CHAPTER 15

Configuring Ethernet OAM, CFM, and E-LMI

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 MWR 2941 router supports IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM), Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI), and IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet OAM discovery, link monitoring, remote fault detection, and remote loopback. It also supports IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for CFM, and ITU-T Y.1731 fault management.

This chapter provides information about configuring CFM, E-LMI, and the Ethernet OAM protocol. It defines the differences between the ratified CFM 802.1ag standard (draft 8.1) and the previous version, Cisco IOS (draft 1.0). It also includes configuration information for CFM ITU-TY.1731 fault management support in this release.

Note Release 15.0(1)MR does not support the draft 1.0 version of CFM.

For complete command and configuration information for Ethernet OAM,CFM, E-LMI, and Y.1731, see the *Cisco IOS Carrier Ethernet Configuration Guide* at this URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/cether/configuration/guide/12_2sr/ce_12_2sr_book.html

For complete syntax of the commands used in this chapter, see the *Cisco MWR 2941 Mobile Wireless Edge Router IOS Command Reference, Release 15.0(1)MR* and the *Cisco IOS Carrier Ethernet Command Reference* at this URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/cether/command/reference/ce_book.html

The Cisco MWR 2941 does not necessarily support all of the commands listed in the Cisco IOS Carrier Ethernet documentation.

This chapter contains these sections:

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 or customer-edge-to-customer-edge (CE-to-CE) 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.

These sections contain conceptual information about Ethernet CFM:

CFM Domain

A CFM maintenance domain is a management space on a network that is owned and operated by a single entity and defined by a set of ports internal to it, but at its boundary. You assign a unique maintenance level (from 0 to 7) to define the hierarchical relationship between domains. The larger the domain, the higher the level. For example, as shown in Figure 15-1, a service-provider domain would be larger than an operator domain and might have a maintenance level of 6, while the operator domain maintenance level is 3 or 4.

As shown in Figure 15-2, domains cannot intersect or overlap because that would require management by more than one entity, which is not allowed. Domains can touch or nest (if the outer domain has a higher maintenance level than the nested domain). Nesting domains is useful when a service provider contract with one or more operators to provide Ethernet service. Each operator has its own maintenance domain and the service provider domain is a superset of the operator domains. Maintenance levels of nesting domains should be communicated among the administrating organizations. CFM exchanges messages and performs operations on a per-domain basis.

Figure 15-1 CFM Maintenance Domains

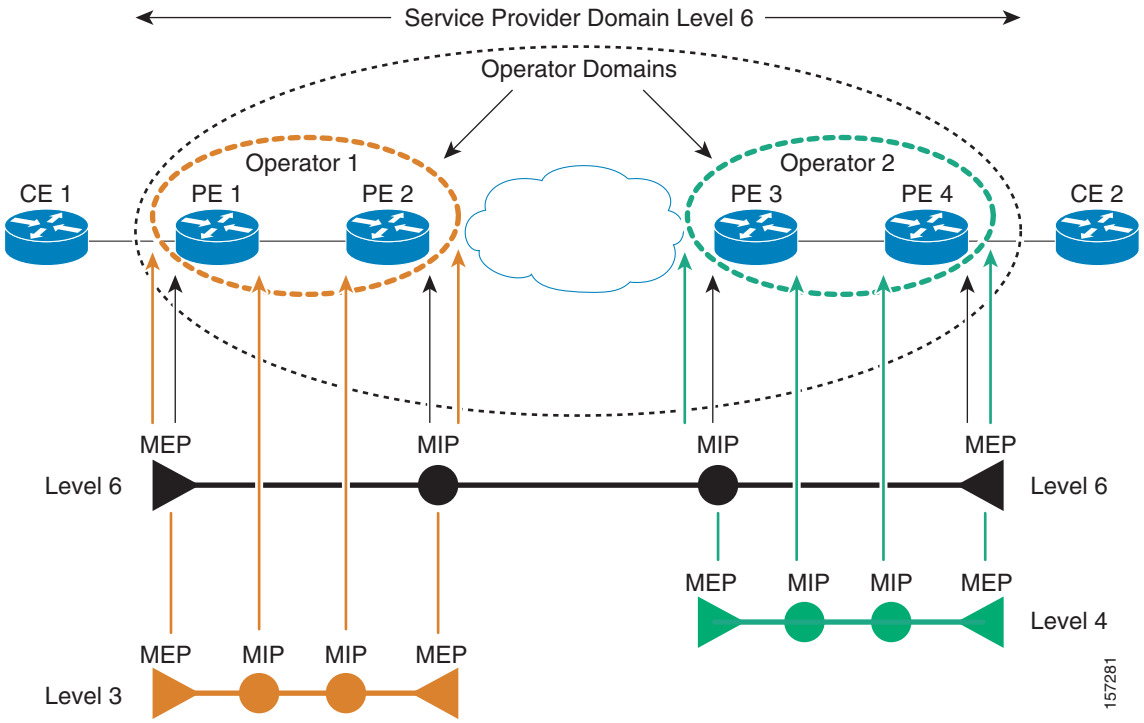
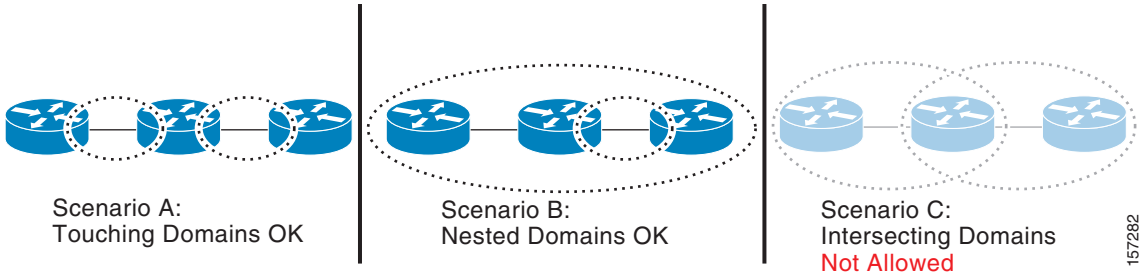


Figure 15-2 Allowed Domain Relationships



Maintenance Associations and Maintenance Points

A maintenance association (MA) identifies a service that can be uniquely identified within the maintenance domain. The CFM protocol runs within a maintenance association.A maintenance point is a demarcation point on an interface that participates in CFM within a maintenance domain. Maintenance points drop all lower-level frames and forward all higher-level frames. There are two types of maintenance points:

- Maintenance end points (MEPs) are points at the edge of the domain that define the boundaries and confine CFM messages within these boundaries. *Outward facing* or *Down* MEPs communicate through the wire side (connected to the port). *Inward facing* or *Up* MEPs communicate through the relay function side, not the wire side.

Note CFM draft 1 referred to inward and outward-facing MEPs. CFM draft 8.1 refers to up and down MEPs, respectively. This document uses the CFM 8.1 terminology for direction.

CFM draft 1 supported only up MEPs on a per-port or per-VLAN basis. CFM 802.1ag supports up and down per-VLAN MEPs, as well as port MEPs, which are untagged down MEPs that are not associated with a VLAN. Port MEPs are configured to protect a single hop and used to monitor link state through CFM. If a port MEP is not receiving continuity check messages from its peer (static remote MEP), for a specified interval, the port is put into an operational down state in which only CFM and OAM packets pass through, and all other data and control packets are dropped.

  - An up MEP sends and receives CFM frames through the relay function. It drops all CFM frames at its level or lower that come from the wire side, except traffic going to the down MEP. For CFM frames from the relay side, it processes the frames at its level and drops frames at a lower level. The MEP transparently forwards all CFM frames at a higher level, regardless of whether they are received from the relay or wire side. If the port on which MEP is configured is blocked by STP, the MEP can still send or receive CFM messages through the relay function. CFM runs at the provider maintenance level (UPE-to-UPE), specifically with up MEPs at the user network interface (UNI).
  - A down MEP sends and receives CFM frames through the wire connected to the port on which the MEP is configured. It drops all CFM frames at its level or lower that come from the relay side. For CFM frames from the wire side, it processes all CFM frames at its level and drops CFM frames at lower levels except traffic going to the other lower-level down MEP. The MEP transparently forwards all CFM frames at a higher level, regardless of whether they are received from the relay or through the wire.

- Maintenance intermediate points (MIPs) are internal to a domain, not at the boundary, and respond to CFM only when triggered by traceroute and loopback messages. They forward CFM frames received from MEPs and other MIPs, drop all CFM frames at a lower level (unless MIP filtering is enabled), and forward all CFM frames at a higher level and at a lower level and regardless of whether they are received from the relay or wire side. When MIP filtering is enabled, the MIP drops CFM frames at a lower level. MIPs also catalog and forward continuity check messages (CCMs), but do not respond to them.

  In the first draft of CFM, MIP filtering was always enabled. In draft 8.1, MIP filtering is disabled by default, and you can configure it to be enabled or disabled. When MIP filtering is disabled, all CFM frames are forwarded.

  You can manually configure a MIP or configure the router to automatically create a MIP. You can configure a MEP without a MIP. In case of a configuration conflict, manually created MIPs take precedence over automatically created MIPs.

  If port on which the MEP is configured is blocked by Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP), the MIP can receive and might respond to CFM messages from both the wire and relay side, but cannot forward any CFM messages. This differs from CFM draft 1, where STP blocked ports could not send or receive CFM messages.

CFM Messages

CFM uses standard Ethernet frames distinguished by EtherType or (for multicast messages) by MAC address. All CFM messages are confined to a maintenance domain and to a service-provider VLAN (S-VLAN). These CFM messages are supported:

- Continuity Check (CC) messages—multicast heartbeat messages exchanged periodically between MEPs that allow MEPs to discover other MEPs within a domain and allow MIPs to discover MEPs. CC messages are configured to a domain or VLAN. Enter the **continuity-check** Ethernet service configuration command to enable CCM.

  The default continuity check message (CCM) interval on the router is 10 seconds. You can set it to be 100 ms, 1 second, 1 minute, or 10 minutes by entering the **continuity-check interval** Ethernet service mode command. Because faster CCM rates are more CPU intensive, we do not recommend configuring a large number of MEPs running at 100 ms intervals.
- Loopback messages (LBMs)—unicast frames that a MEP transmits, at the request of an administrator, to verify connectivity to a particular maintenance point. A loopback reply (LBR) indicates whether a destination is reachable but does not allow hop-by-hop discovery of the path. A loopback message is similar in concept to an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo (ping) message. Refer to the **ping ethernet** privileged EXEC command.
- Traceroute messages—multicast frames transmitted by a MEP at administrator request to track the path (hop-by-hop) to a destination MEP. Traceroute messages are similar in concept to UDP traceroute messages. Refer to the **traceroute ethernet** privileged EXEC command.

Crosscheck Function and Static Remote MEPs

The crosscheck function is a timer-driven post-provisioning service verification between dynamically configured MEPs (using crosscheck messages) and expected MEPs (by configuration) for a service. It verifies that all endpoints of a multipoint service are operational. The crosscheck function is performed only one time and is initiated from the command-line interface (CLI).

CFM 802.1ag also supports static remote MEPs or static RMEP check. Unlike the crosscheck function, which is performed only once, configured static RMEP checks run continuously. To configure static RMEP check, enter the **continuity-check static rmep** Ethernet CFM service mode command.

SNMP Traps and Fault Alarms

The MEPs generate two types of SNMP traps: CC traps and crosscheck traps. Supported CC traps are MEP up, MEP down, cross-connect (a service ID does not match the VLAN), loop, and configuration error. The crosscheck traps are service up, MEP missing (an expected MEP is down), and unknown MEP.

Fault alarms are unsolicited notifications sent to alert the system administrator when CFM detects a fault. In CFM draft 1, fault alarms were sent instantaneously when detected. In CFM 802.1ag, you can configure the priority level of alarms that trigger an SNMP trap or syslog message. You can also configure a delay period before a fault alarm is sent and the time before the alarm is reset.

Configuration Error List

CFM configuration errors in CFM 802.1ag can be misconfigurations or extra configuration commands detected during MEP configuration. They can be caused by overlapping maintenance associations. For example, if you create a maintenance association with a VLAN list and a MEP on an interface, a potential leak error could occur if other maintenance associations associated with the same VLAN exist at a higher level without any MEPs configured. You can display the configuration error list, which is informational only, by entering the **show ethernet cfm errors configuration** privileged EXEC command.

CFM Version Interoperability

When customers upgrade their network from the Cisco CFM draft 1 to IEEE standardized 802.1ag CFM, they might not upgrade all equipment at the same time, which could result in a mix of Cisco CFM draft 1 and IEEE standardized CFM devices in the network. CFM areas are regions in a network running Cisco CFM draft 1 software. Internal area bridges are all Cisco devices running CFM draft 1, and external area bridges are devices (Cisco or third-party devices) running IEEE standardized 802.1ag CFM.

Devices at the edge of these areas perform message translation. Translation is not needed for maintenance domains that do not span different areas (that is, where CFM messages end on a port on the device) since the port can respond in the same message format as was received. However, for maintenance domains that span across two areas, the device must translate the CFM message appropriately before sending it on to the other area.

Note The Cisco MWR 2941 does not support translation between CFM draft 1.0 and IEEE standardized 802.1ag CFM.

When designing a network with CFM areas, follow these guidelines:

- Whenever possible, group devices with the same CFM version together.
- Minimize the number of boundaries between CFM clusters, minimizing the number of devices that must perform translation.
- Never mix CFM versions on a single segment.

IP SLAs Support for CFM

The router supports CFM with IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs), which provides the ability to gather Ethernet layer network performance metrics. Available statistical measurements for the IP SLAs CFM operation include round-trip time, jitter (interpacket delay variance), and packet loss. You can schedule multiple IP SLAs operations and use Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap notifications and syslog messages for proactive threshold violation monitoring.

For more information about IP SLAs, see Chapter 41, "Configuring Cisco IOS IP SLAs Operations", of the *Cisco Catalyst Blade Switch 3020 for HP Software Configuration Guide, 12.2(55)SE*.

IP SLAs 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 SLAs operations that provide performance metrics for only the IP layer, IP SLAs with CFM provides performance metrics for Layer 2.

You can manually configure individual Ethernet ping or jitter operations. You can also configure an IP SLAs 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 SLAs 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 SLAs operation with CFM, see the *IP SLAs for Metro-Ethernet* feature module at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6922/products_feature_guide09186a00807d72f5.html

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.

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).

Ethernet CFM Configuration Guidelines

- EtherChannels are not supported.
- CFM is not supported on and cannot be configured on routed ports.
- You cannot configure CFM on VLAN interfaces.
- CFM is supported on trunk ports and access ports with these exceptions:

  - Trunk ports configured as MEPs must belong to allowed VLANs
  - Access ports configured as MEPs must belong to the native VLAN.
- CFM is not supported on 802.1Q tunnel interfaces.
- You cannot configure CFM on an EoMPLS port.
- A REP port or FlexLink port can also be a service (VLAN) MEP or MIP, but it cannot be a port MEP.
- CFM is supported on ports running STP.
- You must configure a port MEP at a lower level than any service (VLAN) MEPs on an interface.

Configuring the CFM Domain

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm global**	Globally enable Ethernet CFM on the router.
Step 3	**ethernet cfm traceroute cache** [**size** *entries* | **hold-time** *minutes*]	(Optional) Configure the CFM traceroute cache. You can set a maximum cache size or hold time. • (Optional) For **size**, enter the cache size in number of entry lines. The range is from 1 to 4095; the default is 100 lines. • (Optional) For **hold-time**, enter the maximum cache hold time in minutes. The range is from 1 to 65535; the default is 100 minutes.
Step 4	**ethernet cfm mip auto-create level** *level-id* **vlan** *vlan-id*	(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. **Note** Configure MIP auto-creation only for VLANs that MIPs should monitor. Configuring for all VLANs can be CPU and memory-intensive.
Step 5	**ethernet cfm mip filter**	(Optional) Enable MIP filtering, which means that all CFM frames at a lower level are dropped. The default is disabled.
Step 6	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id*	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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 7	**id** {*mac-address domain_number* | **dns** *name* | **null**}	(Optional) Assign a maintenance domain identifier. • *mac-address domain_number*—Enter the MAC address and a domain number. The number can be from 0 to 65535. • **dns** *name*—Enter a DNS name string. The name can be a maximum of 43 characters. • **null**—Assign no domain name.
Step 8	**service** {*ma-name* | *ma-number* | *vpn-id vpn*} {**vlan** *vlan-id* [**direction down**] | **port**}	Define a customer service 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. • *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*. • **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. • **port**—Configure port MEP, a down MEP that is untagged and not associated with a VLAN.
Step 9	**continuity-check**	Enable sending and receiving of continuity check messages.
Step 10	**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 11	**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 12	**maximum meps** *value*	(Optional) Configure the maximum number of MEPs allowed across the network. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default is 100.
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 (host name). • **none**—Do not include information in the sender ID.

	Command	Purpose
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 end point 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.
Step 19	**interface** *interface-id*	Specify an interface to configure, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 20	**switchport mode trunk**	(Optional) Configure the port as a trunk port.
Step 21	**ethernet 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	**ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain-name* **mpid** *identifier* {**vlan** *vlan-id* | **port**}	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. • **vlan** *vlan-id*—Enter the service provider VLAN ID or IDs as a VLAN-ID (1 to 4094), a range of VLAN-IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLAN IDs separated by comma. • **port**—Configure port MEP.
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.

	Command	Purpose
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.

Use the **no** versions of the commands to remove the configuration or return to the default configurations.

This is an example of the basic CFM configuration:

```
Router(config)# ethernet cfm ieee
Router(config)# ethernet cfm global
Router(config)# ethernet cfm domain abc level 3
Router(config-ecfm)# service test vlan 5
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# continuity-check
Router(config-ecfm-srv)# exit
Router(config-ecfm)# exit
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep domain abc mpid 222 vlan 5
Router(config-if-ecfm-mep)# exit
```

Configuring Ethernet CFM Crosscheck

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure Ethernet CFM crosscheck:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm mep crosscheck start-delay** *delay*	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.
Step 3	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id*	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.
Step 4	**service** {*ma-name* | *ma-number* | *vpn-id vpn*} {**vlan** *vlan-id*}	Define a customer service maintenance association name or number or VPN ID to be associated with the domain, and a VLAN ID, 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*. • **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.
Step 5	**mep mpid** *identifier*	Define the MEP maintenance end point identifier in the domain and service. The range is 1 to 8191
Step 6	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 7	**ethernet cfm mep crosscheck** {**enable** | **disable**} **domain** *domain-name* {**vlan** {*vlan-id* | **any**} | **port**}	Enable or disable CFM crosscheck for one or more VLANs or a port MEP in the domain. • **domain** *domain-name*—Specify the name of the created domain. • **vlan** {*vlan-id* | **any**}—Enter the service provider VLAN ID or IDs as a VLAN-ID (1 to 4094), a range of VLAN-IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLAN IDs separated by comma. Enter **any** for any VLAN. • **port**—Identify a port MEP.
Step 8	**show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote crosscheck**	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.

Use the **no** form of each command to remove a configuration or to return to the default settings.

Configuring Static Remote MEP

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure Ethernet CFM static remote MEP:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id*	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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 3	**service** {*ma-name* | *ma-num* | **vlan-id** *vlan-id* | **vpn-id** *vpn-id*} [**port** | **vlan** *vlan-id* [**direction down**]]	Define a customer service maintenance association name or number or a VPN ID to be associated with the domain, and a VLAN ID or peer 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*—enter a VPN ID as the *ma-name*. **Note** The **vpn-id** keyword is not supported. • **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. • **port**—Configure port MEP, a down MEP that is untagged and not associated with a VLAN.
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.

Use the **no** form of each command to remove a configuration or to return to the default settings.

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.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure Ethernet CFM port MEPs:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id*	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.
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.

	Command	Purpose
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. • **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 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.

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 gigabitethernet1/0/1
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep domain abc mpid 111 port
Router(config-if)# end
```

Configuring SNMP Traps

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure traps for Ethernet CFM:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm cc** [**mep-up**] [**mep-down**] [**config**] [**loop**] [**cross-connect**]	(Optional) Enable Ethernet CFM continuity check traps.
Step 3	**snmp-server enable traps ethernet cfm crosscheck** [**mep-unknown**] [**mep-missing**] [**service-up**]	(Optional) Enable Ethernet CFM crosscheck traps.
Step 4	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**show running-config**	Verify your entries.
Step 6	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **no** form of each command to remove a configuration or to return to the default settings.

Configuring Fault Alarms

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure Ethernet CFM fault alarms. Note that you can configure fault alarms in either global configuration mode or Ethernet CFM interface MEP mode. In case of conflict, the interface MEP mode configuration takes precedence.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm alarm notification** {**all** | **error-xcon** | **mac-remote-error-xcon** | **none** | **remote-error-xcon** | **xcon**}	Globally enable Ethernet CFM fault alarm notification for the specified defects: • **all**—report all defects. • **error-xcon**—Report only error and connection defects. • **mac-remote-error-xcon**—Report only MAC-address, remote, error, and connection defects. • **none**—Report no defects. • **remote-error-xcon**—Report only remote, error, and connection defects. • **xcon**—Report only connection defects.
Step 3	**ethernet cfm alarm delay** *value*	(Optional) Set a delay period before a CFM fault alarm is sent. The range is 2500 to 10000 milliseconds (ms). The default is 2500 ms.
Step 4	**ethernet cfm alarm reset** *value*	(Optional) Specify the time period before the CFM fault alarm is reset. The range is 2500 to 10000 milliseconds (ms). The default is 10000 ms.
Step 5	**ethernet cfm logging alarm ieee**	Configure the router to generate system logging messages for the alarms.
Step 6	**interface** *interface-id*	(Optional) Specify an interface to configure, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 7	**ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain-name* **mpid** *identifier* **vlan** *vlan-id*	Configure maintenance end points for the domain, and enter ethernet cfm interface 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. • **vlan** *vlan-id*—Enter the service provider VLAN ID or IDs as a VLAN-ID (1 to 4094), a range of VLAN-IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLAN IDs separated by comma.

	Command	Purpose
Step 8	**ethernet cfm alarm notification** {**all** | **error-xcon** | **mac-remote-error-xcon** | **none** | **remote-error-xcon** | **xcon**}	(Optional) Enable Ethernet CFM fault alarm notification for the specified defects on the interface. **Note** The Ethernet CFM interface MEP alarm configuration takes precedence over the global configuration.
Step 9	**ethernet cfm alarm** {**delay** *value* | **reset** *value*}	(Optional) Set an alarm delay period or a reset period. **Note** The Ethernet CFM interface MEP alarm configuration takes precedence over the global configuration.
Step 10	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 11	**show running-config**	Verify your entries.
Step 12	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **no** form of each command to remove a configuration or to return to the default settings.

Configuring IP SLAs CFM Operation

You can manually configure an individual IP SLAs Ethernet ping or jitter echo operation or you can configure IP SLAs 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.

Note You cannot enable Precision Timing Protocol (PTP) if you enable NTP. For more information about PTP, see Configuring Clocking and Timing.

For more information about configuring IP SLAs Ethernet operation, 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 MWR 2941 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 SLAs CFM Probe or Jitter Operation, page 15-18
- Configuring an IP SLAs Operation with Endpoint Discovery, page 15-19

Manually Configuring an IP SLAs CFM Probe or Jitter Operation

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to manually configure an IP SLAs Ethernet echo (ping) or jitter operation:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ip sla** *operation-number*	Create an IP SLAs operation, and enter IP SLAs configuration mode.
Step 3	**ethernet echo mpid** *identifier* **domain** *domain-name* **vlan** *vlan-id* or **ethernet jitter mpid** *identifier* **domain** *domain-name* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**interval** *interpacket-interval*] [**num-frames** *number-of frames transmitted*]	Configure the IP SLAs operation as an echo (ping) or jitter operation, and enter IP SLAs 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** *domain-name*, 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.
Step 4	**cos** *cos-value*	(Optional) Set a class of service value for the operation.
Step 5	**frequency** *seconds*	(Optional) Set the rate at which the IP SLAs operation repeats. The range is from 1 to 604800 seconds; the default is 60 seconds.
Step 6	**history** *history-parameter*	(Optional) Specify parameters for gathering statistical history information for the IP SLAs operation.
Step 7	**owner** *owner-id*	(Optional) Configure the SNMP owner of the IP SLAs operation.
Step 8	**request-data-size** *bytes*	(Optional) Specify the protocol data size for an IP SLAs request packet. The range is from 0 to the maximum size allowed by the protocol being used; the default is 66 bytes.
Step 9	**tag** *text*	(Optional) Create a user-specified identifier for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 10	**threshold** *milliseconds*	(Optional) Specify the upper threshold value in milliseconds (ms0 for calculating network monitoring statistics. The range is 0 to 2147483647; the default is 5000.
Step 11	**timeout** *milliseconds*	(Optional) Specify the amount of time in ms that the IP SLAs operation waits for a response from its request packet. The range is 0 to 604800000; the default value is 5000.

	Command	Purpose
Step 12	**exit**	Return to global configuration mode.
Step 13	**ip sla schedule** *operation-number* [**ageout** *seconds*] [**life** {**forever** | *seconds*}] [**recurring**] [**start-time** {*hh:mm {:ss}* [*month day* | *day month*] | **pending** | **now** | **after** *hh:mm:ss*}]	Schedule the time parameters for the IP SLAs operation. • *operation-number*—Enter the IP SLAs 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.
Step 14	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 15	**show ip sla configuration** [*operation-number*]	Show the configured IP SLAs operation.
Step 16	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To remove an IP SLAs operation, enter the no **ip sla** *operation-number* global configuration command.

Configuring an IP SLAs Operation with Endpoint Discovery

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to use IP SLAs to automatically discover the CFM endpoints for a domain and VLAN ID. You can configure ping or jitter operations to the discovered endpoints.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ip sla ethernet-monitor** *operation-number*	Begin configuration of an IP SLAs automatic Ethernet operation, and enter IP SLAs Ethernet monitor configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 3	**type echo domain** *domain-name* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**exclude-mpids** *mp-ids*] or **type jitter domain** *domain-name* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**exclude-mpids** *mp-ids*] [**interval** *interpacket-interval*] [**num-frames** *number-of frames transmitted*]	Configure the automatic Ethernet operation to create echo (ping) or jitter operation and enter IP SLAs Ethernet echo configuration mode. • Enter **type echo** for a ping operation or **type jitter** for a jitter operation. • For **mpid** *identifier*, enter a maintenance endpoint identifier. The range is 1 to 8191. • For **domain** *domain-name*, enter the CFM domain name. • For **vlan** *vlan-id*, the VLAN range is from 1 to 4095. • (Optional) Enter **exclude-mpids** *mp-ids* to exclude the specified maintenance endpoint identifiers. • (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.
Step 4	**cos** *cos-value*	(Optional) Set a class of service value for the operation. Before configuring the **cos** parameter, you must globally enable QoS by entering the **mls qos** global configuration command.
Step 5	**owner** *owner-id*	(Optional) Configure the SNMP owner of the IP SLAs operation.
Step 6	**request-data-size** *bytes*	(Optional) Specify the protocol data size for an IP SLAs request packet. The range is from 0 to the maximum size allowed by the protocol being used; the default is 66 bytes.
Step 7	**tag** *text*	(Optional) Create a user-specified identifier for an IP SLAs operation.
Step 8	**threshold** *milliseconds*	(Optional) Specify the upper threshold value in milliseconds for calculating network monitoring statistics. The range is 0 to 2147483647; the default is 5000.
Step 9	**timeout** *milliseconds*	(Optional) Specify the amount of time in milliseconds that the IP SLAs operation waits for a response from its request packet. The range is 0 to 604800000; the default value is 5000.
Step 10	**exit**	Return to global configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 11	**ip sla schedule** *operation-number* [**ageout** *seconds*] [**life** {**forever** | *seconds*}] [**recurring**] [**start-time** {*hh:mm {:ss}* [*month day* | *day month*] | **pending** | **now** | **after** *hh:mm:ss*}]	Schedule the time parameters for the IP SLAs operation. • *operation-number*—Enter the IP SLAs 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.
Step 12	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 13	**show ip sla configuration** [*operation-number*]	Show the configured IP SLAs operation.
Step 14	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To remove an IP SLAs operation, enter the **no ip sla** *operation-number* global configuration command.

Understanding TWAMP

TWAMP consists of two related protocols. Use the TWAMP-Control protocol to start performance measurement sessions. Use TWAMP-Test to send and receive performance-measurement probes. 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 15-3 shows a sample deployment.

Figure 15-4 shows the four logical entities that comprise TWAMP.

Figure 15-3 TWAMP Deployment

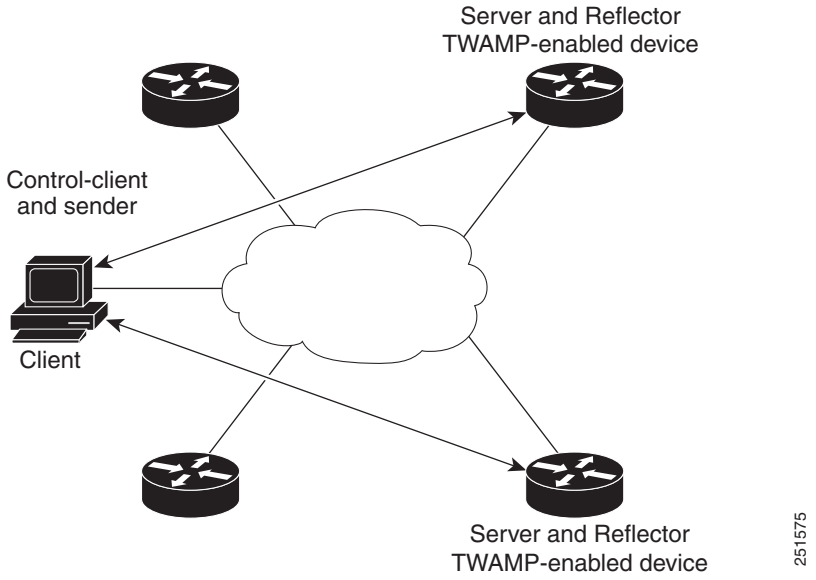
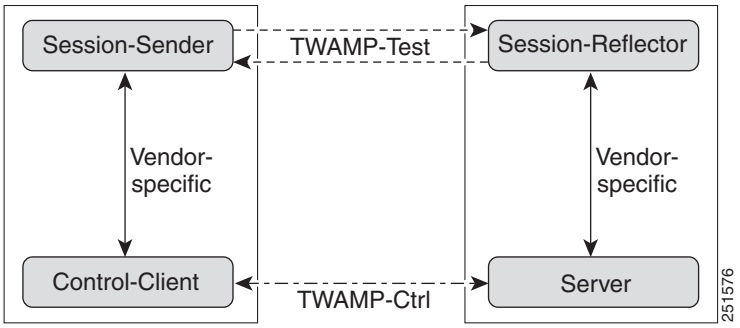


Figure 15-4 TWAMP Architecture



Although each entity is separate, the protocol allows for logical merging of the roles on a single device.

Configuring TWAMP

Configuring the TWAMP Server

The TWAMP server and reflector functionality are configured on the same device.

Note The switch does not support the TWAMP sender and client roles.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure the TWAMP server:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ip sla server twamp**	Configure the switch as a TWAMP server, and enter TWAMP configuration mode.
Step 3	**port** *port-number*	(Optional) Specify the port 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 well-known port or any port used by other applications. The default is port 862.
Step 4	**timer inactivity** *seconds*	(Optional) Set the maximum time, in seconds, the session can be inactive before the session ends. The range is 1–6000 seconds. The default is 900 seconds.
Step 5	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6s	**show ip sla standards**	(Optional) Display the IP SLA standards supported on the switch.
Step 7	**show ip sla twamp connection requests**	(Optional) Display the number and the source of TWAMP connections.
Step 8	**show ip sla twamp connection detail**	(Optional) Display the connection ID, client IP address and port number, mode and status of TWAMP connections, and the number of test requests.
Step 9	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable the IP SLA TWAMP server, enter the **no ip sla server twamp** global configuration command. This example shows how to configure a switch as an IP SLA TWAMP server:

```
Switch(config)# ip sla server twamp
Switch(config-twamp-srvr)# port 9000
Switch(config-twamp-srvr)# timer inactivity 300
```

Configuring the TWAMP Reflector

The TWAMP server and reflector functionality are both configured on the same device.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure the TWAMP reflector:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ip sla responder twamp**	Configure the switch as a TWAMP responder, and enter TWAMP configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 3	**timeout** *seconds*	(Optional) Set the maximum time, in seconds, the session can be inactive before the session ends. The range is 1–604800 seconds. The default is 900 seconds.
Step 4	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**show ip sla twamp session** [**source-ip** *ip-address* **source-port** *port-number*]	(Optional) Display information about TWAMP test results for the specified client.
Step 6	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable the IP SLA TWAMP reflector, enter the **no ip sla responder twamp** global configuration command. This example shows how to configure a switch as an IP SLA TWAMP reflector:

```
Switch(config)# ip sla responder twamp
Switch(config-twamp-srvr)# timeout 300
```

Troubleshooting TWAMP

Use these commands to troubleshoot TWAMP sessions:

debug ip sla error twamp [**connection source-ip** *ip-address* | **control** {**reflector** | **server**} | **session source-ip** *ip-address*]

debug ip sla trace twamp [**connection source-ip** *ip-address* | **control** {**reflector** | **server**} | **session source-ip** *ip-address*]

Understanding CFM ITU-T 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), Ethernet Remote Defect Indication (ETH-RDI), and Ethernet Multicast Loopback Message (MCAST-LBM) functionality for fault detection, verification, and isolation.

Y.1731 Terminology

- Server MEP—the combination of the server layer termination function and server or Ethernet adaptation layer termination function or server or Ethernet adaptation function, where the server layer termination function is expected to run OAM mechanisms specific to the server layer. The supported mechanisms are link up, link down, and 802.3ah.
- Server layer—a virtual MEP layer capable of detecting fault conditions.

- Defect conditions:
  - Loss of continuity (LOC): the MEP stopped receiving CCM frames from a peer MEP
  - Mismerge: the MEP received a CCM frame with a correct maintenance level (matching the MEP level) but an incorrect maintenance ID.
  - Unexpected MEP: the MEP received a CCM frame with the correct maintenance level (matching the MEP's level) and correct maintenance ID, but an unexpected MEP ID.
  - Unexpected maintenance level: the MEP received a CCM frame with an incorrect maintenance level.
  - Unexpected period: the MEP received a CCM frame with a correct maintenance level, a correct maintenance ID, a correct MEP ID, but a different transmission period field.
- Signal fail—the MEP declares a signal fail condition when it detects a defect condition.
- Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) condition—the MEP received an AIS frame.
- Remote Defect Indication (RDI) condition—The MEP received a CCM frame with the RDI field set.
- Locked Signal (LCK) condition—The MEP received an LCK frame.

Alarm Indication Signals

The Ethernet Alarm Signal function (ETH-AIS) is used to suppress alarms after defects are detected at the *server* (sub) layer, which is a virtual MEP layer capable of detecting fault conditions. A fault condition could be a signal fail condition, an AIS condition, or a LCK condition.

Note Although the configuration is allowed, you should not configure AIS in networks running STP. An STP configuration might cause AIS interruption or redirection.

When a MEP or a service MEP (SMEP) detects a connectivity fault at a specific maintenance association level, it multicasts AIS frames in the direction away from the detected failure at the client maintenance association level. The frequency of AIS frame transmission is based on the AIS transmission period. The first AIS frame is always sent immediately following the detection of the defect condition. We recommend a transition period of 1 second in a network of only a few VLANs to ensure that the first AIS frame is sent immediately following error detection. We recommend a 60-second interval in a network of multiple (up to 4094) VLANs to prevent stressing the network with 1-second transmissions.

A MEP that receives a frame with ETH-AIS information cannot determine the specific server with the defect condition or the set of peer MEPs for which it should suppress alarms. Therefore, it suppresses alarms for all peer MEPs, whether or not they are connected.

When a MEP receives an AIS frame, it examines it to be sure that the Maintenance Entity Group (MEG) level matches its own MEG and then detects the AIS default condition. (A MEG is Y.1731 terminology for maintenance association in 802.1ag.) After this detection, if no AIS frames are received for an interval of 3.5 times the AIS transmission period, the MEP clears the AIS defect condition. For example, if the AIS timer is set for 60 seconds, the AIS timer period expires after 3.5 times 60, or 210 seconds.

The AIS condition is terminated when a valid CCM is received with all error conditions cleared or when the AIS period timer expires (the default time is 60 seconds).

Ethernet Remote Defect Indication

When Ethernet OAM continuity check (ETH-CC) transmission is enabled, the Ethernet Remote Defect Indication (ETH-RDI) function uses a bit in the CFM CC message to communicate defect conditions to the MEP peers. For ETH-RDI functionality, you must configure the MEP MEG level, the ETH-CC transmission period, and the ETH-CC frame priority. ETH-RDI does not require any MIP configuration.

When a MEP receives frames with ETH-RDI information, it determines that its peer MEP has encountered a defect condition and sets the RDI files in the CCM frames for the duration of the defect condition. When the defect condition clears, the MEP clears the RDI field.

When a MEP receives a CCM frame, it examines it to ensure that its MEG level is the same and if the RDI field is set, it detects an RDI condition. For point-to-point Ethernet connections, a MEP can clear the RDI condition when it receives the first frame from its peer MEP with the RDI field cleared. However, for multipoint Ethernet connectivity, the MEP cannot determine the associated subset of peer MEPs with which the sending MEP has seen the defect condition. It can clear the RDI condition after it receives CCM frames with the RDI field cleared from its entire list of peer MEPs.

Ethernet Locked Signal

Note Ethernet locked signal is not supported in Release 15.0(1)MR.

The Ethernet Locked Signal (ETH-LCK) function communicates the administrative locking of a server MEP and interruption of data traffic being forwarded to the MEP expecting the traffic. A MEP that receives frames with ETH-LCK information can differentiate between a defect condition and an administrative locking. ETH-LCK relies on loopback information (local and remote). The default timer for ETH-LCK is 60 seconds and the default level is the MIP level.

When a MEP is administratively locked, it sends LCK frames in a direction opposite to its peer MEPs, based on the LCK transmission period, which is the same as the AIS transmission period. The first LCK frame is sent immediately following the administrative or diagnostic action.

A MEP receiving a LCK frame verifies that the maintenance level matches its configured maintenance level, and detects a LCK condition. When no LCK frames are received for an interval of 3.5 times the LCK transmission period, the MEP clears the LCK condition.

Multicast Ethernet Loopback

The multicast Ethernet loopback (ETH-LB) function verifies bidirectional connectivity of a MEP with its peer MEPs and is an on-demand OAM function. When the feature is invoked on a MEP by entering the **ping** privileged EXEC command, the MEP sends a multicast frame with ETH-LB request information to peer MEPs in the same MEG. The MEP expects to receive a unicast frame with ETH-LB reply information from its peer MEPs within a specified time period. A MEP receiving a multicast frame with ETH-LB request information validates the frame and transmits a frame with reply information.

To configure multicast ETH-LB, you configure the MEG level of the MEP and the priority of the multicast frames with ETH-LB requests. Multicast frames with ETH-LB request information are always marked as drop ineligible. No MIP configuration is required.

The MEP sends multicast LB message frames on an on-demand basis. After sending a multicast LBM frame, the MEP expects to receive LB reply frames within 5 seconds.

When a MEP receives a valid LBM frame, it generates an LB reply frame and sends it to the requested MEP after a random delay in the range of 0 to 1 second. The validity of the frame is determined on its having the correct MEG level.

When a MEP sends a multicast LBM frame and receives an LB reply frame within 5 seconds, the LB reply frame is valid.

Configuring Y.1731 Fault Management

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.

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

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure Ethernet AIS on the router:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet cfm ais link-status global**	Configure AIS-specific SMEP commands by entering config-ais-link-cfm mode.
Step 3	**level** *level-id* or **disable**	Configure the maintenance level for sending AIS frames transmitted by the SMEP. The range is 0 to 7. or Disable generation of ETH-AIS frames.
Step 4	**period** *value*	Configure the SMEP AIS transmission period interval. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.
Step 5	**exit**	Return to global configuration mode.
Step 6	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id*	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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 7	**service** {*ma-name* | *ma-number* | *vpn-id vpn*} {**vlan** *vlan-id* [**direction down**] | **port**}	Define a customer service maintenance association (MA) name or number to be associated with the domain, or a VLAN ID or VPN-ID, 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*—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. • **port**—Configure port MEP, a down MEP that is untagged and not associated with a VLAN.
Step 8	**ais level** *level-id*	(Optional) Configure the maintenance level for sending AIS frames transmitted by the MEP. The range is 0 to 7.
Step 9	**ais period** *value*	(Optional) Configure the MEP AIS transmission period interval. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.
Step 10	**ais expiry-threshold** *value*	(Optional) Set the expiring threshold for the MA as an integer. The range is 2 to 255. The default is 3.5.
Step 11	**no ais suppress-alarms**	(Optional) Override the suppression of redundant alarms when the MEP goes into an AIS defect condition after receiving an AIS message.
Step 12	**exit**	Return to ethernet-cfm configuration mode.
Step 13	**exit**	Return to global configuration mode.
Step 14	**interface** *interface-id*	Specify an interface ID, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 15	[**no**] **ethernet cfm ais link-status**	Enable or disable sending AIS frames from the SMEP on the interface.
Step 16	**ethernet cfm ais link-status period** *value*	Configure the ETH-AIS transmission period generated by the SMEP on the interface. Allowable values are 1 second or 60 seconds.
Step 17	**ethernet cfm ais link-status level** *level-id*	Configure the maintenance level for sending AIS frames transmitted by the SMEP on the interface. The range is 0 to 7.
Step 18	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 19	**show ethernet cfm smep** [**interface** *interface-id*]	Verify the configuration.
Step 20	**show ethernet cfm error**	Display received ETH-AIS frames and other errors.
Step 21	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **no** form of the 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
AIS-Status: Enabled
AIS Period: 60000 (ms)
Level to transmit AIS: Default
Defect Condition: AIS
```

Using Multicast Ethernet Loopback

You can use the **ping** privileged EXEC command to verify bidirectional connectivity of a MEP, as in this example:

```
Router# ping ethernet multicast domain CD vlan 10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5 Ethernet CFM loopback messages to 0180.c200.0037, timeout is 5 seconds:
Reply to Multicast request via interface FastEthernet1/0/3, from 001a.a17e.f880, 8 ms
Total Loopback Responses received: 1
```

Managing and Displaying Ethernet CFM Information

You can use the privileged EXEC commands in these tables to clear Ethernet CFM information.

Table 1 Clearing CFM Information

Command	Purpose
clear ethernet cfm ais domain *domain-name* **mpid** *id* {**vlan** *vlan-id* | **port**}	Clear MEPs with matching domain and VLAN ID out of AIS defect condition.
clear ethernet cfm ais link-status interface *interface-id*	Clear a SMEP out of AIS defect condition.
clear ethernet cfm error	Clear all CFM error conditions, including AIS.

You can use the privileged EXEC commands in Table 15-2 to display Ethernet CFM information.

Table 15-2 Displaying CFM Information

Command	Purpose
show ethernet cfm domain [brief]	Displays CFM domain information or brief domain information.
show ethernet cfm errors [configuration | domain-id]	Displays CFM continuity check error conditions logged on a device since it was last reset or the log was last cleared. When CFM crosscheck is enabled, displays the results of the CFM crosscheck operation.
show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local [detail | domain | interface | level | mep | mip]	Displays maintenance points configured on a device.

Table 15-2 Displaying CFM Information (continued)

Command	Purpose
show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote [crosscheck | detail | domain | static]	Displays information about a remote maintenance point domains or levels or details in the CFM database.
show ethernet cfm mpdb	Displays information about entries in the MIP continuity-check database.
show ethernet cfm smep [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays Ethernet CFM SMEP information.
show ethernet cfm traceroute-cache	Displays the contents of the traceroute cache.
show platform cfm	Displays platform-independent CFM information.

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     100Total 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
     MAName                                    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: Gi0/3
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
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Level Port           MacAddress     SrvcInst   Type    Id
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*5     Gi0/3          0021.d7ef.0700 N/A        Vlan    2,7
```

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
```

You can use the privileged EXEC commands in Table 15-3 to display IP SLAs Ethernet CFM information.

Table 15-3 Displaying IP SLAs CFM Information

Command	Purpose
show ip sla configuration [*entry-number*]	Displays configuration values including all defaults for all IP SLAs operations or a specific operation.
show ip sla ethernet-monitor configuration [*entry-number*]	Displays the configuration of the IP SLAs automatic Ethernet operation.
show ip sla statistics [*entry-number* | **aggregated** | **details**]	Display current or aggregated operational status and statistics.

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.

OAM Features

These OAM features are defined by IEEE 802.3ah:

- Discovery
- Link Monitoring
- Remote Failure Indication
- Remote Loopback

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 OAM PDU, the event notification OAM PDU 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 OAM PDU. 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 OAM PDU. Link fault applies only when the physical sublayer is capable of independently transmitting and receiving signals.
- Dying Gasp—An unrecoverable condition has occurred; for example, a power failure. This type of condition is vendor specific. A notification about the condition may be sent immediately and continuously.
- Critical Event—An unspecified critical event has occurred. 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 OAM PDU. 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 OAM PDUs and pause frames. The periodic exchange of OAM PDUs must continue during the loopback state to maintain the OAM session.

The loopback command is acknowledged by responding with an information OAM PDU 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 OAM PDUs are sent to the CPU for software processing. The non-OAM PDU 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 OAM PDUs 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.

OAM PDUs always have the destination address of slow protocols (0180.c200.0002) and an Ethertype of 8809. OAM PDUs 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 OAM PDU—A variable-length OAM PDU that is used for discovery. This OAM PDU includes local, remote, and organization-specific information.
- Event notification OAM PDU—A variable-length OAM PDU 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 OAM PDUs also may include a time stamp when generated.
- Loopback control OAM PDU—An OAM PDU fixed at 64 bytes in length that is used to enable or disable the remote loopback command.
- Vendor-specific OAM PDU—A variable-length OAM PDU 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, page 15-34.

Setting Up and Configuring Ethernet OAM

This section includes this information:

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.

Ethernet OAM Configuration 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 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, but not generate, Dying Gasp PDUs based on loss of power.

Enabling Ethernet OAM on an Interface

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable Ethernet OAM on an interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an interface to configure as an EOM interface, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	**ethernet oam**	Enable Ethernet OAM on the interface.
Step 4	**ethernet oam** [**max-rate** *oampdus* | **min-rate** *seconds* | **mode** {**active** | **passive**} | **timeout** *seconds*]	You can configure these optional OAM parameters: • (Optional) Enter **max-rate** *oampdus* to configure the maximum number of OAM PDUs sent per second. The range is from 1 to 10. • (Optional) Enter **min-rate** *seconds* to configure the minimum transmission rate in seconds when one OAM PDU is sent per second. The range is from 1 to 10. • (Optional) Enter **mode active** to set OAM client mode to active. • (Optional) Enter **mode passive** to set 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. • (Optional) Enter **timeout** *seconds* to set a time for OAM client timeout. The range is from 2 to 30.
Step 5	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	**show ethernet oam status** [**interface** *interface-id*]	Verify the configuration.
Step 7	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Enter the **no ethernet oam** interface configuration command to disable Ethernet OAM on the interface.

Enabling Ethernet OAM Remote Loopback

You must 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.

Remote loopback has these limitations:

- 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.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable Ethernet OAM remote loopback on an interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an interface to configure as an EOM interface, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	**ethernet oam remote-loopback** {**supported** | **timeout** *seconds*}	Enable Ethernet remote loopback on the interface or set a loopback timeout period. • Enter **supported** to enable remote loopback. • Enter **timeout** *seconds* to set a remote loopback timeout period. The range is from 1 to 10 seconds.
Step 4	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**ethernet oam remote-loopback** {**start** | **stop**} {**interface** *interface-id*}	Turn on or turn off Ethernet OAM remote loopback on an interface.
Step 6	**show ethernet oam status** [**interface** *interface-id*]	Verify the configuration.
Step 7	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **no ethernet oam remote-loopback** {**supported** | **timeout**} interface configuration command to disable remote loopback support or remove the timeout setting.

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.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure Ethernet OAM link monitoring on an interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an interface, and enter interface configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 3	**ethernet oam link-monitor supported**	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 **no ethernet oam link-monitor supported** command.
Step 4	**ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action** {**error-disable-interface** | **failover**}	Use the **ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold** command to configure an error-disable function on the Ethernet OAM interface when a high threshold for an error is exceeded. **Note** Release 15.0(1)MR does not support the **failover** keyword.
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 error frames are counted. The range is 10 to 600 and represents the number of milliseconds in multiples of 100. The default is 100.

	Command	Purpose
Step 7	**ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period** {**threshold** {**high** {*high-frames* | **none**} | **low** {*low-frames*}} | **window** *frames*} **Note** Repeat this step to configure both high and low thresholds.	(Optional) Configure high and low thresholds for the error-frame period that triggers an error-frame-period 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** *frames* 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 8	**ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds** {**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 the frame-seconds error that triggers an error-frame-seconds link event. • Enter **threshold high** *high-frames* to set a high error frame-seconds threshold in number of seconds. The range is 1 to 900. 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 1 to 900. The default is 1. • Enter **window** *frames* 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 9	**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.
	Note Repeat this step to configure both high and low thresholds.	• 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.
Step 10	**ethernet oam link-monitor transmit-crc** {**threshold** {**high** {*high-frames* | **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.
Step 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.
Step 12	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 13	**show ethernet oam status** [**interface** *interface-id*]	Verify the configuration.
Step 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.Enter the **no** form of the 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, or if the remote device disables Ethernet OAM on the interface.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable Ethernet OAM remote-failure indication actions on an interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an interface, and enter interface configuration mode.
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, but not generate, Dying Gasp PDUs based on loss of power. Enter 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.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure an Ethernet OAM template and to associate it with an interface:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**template** *template-name*	Create a template, and enter template configuration mode.
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 **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.
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 **threshold high** *high-symbols* to set a high threshold in number of symbols. The range is 1 to 65535. • Enter **threshold high none** to disable the high threshold. • 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.

	Command	Purpose
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 **threshold high** *high-frames* to set a high threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535. You must enter a high threshold. • 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 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 **threshold high** *high-frames* to set a high threshold in number of frames. The range is 1 to 65535. You must enter a high threshold. • 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** *frames* 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. • Enter **threshold high** *high-seconds* to set a high threshold in number of seconds. The range is 1 to 900. You must enter a high threshold. • 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 1 to 900. The default is 1. • Enter **window** *frames* to set the a polling window size in number of frames. The range is 100 to 9000; each value is a multiple of 100 milliseconds. The default is 1000.

	Command	Purpose
Step 8	**ethernet oam link-monitor high threshold action error-disable-interface**	(Optional) Configure the router to put an interface in an error disabled state when a high threshold for an error is exceeded.
Step 9	**exit**	Return to global configuration mode.
Step 10	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an Ethernet OAM interface, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 11	**source-template** *template-name*	Associate the template to apply the configured options to the interface.
Step 12	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 13	**show ethernet oam status** [**interface** *interface-id*]	Verify the configuration.
Step 14	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

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.

Displaying Ethernet OAM Protocol Information

You can use the privileged EXEC commands in Table 15-4 to display Ethernet OAM protocol information.

Table 15-4 Displaying Ethernet OAM Protocol Information

Command	Purpose
show ethernet oam discovery [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays discovery information for all Ethernet OAM interfaces or the specified interface.
show ethernet oam statistics [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays detailed information about Ethernet OAM packets.
show ethernet oam status [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays Ethernet OAM configuration for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show ethernet oam summary	Displays active Ethernet OAM sessions on the router.

Enabling Ethernet Loopback

Service providers can use per-port and per VLAN Ethernet loopback to test connectivity at initial startup, to test throughput, and to test quality of service (QoS) in both directions. The router supports two types of loopback:

- Facility loopback allows per-port or per-port, per-VLAN loopback of traffic. It provides an alternate method to Ethernet OAM remote loopback (see the "Enabling Ethernet OAM Remote Loopback" section on page 15-36) to test connectivity across multiple switches. You can exchange (swap) MAC destination and source addresses to allow a packet to cross multiple switches between the test head and a test switch.

Per-port facility loopback puts the port into a loopback state where the link is up, but the line protocol is down for regular traffic. The switch loops back all received traffic.

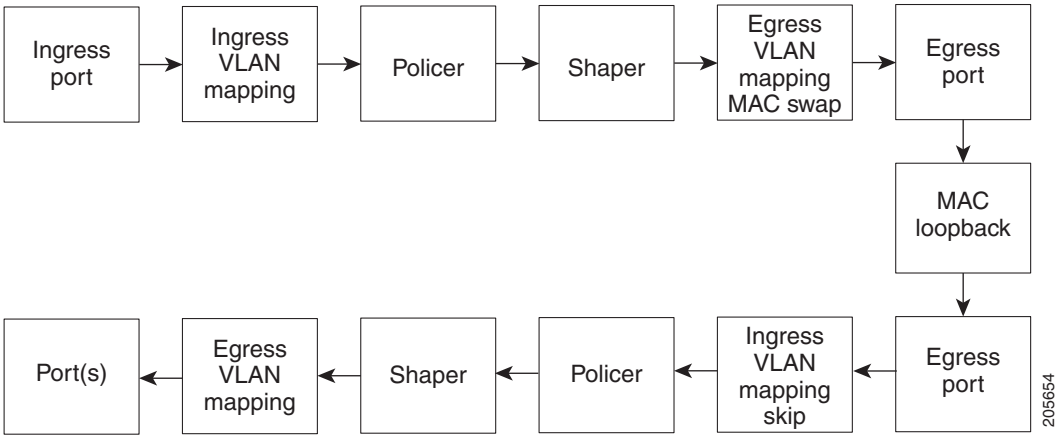
When you configure per-port, per-VLAN loopback by entering the **vlan** *vlan-list* keywords, the other VLANs on the port continue to switch traffic normally, allowing nondisruptive loopback testing.

- Terminal loopback allows testing of full-path QoS in both directions. Terminal loopback puts the port into a state where it appears to be up but the link is actually down externally, and no packets are sent. Configuration changes on the port immediately affect the traffic being looped back.

  With terminal loopback, traffic that is looped back goes through the forwarding path a second time. If MAC swap is not configured. looped-back multicast or broadcast traffic is flooded on that VLAN. The packet then goes out the other ports twice, once from the ingress packet and once from the looped-back packet. See Figure 15-5.

  You can configure only one terminal loopback per switch.

Figure 15-5 Terminal Loopback Packet Flow



By default, no loopbacks are configured.

Ethernet loopback has these characteristics:

- You can configure Ethernet loopback only on physical ports, not on VLANs or port channels.
- You can configure one loopback per port and a maximum of two loopbacks per switch.
- You can configure only one terminal loopback per switch.
- The port ends the loopback after a port event, such as a shutdown or change from a switch port to a routed port.
- When you configure VLAN loopback by entering the **vlan** *vlan-list* keywords, the VLANs are tunneled into an internal VLAN that is not forwarded to any ports. The tunnel ends at the egress, so it is transparent to the user.
- VLAN loopback is not supported on nontrunk interfaces.
- Terminal loopback is not supported on routed interfaces.
- You cannot configure SPAN and loopback on the switch at the same time. If you try to configure SPAN on any port while loopback is configured, you receive an error message.
- If a port is a Flex Link port or belongs to an EtherChannel, it cannot be put into a loopback state. If loopback is active, you cannot add a port to a Flex Link or EtherChannel.

- Port loopback shares hardware resources with the VLAN mapping feature. If not enough TCAM resources are available because of VLAN-mapping configuration, when you attempt to configure loopback, you receive an error message, and the configuration is not allowed.

Follow these steps to use Ethernet loopback on the Cisco MWR 2941:

Caution The Cisco MWR 2941 does not support Ethernet loopback while keepalive messages are enabled on the remote Ethernet interface. Before beginning Ethernet loopback on the Cisco MWR 2941, ensure that you disable keepalive messages on the remote Ethernet interface. If the remote Ethernet interface is a Cisco MWR 2941, use the **no keepalive** command to disable keepalive messages. When you have completed testing and disabled Ethernet loopback, use the **keepalive** [*period* [*retries*]] command to enable keepalive messages.

Caution Loopback is supported only in a single direction over an Ethernet link; the Cisco MWR 2941 does not support bidirectional loopback.

Note Ethernet loopback is only supported on onboard Gigabit Ethernet interfaces it is not supported on HWIC Ethernet interfaces.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**clear mac-address-table [dynamic | secure] [address** *mac-address*] **[interface** *type slot/port* **| vlan** *vlan-id*]	Clear the MAC address table on the router.
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**no mac-address-table learning {vlan** *vlan-id* **| interface** *interface slot/port*}	Disable MAC address learning on the router.
Step 3	**interface** *interface-id*	Specify the Ethernet interface on which you want to enable Ethernet loopback.
Step 4	**ethernet loopback facility** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **swap** [**timeout** {*seconds* | **none**}]	Configure the loopback parameters for the interface.
Step 5	**ethernet loopback** {**start** *interface-id* | **stop** {*interface-id* | **all**}}	Enable Ethernet loopback on the interface.
Step 6	**ethernet loopback** {**start** *interface-id* | **stop** {*interface-id* | **all**}}	Disable Ethernet loopback on the interface. You can specify a single interface or use the **all** keyword to disable loopback on all Ethernet interfaces.
Step 7	**exit**	Exit interface configuration mode.
Step 8	**mac-address-table learning {vlan** *vlan-id* **| interface** *interface slot/port*}	Enable MAC address learning on the router.
Step 9	**show ethernet loopback** [*interface-id*] [| {**begin | exclude | include**} *expression*]	Displays the Ethernet loopbacks configured on the router or the specified interface.

To disable Ethernet terminal configuration, enter the **no ethernet loopback** interface configuration command.

For more information about Ethernet loopback commands, see the *Cisco MWR 2941 Mobile Wireless Edge Router IOS Command Reference, Release 15.1(1)MR*.

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 either the customer-edge device or the provider-edge device.

Note The Cisco MWR 2941 does not support Ethernet Virtual Connections (EVCs).

Note The Cisco MWR 2941 does not support OAM Manager.

Configuring E-LMI

For E-LMI to work with CFM, you configure Ethernet virtual connections (EVCs), Ethernet service instances (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.

Note The Cisco MWR 2941 does not support Ethernet Virtual Connections (EVCs).

This section includes this information:

- Customer-Edge Device Configuration, page 15-48

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 or a CE 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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**ethernet lmi global**	Globally enable E-LMI on all interfaces. By default, the router is a PE device.
Step 3	**ethernet lmi ce**	(Optional) Configure the router as an E-LMI CE device.
Step 4	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an interface to configure as an E-LMI interface, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 5	**ethernet lmi interface**	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.

	Command	Purpose
Step 6	**ethernet lmi** {**n391** *value* | **n393** *value* | **t391** *value*| **t392** *value*}	Configure E-LMI parameters for the UNI. The keywords have these meanings: • **n391** *value*—Set the event counter on the customer equipment. The counter polls the status of the UNI and all Ethernet virtual connections (EVCs). The range is from 1 to 65000; the default is 360. • **n393** *value*—Set the event counter for the metro Ethernet network. The range is from 1 to 10; the default is 4. • **t391** *value*—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** *value*—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.
Step 7	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 8	**show ethernet lmi evc**	Verify the configuration.
Step 9	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

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.

Customer-Edge Device Configuration

This example shows the commands necessary to configure E-LMI on the CE device.

This example enables E-LMI globally, but you can also enable it only on a specific interface. However, if you do not enter the **ethernet lmi ce** global configuration command, the interface will be in PE mode by default.

```
Router# config t
Router(config)# ethernet lmi global
Router(config)# ethernet lmi ce
Router(config)# exit
```

Note For E-LMI to work, any VLANs used on the PE device must also be created on the CE device. Create a VLAN by entering the **vlan** *vlan-id* global configuration command on the CE device, where the *vlan-ids* match those on the PE device and configure these VLANs as allowed VLANs by entering the **switchport trunk allowed vlan** *vlan-ids* interface configuration command. Allowed VLANs can receive and send traffic on the interface in tagged format when in trunking mode.

Displaying E-LMI Information

You can use the privileged EXEC commands in Table 15-5 to display E-LMI information.

Table 15-5 Displaying E-LMI Information

Command	Purpose
show ethernet lmi evc [**detail** *evc-id* [**interface** *interface-id*] | **map interface** *type number*]	Displays details sent to the CE from the status request poll about the E-LMI EVC.
show ethernet lmi parameters interface *interface-id*	Displays Ethernet LMI interface parameters sent to the CE from the status request poll.
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* | **interface** *interface-id*}	Displays information relevant to the specified Ethernet service instances (EFPs).

Enabling Ethernet OAM

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable Ethernet OAM on an interface.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface** *interface-id*	Define an interface to configure as an Ethernet OAM interface and enter interface configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 3	**ethernet oam** [**max-rate** *oampdus* | **min-rate** *seconds* | **mode** {**active** | **passive**} | **timeout** *seconds*]	Enable Ethernet OAM on the interface • (Optional) Enter **max-rate** *oampdus t*o set the maximum rate (per second) to send OAM PDUs. The range is 1 to 10 PDUs per second; the default is 10. • (Optional) Enter **min-rate** *seconds* to set the minimum rate in seconds.The range is 1 to 10 seconds. • (Optional) Set the OAM client **mode** as **active** *or* **passive.** The default is **active.** • (Optional) Enter **timeout** *seconds* to set the time after which a device declares the OAM peer to be nonoperational and resets its state machine. The range is 2 to 30 seconds; the default is 5 seconds.
Step 4	**end**	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.
Step 6	**show ethernet cfm maintenance points remote**	(Optional) Display the port states as reported by Ethernet OAM.

Understanding Microwave 1+1 Hot Standby Protocol

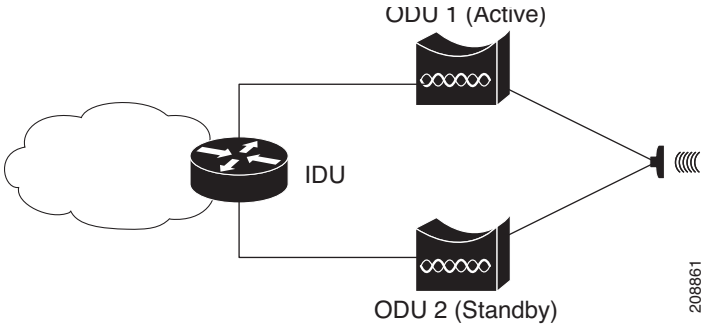
The following sections describe the Microwave 1+1 Hot Standby Protocol (HSBY) protocol:

Overview

Microwave 1+1 Hot Standby Protocol (HSBY) is a link protection protocol developed by Nokia Siemens Networks. HSBY extends the functionality of CFM Continuity Check messages to enable detection and handling of hardware failures in microwave devices in order to provide redundancy. HSBY provides link protection support for indoor units (IDUs) and outdoor units (ODUs).

Figure 15-6 shows a sample physical topology for HSBY using two ODUs (active and standby) and one IDU.

Figure 15-6 HSBY Link Protection Physical Topology



In this topology, the IDU is connected to an active and a standby ODU. While only the active ODU handles data traffic, both ODUs process CFM and management traffic at all times. The HSBY implementation of CFM detects connectivity failures between the IDU and each ODU and indicates which ODU is active and handling traffic. In the event of a failure, the standby ODU assumes the role of the active ODU.

Suspending Continuity Check Messages

Under some circumstances such as a software upgrade or a device reload, it is necessary to temporarily suspend continuity check messages between the ODU and IDU in order to prevent unnecessary link protection action such as a failover. In this case, the ODU sets a suspend flag within the continuity check messages sent to the IDU indicating the amount of time until continuity check messages resume. The IDU resumes exchanging continuity check messages with the ODU after the suspend interval has passed or after the ODU recovers sends a continuity check message.

Note While the Cisco MWR 2941 processes continuity check suspend messages from the IDU, configuration of continuity check messages on the Cisco MWR 2941 is not supported.

HSBY Maintenance Associations

HSBY protocol uses two types of CFM continuity check messages:

- E–CCM—An IDU-to-ODU continuity check message that functions at Ethernet CFM domain level 0. There are two active E–CCM sessions when HSBY is configured.
- P–CCM—An ODU-to-ODU continuity check message that functions at Ethernet CFM domain level 4.

Note The IDU is only associated with the E–CCM sessions; it has outward-facing MEPs configured for each session.

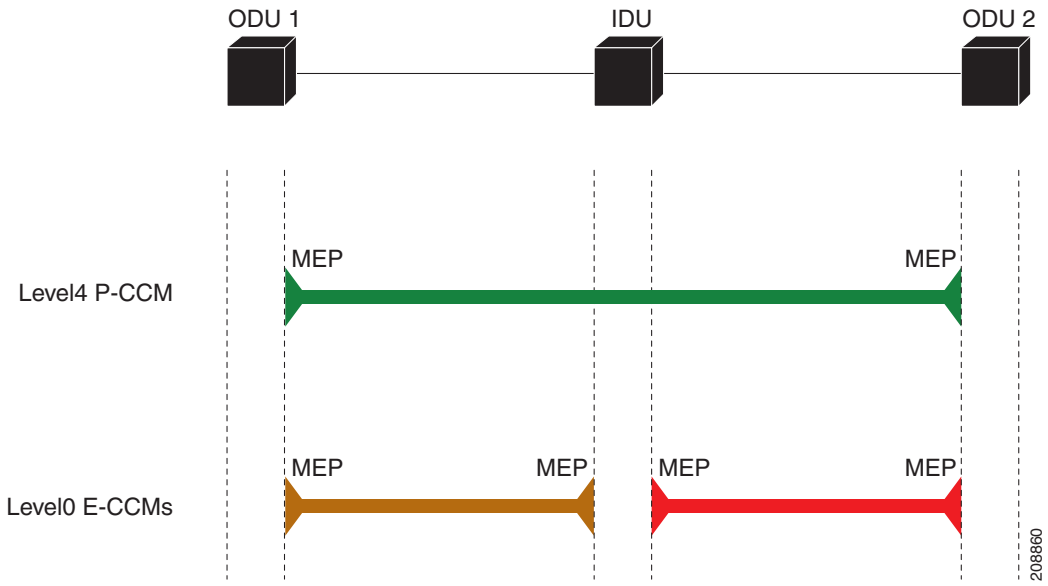
Thus, the HSBY configuration shown in Figure 15-6 consists of five separate traffic flows:

- CFM traffic between the IDU and ODU 1

- CFM traffic between the IDU and the ODU 2
- CFM traffic between ODU 1 and ODU 2. This traffic passes through IDU.
- Data traffic between the WAN and ODU 1. This traffic passes through the IDU.

Figure 15-7 provides a logical view of the maintenance associations used in this HSBY topology.

Figure 15-7 HSBY Protocol CFM Maintenance Associations



Note To prevent switching loops on the management VLAN, we recommend that you enable RSTP on the management VLAN. For more information about how to configure RSTP, see "Understanding RSTP" section on page 10-8.

Configuring Microwave 1+1 Hot Standby Protocol

The following sections describe how to configure Microwave 1+1 Hot Standby Protocol (HSBY) on the Cisco MWR 2941.

ODU Configuration Values

HSBY protocol specifies that some values on the ODU are configurable while others utilize fixed values. Table 15-6 summarizes the permitted values for an ODU using HSBY protocol.

Table 15-6 HSBY ODU Configuration Parameters Summary

Parameter	Default Value	Permitted Values
Short MA Name	Learned	0–65535
MPID	2	Fixed
MA VLAN-ID (E-CCM)	None	16–50

IDU Configuration Values

HSBY protocol specifies that some values on the IDU are configurable while others utilize fixed values. Table 15-7 summarizes the permitted values for an IDU using HSBY protocol.

Table 15-7 HSBY IDU Configuration Parameters Summary

Parameter	Default Value	Permitted Values
Domain Name	Null	Fixed
Domain Level	0	Fixed
Short MA Name	None	0–65535
MPID	1	Fixed
MA VLAN-ID (E-CCM)	None	1–15
CC Interval	100 ms	10 ms, 100 ms, and 1000 ms **Note** Release 15.0(1)MR does not support 10ms CC intervals.
Suspend Interval	160 seconds	80 s, 160 s, 240 s, and 320 s

Configuring HSBY

Follow these steps to configure HSBY protocol on the Cisco MWR 2941.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal**	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface gigabitethernet** *slot/port*	Enters configuration for the interface connected to ODU 1. **Note** HSBY is permitted only on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces 0/0–0/5.
Step 3	**ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain-name* **mpid** *mpid* {**port** | **vlan** *vlan-id*}	Defines a CFM MEP domain for ODU 1.

	Command	Purpose
Step 4	**link-protection group** *group-number* **pccm vlan** *vlan-id*	Specifies a link protection group for ODU 1.
Step 5	**interface gigabitethernet** *slot/port*	Enters configuration for the interface connected to ODU 2
Step 6	**ethernet cfm mep domain** *domain-name* **mpid** *mpid* {**port** | **vlan** *vlan-id*}	Defines a CFM MEP domain for ODU 2.
Step 7	**link-protection group** *group-number* **pccm vlan** *vlan-id*	Specifies a link protection group for ODU 2.
Step 8	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id* [**direction outward**]	Configures the CFM MEP domain for ODU 1.
Step 9	**id** {*mac-address domain-number* | **dns** *dns-name* | **null**} **Example:** `Router(config)# id null`	Defines a the maintenance domain identifier (MDID) for ODU 1 as null.
Step 10	**service** {*ma-name* | *ma-num* | **vlan-id** *vlan-id* | **vpn-id** *vpn-id*} [**port** | **vlan** *vlan-id* [**direction down**]]	Defines a maintenance association for ODU 1.
Step 11	**continuity-check**	Enables transmission of continuity check messages (CCMs) within the ODU 1 maintenance association.
Step 12	**continuity-check** [**interval** *time* | **loss-threshold** *threshold* | **static rmep**]	Defines a continuity-check interval for the ODU 1 maintenance association.
Step 13	**ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id* [**direction outward**]	Configures the CFM MEP domain for ODU 2.
Step 14	**id** {*mac-address domain-number* | **dns** *dns-name* | **null**} **Example:** `Router(config)# id null`	Defines a the MDID for ODU 2 as null.
Step 15	**service** {*ma-name* | *ma-num* | **vlan-id** *vlan-id* | **vpn-id** *vpn-id*} [**port** | **vlan** *vlan-id* [**direction down**]]	Defines a maintenance association for ODU 2.
Step 16	**continuity-check**	Enables transmission of CCMs within the ODU 2 maintenance association.
Step 17	**continuity-check** [**interval** *time* | **loss-threshold** *threshold* | **static rmep**]	Defines a continuity-check interval for the ODU 2 maintenance association.
Step 18	**link-protection enable**	Globally enables link protection on the router.
Step 19	**link-protection group management vlan** *vlan-id*	Defines the management VLAN used for link protection.
Step 20	**ethernet cfm ieee**	Enables the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management 802.1ag Standard (CFM IEEE) version of CFM.
Step 21	**ethernet cfm global**	Enables Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) globally.
Step 22	**end**	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 23	**copy running-config startup-config**	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

	Command	Purpose
Step 24	**show link-protection [detail [group** *group-number*]]	(Optional) Displays the status of configured link protection groups.
Step 25	**show link-protection statistics [interface** *interface-name slot/port*]	(Optional) Displays the counters for each link protection port.

Configuration Examples

Ethernet OAM and CFM Configuration: Example

These are example configurations of the interworking between Ethernet OAM and CFM in a sample service provider network with a provider-edge device connected to a customer edge device at each endpoint. You must configure CFM, E-LMI, and Ethernet OAM between the customer edge and the provider edge devices.

Customer-edge device 1 (CE1) configuration:

```
Router# config t
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Router(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
Router(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam remote-loopback supported
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Provider-edge device 1 (PE1) configuration:

```
Router# config t
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/20
Router(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Router(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mip
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep mpid 100 vlan 10
Router(config-if)# ethernet uni id 2004-20
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam remote-loopback supported
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam
Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet BLUE
Router(config-if-srv)# ethernet lmi ce-vlan map 10
Router(config-if-srv)# exit
```

Provider-edge device 2 (PE2) configuration:

```
Router# config t
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/1/20
Router(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mip
Router(config-if)# ethernet cfm mep mpid 101 vlan 10
Router(config-if)# ethernet uni id 2004-20
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam remote-loopback supported
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam
Router(config-if)# service instance 10 ethernet BLUE
Router(config-if-srv)# ethernet lmi ce-vlan map 10
```

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

Customer-edge device 2 (CE2) configuration:

```
Router# config t
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Router(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
Router(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam remote-loopback supported
Router(config-if)# ethernet oam
Router(config-if)# exit
```

These are examples of the output showing provider-edge switch port status of the configuration. Port status shows as *UP* at both switches.

PE1:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance points remote
MPID  Level Mac Address    Vlan PortState InGressPort     Age(sec) Service ID
101 * 4     0015.633f.6900 10   UP        Gi1/1/1         27       blue
```

PE2:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance points remote
MPID  Level Mac Address    Vlan PortState InGressPort     Age(sec) Service ID
100 * 4     0012.00a3.3780 10   UP        Gi1/1/1         8        blue
Total Remote MEPs: 1
```

This example shows the outputs when you start remote loopback on CE1 (or PE1). The port state on the remote PE switch shows as *Test* and the remote CE switch goes into error-disable mode.

```
Router# ethernet oam remote-loopback start interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
This is a intrusive loopback.
Therefore, while you test Ethernet OAM MAC connectivity,
you will be unable to pass traffic across that link.
Proceed with Remote Loopback? [confirm]
```

PE1:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance points remote
MPID  Level Mac Address    Vlan PortState InGressPort     Age(sec) Service ID
101 * 4     0015.633f.6900 10   UP        Gi1/1/1         27       blue
```

PE2:

```
Router# show ethernet cfm maintenance points remote
MPID  Level Mac Address    Vlan PortState InGressPort     Age(sec) Service ID
100 * 4     0012.00a3.3780 10   TEST      Gi1/1/1         8        blue
Total Remote MEPs: 1
```

In addition, if you shut down the CE1 interface that connects to PE1, the remote PE2 port will show a PortState of *Down*.

CFM and ELMI Sample Configuration: Example

The following sample configuration uses CFM and ELMI with three inward facing MEPs, two MIPs, and three maintenance domains.

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

```
!
```

```
ethernet cfm ieee
ethernet cfm global
ethernet cfm traceroute cache
ethernet cfm traceroute cache size 112
ethernet cfm domain CISCO_7
 service L7 vlan 700
  continuity-check
!
ethernet cfm domain CISCO_ENG
 service ce28 vlan 600
  continuity-check
!
ethernet cfm domain CISCO_5
 service L5 vlan 1
  continuity-check
!
ethernet lmi global

!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
 switchport access vlan 600
 shutdown
 ethernet cfm mip vlan 600
 ethernet cfm mep domain CISCO_ENG mpid 629 vlan 600
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
 switchport mode trunk
 shutdown
 ethernet cfm mep domain CISCO_5 mpid 529 vlan 1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
 switchport access vlan 700
 shutdown
 ethernet cfm mep domain CISCO_7 mpid 729 vlan 700
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/5
 switchport mode trunk
 ethernet cfm mip vlan 1-2,100,600,700
!
```

HSBY Sample Configuration: Example

```
!
link-protection enable
link-protection management vlan 51
link-protection group 2 pccm vlan 16

!
ethernet cfm ieee
ethernet cfm global
!
ethernet cfm domain LPG1 level 0
 id null
 service number 100 vlan 10 direction down
  continuity-check
  continuity-check interval 100ms
!
ethernet cfm domain LPG2 level 0
 id null
 service number 200 vlan 11 direction down
  continuity-check
```

```
  continuity-check interval 10ms
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
 ethernet cfm mep domain LPG1 mpid 1 vlan 10
   link-protection group 12
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
 ethernet cfm mep domain LPG2 mpid 1 vlan 11
    link-protection group 12
!
```