2
  License: 'nullPtr'
  Entitlement Tag:
    regid.2014-08.com.cisco.asr901_Gige4SfpUpgrade,1.0_e915366f-c9af-4dd9-b540-305725da8fb6
    Description: <empty>
    Count: 1
    Version: 1.0
    Status: AUTHORIZED(3)
    Status time: Feb 18 11:06:44 2015 UTC
    Request Time: Feb 18 11:05:50 2015 UTC

Handle: 3
  License: 'nullPtr'
  Entitlement Tag:
    regid.2014-08.com.cisco.asr901_Gige4CuUpgrade,1.0_038900ea-42c9-42c1-90c8-76b737a6dabf
    Description: <empty>
    Count: 1
    Version: 1.0
    Status: AUTHORIZED(3)
    Status time: Feb 18 11:06:44 2015 UTC
    Request Time: Feb 18 11:05:50 2015 UTC

Product Information
-------------------
UDI: PID:A901-4C-F-D,SN:CAT1747U2BF

Agent Version
-------------
Smart Agent for Licensing: 1.2.1_throttle/5
Component Versions: SA:(1_2_1_throttle)1.1.0, SI:(rel20)1.0.0, CH:(rel4)1.0.15, PK:(rel16)1.0.6

Upcoming Scheduled Jobs
------------------------
Current time: Feb 18 11:08:31 2015 UTC
IdCert Expiration Warning: Dec 18 17:57:45 2015 UTC (303 days, 6 hours, 49 minutes, 14 seconds remaining)
Daily: Feb 19 11:05:49 2015 UTC (23 hours, 57 minutes, 18 seconds remaining)
Certificate Renewal: Aug 15 23:32:43 2015 UTC (178 days, 12 hours, 24 minutes, 12 seconds remaining)
Certificate Expiration Check: Feb 16 17:57:45 2016 UTC (363 days, 6 hours, 49 minutes, 14 seconds remaining)
Authorization Renewal: Mar 20 11:07:03 2015 UTC (29 days, 23 hours, 58 minutes, 32 seconds remaining)
Authorization Expiration Check: May 19 05:32:22 2015 UTC (89 days, 18 hours, 23 minutes, 51 seconds remaining)
Init Flag Check: Not Available

License Certificates
---------------------
Production Cert: False
PIID: d0db898-674b-4420-96e6-6186abc54afb
Licensing Certificated:
Id certificate Info:
  Start Date: Feb 16 17:57:46 2015 UTC
  Expiry Date: Feb 16 17:57:46 2016 UTC
  Version Number: 3
  Serial Number: 130921
  Common Name: 1E4712A4FFD650C29359701C8DB6ECF02CB9048A::1,2

Signing certificate Info:
  Start Date: Jun 14 20:18:52 2013 UTC
  Expiry Date: Apr 24 21:55:42 2033 UTC
  Version Number: 3
  Serial Number: 3
  Common Name: MMI Signer

Sub CA Info:
  Start Date: Apr 24 22:19:15 2013 UTC
  Expiry Date: Apr 24 21:55:42 2033 UTC
  Version Number: 3
  Serial Number: 2
  Common Name: Smart Licensing CA - DEV

HA Info
-------
RP Role: Active
Chassis Role: Active
RMP: True
CF: True
CF State: Stateless

Other Info
---------
Software ID: regid.2014-08.com.cisco.ASR901,1.0_63ef356d-26bc-431b-8ef2-792054f1a118
Agent State: authorized
TS enable: True
Transport: Callhome
Locale: en_US.UTF-8
Debug flags: 0x0
Privacy Send Hostname: True
Privacy Send IP: True
Build type:: Production
sizeof(char) : 1
sizeof(int) : 4
sizeof(long) : 4
sizeof(char *): 4
sizeof(time_t): 4
sizeof(size_t): 4
Endian: Big
routingReadyByEvent: True
systemInitByEvent: True
WaitForHaRole: False
standbyIsHot: False
chkPtType: 2
delayCommInit: False
roleByEvent: True
maxTraceLength: 150
traceAlwaysOn: False
debugFlags: 0

To display the license udi information, use the **show license udi** command as shown in the example below:

Router# show license udi

UDI: PID:A901-4C-F-D,SN:CAT1747U2BF

To display the license usage information, use the **show license usage** command as shown in the example below:

Router# show license usage

License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Feb 18 11:07:03 2015 UTC

(asr901_AdvancedMetro):
  Description:
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED

(asr901_Gige4SfpUpgra):
  Description:
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED

(asr901_Gige4CuUpgrad):
  Description:
  Count: 1
  Version: 1.0
  Status: AUTHORIZED

**Configuration Examples for Smart Licensing**

Router> show running-config

Building configuration...

Current configuration : 3216 bytes
No configuration change since last restart

version 15.5
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime show-timezone
service internal
service call-home
hostname 10G_ASR901_2015

boot-start-marker
boot system tftp://10.105.33.135//auto/tftp-blr-users4/byashasw/mcp_2014-12-17-asr901
boot-end-marker

card type command needed for slot/vwic-slot 0/0
no logging console

no aaa new-model
clock timezone IST 5 30
call-home
contact-email-addr byashasw@cisco.com
mail-server 72.163.4.161 priority 1
sender from Yasha_CH@cisco.com
profile "CiscoTAC-1"
active
no reporting smart-licensing-data
destination transport-method http
no destination transport-method email
destination address http http://10.22.183.117:8080/ddce/services/DDCEService
no destination address http https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
profile "User_Profile"
reporting smart-licensing-data
destination transport-method http
destination address http http://10.22.183.117:8080/ddce/services/DDCEService

ip cef
	no ipv6 cef

multilink bundle-name authenticated
l3-over-l2 flush buffers
asr901-storm-control-bpdu 1000

spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
license udi pid A901-6CZ-FT-A sn CAT1625UUEL
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  no ip address
  shutdown
  negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  shutdown
  negotiation auto

interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  no ip address
  shutdown

interface GigabitEthernet0/8
  no ip address
  shutdown
  negotiation auto
  qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee

interface GigabitEthernet0/9
  no ip address
  shutdown
  negotiation auto
  qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee

interface GigabitEthernet0/10
  no ip address
  shutdown
  negotiation auto
  qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee

interface GigabitEthernet0/11
  no ip address
  shutdown
  negotiation auto
  qos-config scheduling-mode min-bw-guarantee

interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0
  no ip address
  shutdown

interface TenGigabitEthernet0/1
  no ip address
  shutdown
  no negotiation auto

interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 10.64.99.202 255.255.255.128

interface Vlan1
  no ip address
  shutdown

ip forward-protocol nd

no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip http client source-interface FastEthernet0/0
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 202.153.144.25
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.64.99.1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.64.99.129
ip route 10.105.33.0 255.255.255.0 10.64.99.129
!
!
!
control-plane
!
environment monitor
!
line con 0
  exec-timeout 0 0
line vty 0 4
  login
  exception crashinfo buffersize 128
!
!
end

Example: Smart Call Home

Sample configuration example for Smart Call Home is provided below:

! Enabling call-home service
Router# config terminal
Router(config)#service call-home
Router(config)#call-home
! Configuring call-home profile. HTTP transport method is used for smart license reporting.
Router(cfg-call-home)#contact-email-addr user@cisco.com
Router(cfg-call-home)#profile CiscoTAC-1
Router(cfg-call-home)#active
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#destination transport-method http
!CiscoTAC-1 profile cannot enable more than one transport method. HTTP transport has been enabled and email transport disabled.
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#destination address http http://10.22.183.117:8080/ddce/services/DDCEService
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#reporting smart-licensing-data
Router(cfg-call-home-profile)#end

Additional References

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco License Manager Application</td>
<td>User Guide for Cisco License Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CISCO-LICENSE-MGMT-MIB</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/support">http://www.cisco.com/support</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 58

MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists

The ability to filter packets in a modular and scalable way is important for both network security and network management. Access Control Lists (ACLs) provide the capability to filter packets at a fine granularity. MAC ACLs are ACLs that filter traffic using information in the layer 2 header of each packet.

Layer 2 MAC ACLs allow the permission or denial of the packets based on the MAC source and destination addresses. This module describes how to implement MAC ACLs.

• Prerequisites for MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists, on page 1067
• Restrictions for MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists, on page 1067
• How to Configure MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists, on page 1068
• Configuration Examples for Layer 2 MAC Access Control Lists, on page 1070
• Verification of configuration, on page 1070

Prerequisites for MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists

• Knowledge of how service instances are configured.
• Knowledge of extended MAC ACLs and how they are configured.

Restrictions for MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists

The following limitations and configuration guidelines apply when configuring MAC Layer 2 ACLs:

• MAC ACL is only supported on the port level.
• Classification based on QoS ACL is not supported for MAC ACL.
• MAC ACLs apply to only ingress traffic.
• MAC ACL is not supported on EVC.
• MAC ACL is not supported on VLAN interface.
• MAC ACL occupies the layer 2 ACL slice based on the availability of the Ingress Field Processor (IFP) slice.
• MAC ACL is supported on 1G and 10G interfaces.
• MAC ACL is supported on Gigabit Ethernet interface and its bundle derivatives.
MAC ACL is not supported on Multilink Point-to-Point (MLPPP) interface.
MAC ACL and IP ACLs are not supported together on an interface.
Named MAC ACLs are only supported.
MAC ACLs share many fundamental concepts including the configurations and limitations with IP ACLs.
A maximum of 128 entries can be configured per MAC ACL slice.

How to Configure MAC Layer 2 Access Control Lists

Creating a Layer 2 ACL

Perform this task to create a Layer 2 ACL with a single ACE.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> mac-access-list extended name</td>
<td>Defines an extended MAC ACL and enters mac access list control configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config)# mac-access-list extended test-12-acl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> permit {src-mac mask</td>
<td>any} {dest-mac mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-ext-macl)# permit host 00aa.00bb.00cc host 00aa.00bb.00dd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring MAC Layer 2 ACL on an Interface

Perform this task to configure the MAC layer 2 ACL on an interface.
## Configuring MAC Layer 2 ACL on an Interface

### Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** | enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
• Enter your password if prompted. |
| **Example:** | Device> enable |
| **Step 2** | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
Example: |
| **Example:** | Device# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** | # mac-access-list extended name | Defines an extended MAC ACL and enters MAC access control list configuration mode.  
**Example:** |
| **Example:** | Device(config)# mac-access-list extended test-12-acl |
| **Step 4** | permit {host src-mac | src-mac mask any} {host dest-mac | dest-mac mask any} | Allows forwarding of Layer 2 traffic if the conditions are matched. This creates an ACE for the ACL.  
**Example:** |
| **Example:** | Device(config-ext-macl)# permit host 00aa.bbcc.ddeb host 00bb.bbcc.ddeb |
| **Step 5** | deny any any | Prevents forwarding of Layer 2 traffic except for the allowed ACEs.  
**Example:** |
| **Example:** | Device(config-ext-macl)# deny any any |
| **Step 6** | exit | Exits the current command mode and returns to global configuration mode.  
**Example:** |
| **Example:** | Device(config-ext-macl)# exit |
| **Step 7** | interface type number | Specifies the interface.  
**Example:** |
| **Example:** | Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0 |
| **Step 8** | mac access-group access-list-name in | Applies a MAC ACL to control incoming traffic on the interface.  
**Example:** |
| **Example:** | Device(config-if-srv)# mac access-group test-12-acl in |
Configuration Examples for Layer 2 MAC Access Control Lists

!  
permit host 0001.0001.0001 host 0002.0002.0002 sequence 10  
deny any any sequence 20  
permit any any sequence 30  
.  
.  
.  
.  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
no ip address  
negotiation auto  
mac access-group scale in  
end

Verification of configuration

Use the following command to verify the configuration of MAC layer 2 ACL:

```
#sh access-lists macacl
Extended MAC access list macacl  
permit host 0001.0001.0001 host 0002.0002.0002 sequence 10  
deny any any sequence 20  
permit any any sequence 30
```

Use the following command to verify the configuration of MAC layer 2 ACL on an interface:

```
#sh run int g0/0
Building configuration...  
Current configuration : 106 bytes  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
no ip address  
negotiation auto  
mac access-group scale in  
end
### INDEX

**A**
- abbreviating commands 51
- ACLs 471
  - any keyword 471
  - host keyword 471
- Address Resolution Protocol 3
  - See ARP 3
- administrative VLAN 230
  - REP, configuring 230
- administrative VLAN, REP 230
- ARP 3
  - defined 3
- assured forwarding, DSCP 428
- autonegotiation 2
  - duplex mode 2
- autosensing, port speed 2

**B**
- bandwidth command 438, 440, 442
  - for CBWFQ 438
  - QoS, described 440
  - with police command 442
- bandwidth remaining percent command 442
- base station controller 2
  - See < 2
- before starting router 23
- best-effort packet delivery 422
- BGP 5
  - support for 5
- Border Gateway Protocol 5
  - See BGP 5
- bridge domain 77, 79, 80
  - configuring 79
  - creating 77
  - rewrite command 80
  - split horizon 79
  - symmetric rewrite 80
- bridge-domain command 124, 152, 252
- BSC 2
  - in RAN 2

**C**
- CBWFQ 438, 440
  - and bandwidth command 440
  - QoS scheduling 438
- CDP 3
  - support for 3
- CFM 128, 129, 138, 139, 140, 147, 150, 158, 163
  - clearing 163
  - configuration guidelines 129
  - configuring crosscheck 138
  - configuring port MEP 140
  - configuring static remote MEP 139
  - configuring the network 129
  - default configuration 128
  - defined 128
  - EtherChannel support 129
  - IP SLAs support for 128
  - IP SLAs with endpoint discovers 150
  - manually configuring IP SLAs ping or jitter 147
  - measuring network performance 128
  - monitoring 163
  - port MEP, configuring 140
  - static RMEP, configuring 139
  - Y.1731 158
  - described 158
  - child policies, QoS 431, 440
  - circuit emulation service over packet-switched network 304
- Cisco Configuration Engine 2
- Cisco Discovery Protocol 3
  - See CDP 3
- Cisco IOS 57
  - saving configuration changes 57
- Cisco IOS File System 3
  - See IFS 3
- CiscoWorks 2000 2
- class map 427
  - match-all option 427
  - match-any option 427
- class maps, QoS 427, 473
  - configuring 473
  - described 427
- class selectors, DSCP 428
- class-based priority queuing, QoS 436
INDEX

class-based shaping  439
  for QoS  439
Class-Based-Weighted-Fair-Queuing  438
  See CBWFQ  438
class-map command  423
classification  426, 429, 430, 431
  in packet headers  426
  per-port per VLAN  431
QoS comparisons  429
QoS group  430

Clearing  163
  Ethernet CFM  163
CLI  2, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56
  abbreviating commands  51
  command modes  49
  described  2
  editing features  54, 56
    enabling and disabling  54
    keystroke editing  54
    wrapped lines  56
  error messages  52
  filtering command output  56
  getting help  51
  history  52, 53
    changing the buffer size  53
    described  52
    disabling  53
    recalling commands  53
  no and default forms of commands  52
command modes  49
  global configuration  49
  interface configuration  49
  privileged EXEC  49
  user EXEC  49
command-line interface  49
  See CLI  49
commands  23, 27, 51, 52, 57
  abbreviating  51
  copy running-config  57
  no and default  52
  setup  23
  show version  27
configuration  23, 26, 57
  before starting router  23
  completing  26
  first-time  23
  saving  26, 57
configuration guidelines  83, 129, 168, 229, 452, 473
  CFM  129
  Ethernet OAM  168
  EVCs  83
  QoS class maps  473
  QoS, general  452
  REP  229

configuring  24, 27, 65, 294
  controllers  294
    E1 interface  294
    global parameters  24
    hostname  27
    IP address  65
    password  27
Configuring a Layer 2 ACL with ACEs on a Service Instance  1068
Configuring PFC and ACFC  529
congestion management, QoS  438
Connectivity Fault Management  127
  See CFM  127
console port, connecting to controllers  57
  E1 configuration  294
  convergence  226
    REP  226
  CoS  426, 428
    classification  428
    values  426
Creating a Layer 2 ACL  1068
  crosscheck, CFM  138

D
  Default ¶ Font&  2
  Default ¶ Font>  2
default commands  52
default configuration  82, 128, 159, 168, 183, 229
  CFM  128
  E-LMI and OAM  183
  Ethernet OAM  168
  EVCs  82
  REP  229
    Y.1731  159
default service, DSCP  428
Differentiated Services Code Point  426
  See DSCP  426
DSCP  426, 428
  assured forwarding  428
  class selectors  428
  classification  428
  default service  428
  expedited forwarding  428
  values  426
duplex mode, setting  66

E
  E-LMI  182, 183, 184
    configuring a PE device  183
    default configuration  183
    defined  182
    enabling  183
    information  182
E-LMI (continued)
  monitoring 184
E1 controllers 294
  editing features 54, 56
    enabling and disabling 54
    keystrokes used 54
    wrapped lines 56
encapsulation frame-relay ietf command 124
encapsulation on service instances 77
encapsulation types supported 77
equal-cost routing 5
error messages during command entry 52
EtherChannel 2, 117, 118, 119, 122
  configuration guidelines 118
  configuring 119
    Layer 2 EtherChannel 119
    Layer 2, configuring 119
  load balancing 118, 122
    configuring 122
    understanding 118
  port-channel interfaces 117
STP STP 117
  EtherChannel 117
  support for 2
Ethernet flow point 75
  See EFP 75
Ethernet infrastructure 127
Ethernet Link Management Interface 127
  See E-LMI 127
Ethernet OAM 165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 175, 179
  configuration guidelines 168
  default configuration 168
  enabling 169
  link monitoring 171
  protocol 165, 179
    defined 165
    monitoring 179
  remote failure indications 175
  remote loopback 170
 templates 175
Ethernet OAM protocol 127
Ethernet operation, administration, and maintenance 127
  See Ethernet OAM 127
Ethernet Virtual Connection 1, 75
  See EVC 1, 75
EVC 75, 76, 82, 83
  broadcast domain 75
  configuration guidelines 83
  creating 76
  default configuration 82
  supported features 76
  expedited forwarding, DSCP 428
figure 332
  TDM over MPLS configuration 332
filtering 56
  show and more command output 56
filtering show and more command output 56
first-time configuration 23
frame distribution 118
  See EtherChannel load balancing 118
GE interface 65, 66
  IP address 65
    mode 66
    speed 66
  global parameters 24
    configuring 24
help, for the command line 51
history 52, 53
  changing the buffer size 53
  described 52
  disabling 53
  recalling commands 53
hostname 27, 28
  configuring 27
  verifying 28
HP OpenView 2
ICMP 5
  support for 5
ICMP Router Discovery Protocol 5
  See IRDP 5
IEEE 802.1ag 128
IEEE 802.3ad 116
  See LACP 116
  See LACP802.3ad 116
IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet OAM discovery 127
IFS 3
  input policy maps 425
    classification criteria 425
  inter-VLAN routing 5
  interface 294
    configuring E1 294
  interface configuration, REP 231
  interfaces 2
    management 2
  Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System 5
    See IS-IS 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INDEX</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Internet Control Message Protocol** 5  
  See ICMP 5  
  IOS software 27  
  verifying version 27  
  IP address 65  
  configuring 65  
  GE interface 65  
  IP packets, classification 426  
  IP precedence 426, 428  
  classification 428  
  values 426  
  IP protocols 5  
  routing 5  
  IP Service Level Agreements 127  
  See IP SLAs 127  
  IP SLAs 147, 150  
  CFM endpoint discovery 150  
  manually configuring CFM ping or jitter 147  
  IPv6 address formats 595  
  IRDP 5  
  support for 5  
  IS-IS 5  
  support for 5  
  ITU-T Y.1731 158  
  See Y.1731 158  
 | **L**  
  LACP 116  
  system ID 116  
  Layer 2 packets, classification 426  
  Layer 3 features 5  
  link integrity, verifying with REP 225  
  link monitoring, Ethernet OAM 171  
  LSP ping 277, 278, 279  
  configuring 278  
  described 277  
  over pseudowire 278, 279  
  configuring 279  
  described 278  
  LSP traceroute 278, 279  
  configuring 279  
  described 278  
 | **M**  
  MAC addresses 98  
  static 98  
  allowing 98  
  manageability features 3  
  management access 3  
  in-band 3  
  CLI session 3  
  SNMP 3  
  out-of-band console port connection 3  
  management options 2, 49  
  CLI 49  
  overview 2  
  manual preemption, REP, configuring 240  
  marking 433  
  described 433  
  match command, QoS 423, 428, 473  
  for classification 423, 428  
  guidelines 473  
  matching classifications, QoS 428  
  mobile switching center 2  
  See & 2  
  modular QoS command-line interface 421  
  See MQC 421  
  monitoring 5, 163, 179, 184  
  E-LMI 184  
  Ethernet CFM 163  
  Ethernet OAM 179  
  Ethernet OAM protocol 179  
  features 5  
  MPLS 277, 278  
  LSP ping 277  
  LSP traceroute 278  
  MPLS OAM 277  
  described 277  
  MQC 423  
  process 423  
  steps to configure 423  
  MSC 2  
  in a RAN 2  
  MSTP 227  
  and REP 227  
  multi-VRF CE 5  
  support for 5  
  multiple VPN routing/forwarding in customer edge devices 5  
  See multi-VRF CE 5  
  multiprotocol label switching 277  
  See MPLS 277  
 | **N**  
  neighbor offset numbers, REP 226  
  Network Time Protocol 3  
  See NTP 3  
  no commands 52  
  NTP 3  
  support for 3  
 | **O**  
  OAM 165, 166  
  client 165  
  features 166  
  sublayer 165  

OAM manager 182
    purpose of 182
OAM PDUs 168
OAM protocol data units 165
Open Shortest Path First 5
    See OSPF 5
options, management 2
OSPF 5
    support for 5
OSPF for IPv6 970
    authentication support with IPSec 970
output policies 425
output policy maps 425
    classification criteria 425

P

packet classification 426
    defined 426
packet marking 437
    defined 437
parent policies, QoS 431, 440
password 24, 27, 28
    configuring 27
    verifying 28
passwords 4
    for security 4
per-port per VLAN policing 431
performance features 2
ping mpls ipv4 command 278
ping mpls pseudowire command 279
ping, LSP 277
policing 433, 434, 436
    individual in input policy maps 434
    priority in output policy maps 436
QoS 433
policy maps 423, 424, 434
    attaching 423
    described 434
    input 424
    described 424
    output 424
    described 424
policy-map command 423
port shaping 439
    described 439
port-channel 115
    see EtherChannelEtherChannel 115
    understanding 115
port-channel load-balance (continued)
    commandEtherChannel 122
    port-channel load-balance 122
    command 122
ports 228
    REP 228
    preempt delay time, REP 226
    preferential treatment of traffic 421
    See QoS 421
primary edge port, REP 226
priority command 436, 438, 442
    for QoS scheduling 438
    for strict priority queuing 442
priority policing, described 436
priority queues 438, 442
    described 442
    for QoS scheduling 438
priority with police 436
    commands 436
priority with unconditional policing, QoS 438

Q

    and MQC 421
    basic model 422
    CBWFQ 440
    class maps, configuration guidelines 473
    class maps, configuring 473
    class-based shaping, described 439
    classification 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 434
        based on CoS value 428
        based on DSCP 428
        based on IP precedence 428
        based on QoS group 430
        based on VLAN IDs 431
        class maps, described comparisons 429
        criteria 426
        in frames and packets 426
        policy maps, described 434
        configuration guidelines 452, 473
        class maps 473
            general 452
            configuring 473
            class maps 473
            congestion management 438
            CPU-generated traffic 426
            output remarking 426
            input policy maps 425
            described 425
            IP packet classification 426
            Layer 2 packet classification 426
            Layer 3 packet classification 426
            match command 428
QoS (continued)
output policy maps described 425
overview 422
packet marking 437
parent-child hierarchy 431, 440
per-port, per-VLAN hierarchical policy maps described 431
policers described 433
policing described 433
individual priority 434
port shaping, described 439
priority policing, described 436
scheduling 438
CBWFQ 438
priority queuing 438
traffic shaping 438
strict priority queuing 442
support for 4
supported table maps 433
table maps 433
traffic shaping, described 439
QoS groups 425, 430, 431
classification 430, 431
described 425, 430
quality of service 4, 421
See QoS 4, 421

REP (continued)
segments 223
capabilities described 223
SNMP traps, configuring 241
supported interfaces 223
triggering VLAN load balancing 226
verifying link integrity 225
VLAN load balancing 226
RFC 428
2475, DSCP 428
2597, AF per-hop behavior 428
2598, EF 428
RNC 2
in a RAN 2

S
saving configuration changes 57
scheduling, QoS 438
secondary edge port, REP 226
Secure Shell 3
See SSH 3
security features 4
security policy 971
defining for OSPF for IPv6 971
service instance 77, 84
configuration mode 77
configuring 84
creating 77
defined 77
encryption 77
service-policy command 423
attaching policy maps 423
set command 437
for QoS marking 437
setup command facility 23
shape average command, QoS 438, 439
show and more command output, filtering 56
SNMP 2, 3
in-band management 2
manager functions 2
SNMP traps 241
REP 241
software 27
verifying version 27
speed, setting 66
split-horizon group 79
split-horizons on bridge domains 79
SSH 3
defined 3
static IP routing 5
strict priority queuing defined 442
QoS 442
Structure-agnostic TDM over Packet Structure-agnostic TDM over Packet (SaToP) 304

R
RADIUS 4
support for 4
RAN, using the Cisco ASR 901 router 2
Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service 4
See RADIUS 4
remote failure indications, Ethernet OAM 175
remote loopback, Ethernet OAM 170
REP 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 240, 241
administrative VLAN 230
administrative VLAN, configuring 230
and MSTP 227
configuration guidelines 229
configuring interfaces 231
convergence 226
default configuration 229
manual preemption, configuring 240
neighbor offset numbers 226
open segment 223
ports 228
preempt delay time 226
primary edge port 226
ring segment 223
secondary edge port 226
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SunNet Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>system message logging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>syslog facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433, 437</td>
<td>table maps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>described</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>for QoS marking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>types of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>TACACS+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>support for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 57</td>
<td>Telnet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>accessing management interfaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>number of connections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>templates, Ethernet OAM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>See TACACS+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>traceroute mpls ipv4 command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>traceroute, LSP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>traffic class, defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>traffic classification, typical values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>traffic marking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>traffic policies, elements in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438, 439</td>
<td>traffic shaping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>for QoS scheduling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>QoS traffic control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28</td>
<td>verifying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>hostname</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>password</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>software version</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>version of Cisco IOS software</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>VLAN load balancing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>REP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>triggering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158, 159</td>
<td>Y.1731</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>default configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>described</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>terminology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cisco ASR 901 Series Aggregation Services Router Software Configuration Guide**

IN-7