

7710 SR OS Interface Configuration Guide

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Preface | 11 |
|--|----|
| Getting Started | 15 |
| Alcatel-Lucent 7710 SR Router Configuration Process | 15 |
| 7710 SR-Series Interfaces | |
| Configuration Overview | 19 |
| Chassis Slots and Cards | |
| MCMs | 20 |
| MDAs | 20 |
| CMAs | 22 |
| Oversubscribed Ethernet MDAs | 23 |
| Rate Limiting | 23 |
| Packet Classification and Scheduling | 23 |
| Channelized MDA/CMA Support | |
| Channelized DS1/E1 | 25 |
| Channelized OC-3/STM-1 Circuit Emulation Services (CES)CMA and MDA | 25 |
| Channelized OC-12/STM-4 ASAP MDA | |
| Channelized DS-3/E-3 ASAP MDA (4-Port) | 26 |
| Channelized DS-3/E-3 ASAP MDA (12-Port) | 27 |
| Digital Diagnostics Monitoring | 28 |
| Alcatel-Lucent SFPs and XFPs | |
| Statistics Collection | |
| Ports | |
| Port Types | |
| Port Features | |
| SONET/SDH Port Attributes | |
| SONET/ SDH Path Attributes | |
| Multilink Frame Relay | |
| FRF.12 End-to-End Fragmentation | |
| FRF.12 UNI/NNI Link Fragmentation | |
| MLFR/FRF.12 Support of APS, BFD, and Mirroring Features | |
| Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) | |
| Multi-Class MLPPP | _ |
| Cisco HDLC | |
| Automatic Protection Switching (APS) | |
| Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI) | |
| Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) | |
| LLDP Protocol Features | |
| LAG. | |
| LAG Features | |
| Configuring LAGs | |
| LAG and ECMP Hashing | |
| LAG on Access. | |
| | |

Table of Contents

| Port Link Damping | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| LACP | |
| Multi-Chassis LAG | |
| Overview | |
| MC-LAG and Subscriber Routed Redundancy Protocol (SRRP) | |
| Point-to-Point (p2p) Redundant Connection Across Layer 2 VPN Network | |
| DSLAM Dual Homing in Layer 2 TPSDA Model | |
| 802.3ah OAM | |
| OAM Events | |
| Remote Loopback | |
| 802.3ah OAM PDU Tunneling for Epipe Service | |
| MTU Configuration Guidelines | |
| Deploying Preprovisioned Components | |
| Configuration Process Overview | |
| Configuration Notes | |
| Configuring Physical Ports with CLI | |
| | |
| Preprovisioning Guidelines | |
| Predefining Entities | |
| Preprovisioning a Port | |
| Maximizing Bandwidth Use | |
| Basic Configuration | |
| Common Configuration Tasks | |
| Configuring Cards, MDA Carrier Modules (MCMs) and Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs) | |
| Configuring Cards and Compact Media Adapters (CMAs) | |
| Configuring MDA/CMA Access and Network Pool Parameters | |
| Configuring Ports | 132 |
| | |
| Configuring APS Parameters | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters | 135 |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters | 135 135 136 137 |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters | 135 135 136 137 |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port. | 135 135 136 137 138 |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port. SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port. SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port. SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles IMA Bundles | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port. SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles IMA Bundles Multi-Class MLPPP | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles IMA Bundles Multi-Class MLPPP IMA Test Procedure | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles IMA Bundles Multi-Class MLPPP IMA Test Procedure Configuring Bundle Protection Group Ports | |
| Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters Ethernet Network Port Ethernet Access Port Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters SONET/SDH Network Port. SONET/SDH Access Port Configuring ATM SAPs ATM SAP in an IES Service ATM SAP in an Epipe Service Configuring Frame Relay Parameters SONET/SDH Interfaces Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles IMA Bundles Multi-Class MLPPP IMA Test Procedure Configuring Bundle Protection Group Ports Configuring Channelized Ports | |

| Modifying a Card Type | .165 |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Deleting a Card | .166 |
| Deleting Port Parameters | |
| Card, MDA, and Port Command Reference | .167 |
| Configuration Commands | .195 |
| Generic Commands | .195 |
| Card Commands | .198 |
| MCM Commands | .200 |
| MDA Commands | .201 |
| Interface QoS Commands | .205 |
| General Port Commands | .209 |
| APS Commands | |
| Ethernet Port Commands | .230 |
| 802.1x Port Commands | .255 |
| LLDP Port Commands | .260 |
| Network Port Commands | .262 |
| Interface Group Handler Commands | |
| Multilink-Bundle Port Commands | |
| SONET/SDH Port Commands | .283 |
| SONET/SDH Path Commands | |
| ATM Interface Commands | .297 |
| Frame Relay Commands | |
| TDM Commands | .308 |
| LAG Commands | |
| Multi-Chassis Redundancy Commands | |
| Show Commands | |
| Hardware Commands | |
| APS Show Commands | |
| Port Show Commands | |
| Multilink Bundle Commands | |
| LAG Commands | |
| Port Monitor Commands | |
| Clear Commands | |
| Tools Commands | |
| Debug Commands | .466 |
| Standards and Protocol Support | .469 |
| Index | 475 |

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

| Getting S | Started | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Table 1: | Configuration Process | |
| 7710 SR- | Series Interfaces | |
| Table 2: | Typical Mapping Of Classes Onto Queues/Threshold | |
| Table 3: | Real-Time DDM Information | |
| Table 4: | DDM Alarms and Warnings | |
| Table 5: | Valid SONET and SDH Path Configurations | |
| Table 6: | MLFR Bundle Link Integrity Configurable Parameters | |
| Table 7: | Default Packet Forwarding Class to MLPPP Class Mapping | 47 |
| Table 8: | Packet Forwarding Class to MLPPP Class Mapping | |
| Table 9: | MLPPP Class Queue Threshold Parameters | 48 |
| Table 10: | MLPPP Class Queue Scheduling Parameters | 49 |
| Table 11: | MLPPP Ingress QoS Profile: Reassembly Timers (msec) | 50 |
| Table 12: | cHDLC I-Frame | |
| Table 13: | cHDLC Protocol Fields | |
| Table 14: | SC-APS versus MC-APS Protection | |
| Table 15: | APS Switching Modes | 61 |
| Table 16: | K1 Byte, Bits 1-4: Type of Request | 65 |
| Table 17: | K1 Byte, Bits 5-8 (and K2 Bits 1-4), Channel Number Code Assignments | 66 |
| Table 18: | K2 Byte Functions | |
| Table 19: | Differences Between SONET and SDH Standards | 67 |
| Table 20: | Actions for the Bi-directional Protection Switching Process | 69 |
| Table 21: | Switching Mode to MIB Mapping | |
| Table 22: | Supported APS Mode Combinations | |
| Table 23: | MDA/Port Type Pairing for APS | |
| Table 24: | MTU Default Values | |
| Table 25: | MTU Configuration Example Values | |
| Table 26: | Channelized Port Syntax Examples | |

LIST OF FIGURES

| 7710 SR-S | Series Interfaces | |
|------------|--|-----|
| Figure 1: | MLPPP 24-bit Fragment Format | 42 |
| Figure 2: | MLPPP 12-bit Fragment Format | 42 |
| Figure 3: | Frame Sequence of Events | |
| Figure 4: | Original MLPPP Header Format | 46 |
| Figure 5: | MC-MLPPP Short Sequence Header Format | |
| Figure 6: | MLPPP Class Queue Thresholds for In-Profile and Out-of-Profile Packets | 48 |
| Figure 7: | MLPPP Class Queue Scheduling Scheme | |
| Figure 8: | APS Protection (Single Chassis APS) and Switchover | |
| Figure 9: | SC-APS Group with MDA and IOM Protection | 59 |
| Figure 10: | MC-APS Group Protects Against Node Failure | 60 |
| Figure 11: | APS Working and Protection Circuit Example | |
| Figure 12: | SC-APS MLPPP on Channelized Access Interfaces Example | |
| Figure 13: | MC-APS MLPPP on Channelized Access Intefaces Example | |
| Figure 14: | Multi-Chassis APS Application | |
| Figure 15: | Access and Node and Network Resilience | |
| Figure 16: | MC-APS with ATM VLL Redundancy | |
| Figure 17: | LLDP Internal Architecture for a Network Node | |
| Figure 18: | Generic Customer Use Case For LLDP | |
| Figure 19: | LAG Configuration | |
| Figure 20: | MC-LAG Dual Homing to Remote PE Pairs | |
| Figure 21: | MC-LAG Dual Homing to Local PE-Pairs | |
| Figure 22: | P2P Redundant Connection Through a Layer 2 VPN Network | 104 |
| Figure 23: | DSLAM Dual-Homing Using MC-LAG | 106 |
| Figure 24: | 802.1x Architecture | 108 |
| Figure 25: | 802.1x Authentication Scenario | 109 |
| Figure 26: | 802.1x EAPOL Timers (left) and RADIUS Timers (right) | |
| Figure 27: | MTU Configuration Example | |
| Figure 28: | Slot, Card, MDA, and Port Configuration and Implementation Flow | |

Preface

About This Guide

This guide describes system concepts and provides configuration examples to provision input/output Control Forwarding modules (CFMs), also referred to as cards, Media Carrier Modules (MCMs), Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs), Compact Media Adapters (CMAs), and ports.

This document is organized into functional chapters and provides concepts and descriptions of the implementation flow, as well as Command Line Interface (CLI) syntax and command usage.

Audience

This manual is intended for network administrators who are responsible for configuring the 7710 SR-Series routers. It is assumed that the network administrators have an understanding of networking principles and configurations, routing processes, and protocols and standards, including:

- CLI concepts
- IOM, MDA, and port configuration
- QoS policies
- Services

List of Technical Publications

The 7710 SR documentation set is composed of the following books:

• 7710 SR OS Basic System Configuration Guide

This guide describes basic system configurations and operations.

• 7710 SR OS System Management Guide

This guide describes system security and access configurations as well as event logging and accounting logs.

• 7710 SR OS Interface Configuration Guide

This guide describes card, Media Dependent Adapter (MDA), and port provisioning.

• 7710 SR OS Router Configuration Guide

This guide describes logical IP routing interfaces and associated attributes such as an IP address, port, link aggregation group (LAG) as well as IP and MAC-based filtering.

7710 SR OS Routing Protocols Guide

This guide provides an overview of routing concepts and provides configuration examples for RIP, OSPF, IS-IS, BGP, and route policies.

7710 SR OS MPLS Guide

This guide describes how to configure Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).

• 7710 SR OS Services Guide

This guide describes how to configure service parameters such as service distribution points (SDPs), customer information, and user services.

- 7710 SR OS OAM and Diagnostic Guide
- This guide describes how to configure features such as service mirroring and Operations, Administration and Management (OAM) tools.
- 7710 SR OS Triple Play Guide

This guide describes Triple Play services and support provided by the 7750 SR7450 ESS7710 SR and presents examples to configure and implement various protocols and services.

• 7710 SR OS Quality of Service Guide

This guide describes how to configure Quality of Service (QoS) policy management.

Technical Support

If you purchased a service agreement for your 7710 SR-series router and related products from a distributor or authorized reseller, contact the technical support staff for that distributor or reseller for assistance. If you purchased an Alcatel-Lucent service agreement, contact your welcome center:

Web: http://www1.alcatel-lucent.com/comps/pages/carrier_support.jhtml

GETTING STARTED

In This Chapter

This chapter provides process flow information to configure cards, MCMs, MDAs, CMAs and ports.

Alcatel-Lucent 7710 SR Router Configuration Process

Table 1 lists the tasks necessary to provision input/output control forwarding modules (CFMs), also referred to as cards, Media Carrier Modules (MCMs), Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs), Compact Media Adapters (CMAs) and ports.

This guide is presented in an overall logical configuration flow. Each section describes a software area and provides CLI syntax and command usage to configure parameters for a functional area.

Table 1: Configuration Process

| Area | Task | Chapter |
|--------------|---|--|
| Provisioning | Chassis slots and cards | Chassis Slots and Cards on page 19 |
| | MCMs | MCMs on page 20 |
| | MDAs | MDAs on page 20 |
| | CMAs | CMAs on page 22 |
| | Ports | Ports on page 32 |
| Reference | List of IEEE, IETF, and other proprietary entities. | Standards and Protocol Support on page 469 |

7710 SR-Series Interfaces

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about configuring chassis slots, cards, and ports. Topics in this chapter include:

- Configuration Overview on page 19
 - → Chassis Slots and Cards on page 19
 - → MCMs on page 20
 - → MDAs on page 20
 - Oversubscribed Ethernet MDAs on page 23
 - → CMAs on page 22
 - → Channelized MDA/CMA Support on page 25
 - → Digital Diagnostics Monitoring on page 28
 - \rightarrow Ports on page 32
 - Port Types on page 32
 - Port Features on page 34
 - SONET/SDH Port Attributes on page 34
 - Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) on page 41
 - Cisco HDLC on page 53
 - Automatic Protection Switching (APS) on page 56
 - Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on page 85
 - \rightarrow LAG on page 90
 - Multi-Chassis LAG on page 99
 - Oversubscribed Ethernet MDAs on page 23
 - 802.1x Network Access Control on page 107
 - → MTU Configuration Guidelines on page 116
 - → Deploying Preprovisioned Components on page 119
- Configuration Process Overview on page 120

• Configuration Notes on page 121

Configuration Overview

NOTE: This document uses the term *preprovisioning* in the context of preparing or preconfiguring entities such as chassis slots, line cards (or Control Forwarding Module (CFM/IOM) cards), MDA carrier modules (MCMs), media dependent adapters (MDAs), compact media adapters (CMAs), ports, and interfaces, prior to initialization. These entities can be installed but not enabled. When the entity is in a **no shutdown** state (administratively enabled), then the entity is considered to be *provisioned*.

Alcatel-Lucent 7710 SR routers provide the capability to configure chassis slots to accept specific line card and MDA types and set the relevant configurations before the equipment is actually installed. The preprovisioning ability allows you to plan your configurations as well as monitor and manage your router hardware inventory. Ports and interfaces can also be preprovisioned. When the functionality is needed, the card(s) can be inserted into the appropriate chassis slots when required.

The following sections are discussed.

- Chassis Slots and Cards on page 19
- MDAs on page 20
- MCMs on page 20
- CMAs on page 22
- Ports on page 32

Chassis Slots and Cards

To pre-provision a chassis slot, the line card type must be specified as well as the MDA/CMA type. System administrators or network operators can enter card type information for each slot, allowing a range of card types in particular slots. From the range of card types, a card and accompanying MDAs/CMAs are specified. When a card is installed in a slot and enabled, the system verifies that the installed card type matches the allowed card type. If the parameters do not match, the card remains offline. A preprovisioned slot can remain empty without conflicting with populated slots.

MCMs

An MCM (MDA Carrier Module) slot must be configured before an MDA (Media Dependant Adapter) can be provisioned. If you provision an MDA type before an MCM slot is configured, it is assumed you are provisioning a Compact Media Adapter (subscriber/SAP/spoke SDP). CMAs do not require MCM pre-configuration. Up to two MCMs may be provisioned on a on a 7710 SR-c4. Even numbered slots are invalid for MCM installation (MCMs physically span 2 slots; "mcm 1" spans slots 1 and 2)

Refer to the CMA Installation Guide(s) and MDA Installation Guide(s) for more information on the physical characteristics of each card.

MDAs

A chassis slot and card type must be specified and provisioned before an MDA can be preprovisioned. An MDA is provisioned when a type designated from the allowed MDA types is inserted. A preprovisioned MDA slot can remain empty without conflicting with populated slots.

Once installed and enabled, the system verifies that the installed MDA type matches the configured parameters. If the parameters do not match, the MDA remains offline.

A chassis slot, card type and MCM must be specified and provisioned before an MDA can be preprovisioned. An MDA is provisioned when a type designated from the allowed MDA type is inserted. A preprovisioned MDA slot can remain empty without conflicting with populated slots. Up to two MDAs may be provisioned on a on a 7710 SR-c4. Even numbered slots are invalid for MDA installation (MDAs physically span 2 slots; "mda 1" spans slots 1 and 2).

MDA output displays an "m" in the name of the card. The following displays a show card state command. In this example, an **m60-10/100eth-tx** MDA is installed in slot 1.

| A:7710-3>config>card# show card state | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|---|--------------|----|----------|--|--|
| Card St | Card State | | | | | | | | |
| Slot/ | Provisioned Type | Equipped Type | | Operational State | Num Ports | | Comments | | |
| 1 1/1 1/3 | iom-12g mcm-v1 | iom-12g mcm-v1 mcm-v1 | up up up | up up unprovisioned | | 12 | | | |
| 1/1 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 | m60-10/100eth-tx c8-10/100eth-tx | m60-10/100eth-tx c8-10/100eth-tx c1-1gb-sfp c8-chds1 c4-ds3 c8-10/100eth-tx c1-1gb-sfp | _ | up up unprovisioned unprovisioned unprovisioned unprovisioned unprovisioned | | | | | |

| 1/11 | | c8-chds1 | up | unprovisioned | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|----|---------------|---------|
| 1/12 | | c4-ds3 | up | unprovisioned | |
| A | cfm-12g | cfm-12g | up | up | Active |
| В | cfm-12g | | up | down | Standby |
| ===== | .======== | ======================================= | | -=========== | ======= |
| A:7710-3>config>card# | | | | | |

Once installed and enabled, the system verifies that the installed MDA type matches the configured parameters. If the parameters do not match, the MDA remains offline.

CMAs

CMAs (Compact Media Adapter) are configured and provisioned in the same manner as MDAs (Media Dependent Adapter). Up to four CMAs may be provisioned on a 7710 SR-c4. CMA output displays a "c" in the name of the card. The following displays a show card state command. In this example, a **c8-10/100eth-tx** CMA is installed in slot 5.

| A:7710-3# show card state | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------|------|-------------------|
| Card : | State | | | | | | |
| Slot/ ID | Provisioned Type | Equipped Type | Admin (| Dperational State | Num Ports | | Comments |
| 1 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 1/11 1/12 | iom-12g c8-10/100eth-tx c8-10/100eth-tx | | up up up up up up up up up | up up up unprovisione unprovisione unprovisione unprovisione unprovisione unprovisione | ed ed ed | 12 | |
| A B =====: | cfm-12g cfm-12g | cfm-12g | up up ====== | up provisioned | :===== | ==== | Active Standby |

A preprovisioned CMA slot can remain empty without conflicting with populated slots.

Once installed and enabled, the system verifies that the installed CMA type matches the configured parameters. If the parameters do not match, the CMA remains offline.

Note: On the E3 CMA, bit stuffing is not supported in G.751 framing mode. All of the 12 justification service bits and the 4 justification bits contain valid data on the transmitted signal. Incoming bitstreams should contain valid data in the 12 justification service bits and 4 justification bits, otherwise the link will not function.

Oversubscribed Ethernet MDAs

The 7710 SR-Series supports oversubscribed Ethernet MDAs/CMAs. These have more bandwidth towards the user than the 5.4 Gbps capacity between the MDA/CMA and CFM.

A traffic management function is implemented on the MDA/CMA to control the data entering the CFM. This function consists of two parts:

- Rate limiting
- Packet classification and scheduling

Rate Limiting

The oversubscribed CMA limits the rate at which traffic can enter the CMA on a per port basis. If a port exceeds its configured limits then the excess traffic will be discarded, and 802.3x flow control frames (pause frames) are generated.

Packet Classification and Scheduling

The classification and scheduling function implemented on the oversubscribed CMA ensures that traffic is correctly prioritized when the bus from the CMA to the CFM is overcommitted. This could occur if the policing parameters configured are such that the sum of the traffic being admitted into the CMA is greater than 10 Gbps.

The classification function uses the bits set in the DSCP or Dot1p fields of the customer packets to perform classification. It can also identify locally addressed traffic arriving on network ports as Network Control packets. This classification on the oversubscribed CMA uses following rules:

- If the service QoS policy for the SAP (port or VLAN) uses the default classification policy, all traffic will be classified as Best Effort (be).
- If the service QoS policy for the SAP contains a Dot1p classification, the Dot1p field in the customer packets is used for classification on the CMA.
- If the service QoS policy for the SAP contains a DSCP classification, the DSCP field in the customer packets is used for classification on the CMA.
- If a mix of Dot1p and DSCP classification definitions are present in the service QoS policy then the field used to perform classification will be the type used for the highest priority definition. For example, if High Priority 1 is the highest priority definition and it specifies that the DSCP field should be used, then the DSCP field will be used for classification on the CMA and the Dot1p field ignored.

- If the service QoS policy for the SAP specifies IP or MAC filters for forwarding class identification, then traffic will be treated as Best Effort. Full MAC or IP classification is not possible on the CMA (but is possible on the CFM).
- The packet is classified into 16 classes. Typically, these are the eight forwarding classes and each packet is assigned one priority per forwarding class. After classification, the packet is offered to the queuing model. This queuing model is limited to three queues each having four thresholds. These thresholds define whether an incoming packet, after classification, is accepted in the queue or not. Table 2 displays typical mapping of classes onto queues/threshold.

Table 2: Typical Mapping Of Classes Onto Queues/Threshold

| Counter | {Queue | Threshold | Traffic Class } |
|---------|--------|-----------|------------------------|
| 0 | {2 | 3 | "fc-nc / in-profile"} |
| 1 | {2 | 2 | "fc-nc / out-profile"} |
| 2 | {2 | 1 | "fc-h1 / in-profile"} |
| 3 | {2 | 0 | "fc-h1 / out-profile"} |
| 4 | {1 | 3 | "fc-ef / in-profile"} |
| 5 | {1 | 2 | "fc-ef / out-profile"} |
| 6 | {1 | 1 | "fc-h2 / in-profile"} |
| 7 | {1 | 0 | "fc-h2 / out-profile"} |
| 8 | {0 | 3 | "fc-l1 / in-profile"} |
| 9 | {0 | 3 | "fc-l1 / out-profile"} |
| 10 | {0} | 2 | "fc-af / in-profile"} |
| 11 | {0} | 2 | "fc-af / out-profile"} |
| 12 | {0} | 1 | "fc-l2 / in-profile"} |
| 13 | {0} | 1 | "fc-l2 / out-profile"} |
| 14 | {0 | 0 | "fc-be / in-profile"} |
| 15 | {0 | 0 | "fc-be / out-profile"} |

A counter is associated with each mapping. Note that the above is an example and is dependent on the type of classification (such as dscp-exp, dot1p, etc.). When the threshold of a particular class is reached, packets belonging to that class will not be accepted in the queue. The packets will be dropped and the associated counter will be incremented.

The scheduling of the three queues is done in a strict priority, highest priority basis is associated with queue 0. This means that scheduling is done at queue level, not on the class that resulted from the classification. As soon as a packet has been accepted by the queue there is no way to differentiate it from other packets in the same queue (for example, another classification result not exceeding its threshold). All packets queued in the same queue will have the same priority from a scheduling point of view.

Channelized MDA/CMA Support

Channelized DS1/E1

Each 8-port channelized DS1/E1 CMA supports channelization down to DS0. Each 8-port channelized DS1/E1 CMA supports 64 channel groups.

Channelized OC-3/STM-1 Circuit Emulation Services (CES)CMA and MDA

The channelized OC-3/STM-1/OC-12/STM-4 CES CMA/MDAs (c1-choc3-ces-sfp / m1-choc3-ces-sfp, m4-choc3-ces-sfp, m1-choc12-ces-sfp) provide an industry leading consolidation for DS-1, E-1 and n*64kbps for CES. The CES CMA is supported on the 7710 SR and the CES MDAs are supported on IOM-2 and IOM-3XP in the 7750 SR.

The channelized OC-3/STM-1/OC-12/STM-4 CES CMA/MDAs support CES. Circuit emulation services are interoperable with the existing 7705 SAR and 7250 SAS circuit emulation services. They are also interoperable with the TSS-5 circuit emulation services.

Two modes of circuit emulation are supported, unstructured and structured. Unstructured mode is supported for DS-1 and E-1 channels as per RFC4553 (SAToP). Structured mode is supported for n*64 kbps circuits as per RFC 5086, *Structure-Aware Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) Circuit Emulation Service over Packet Switched Network (CESoPSN)*. In addition, DS-1, E-1 and n*64 kbps circuits are also supported as per MEF8, *Circuit Emulation Services over Ethernet (CESoETH)* (Oct 2004). TDM circuits are optionally encapsulated in MPLS or Ethernet as per the applicable standards.

All channels on the CES CMA/MDA are supported as circuits to be emulated across the packet network. This includes DS-1, E-1 and n*64 kbps channels. Structure agnostic mode is supported for DS-1 and E-1 channels. Structure aware mode is supported for n*64 kbps channel groups in DS-1 and E-1 carriers. N*64 kbps circuit emulation supports basic and Channel Associated Signaling (CAS) options. CAS configuration must be identical for all channel groups on a given DS-1 or E-1.

Circuits encapsulated in MPLS will use circuit pipes (Cpipes) to connect to the far end circuit. Cpipes support either SAP-spoke SDP or SAP-SAP connections.

Circuits encapsulated in Ethernet can be selected as a SAP in Epipes. Circuits encapsulated in Ethernet can be either SAP-spoke SDP or SAP-SAP connections for all valid Epipe SAPs. An ECID and far-end destination MAC address must be configured for each circuit.

Each OC-3/STM-1 port can be independently configured to be loop-timed or node-timed. Each OC-3/STM-1 port can be configured to be a timing source for the node. Each DS-1 or E-1 channel can be independently configured to be loop-timed, node-timed or adaptive. One timing domain is supported per CMA/MDA. Each CES circuit configured for adaptive timing can be configured to be a timing source for the node. This is required to distribute network timing to network elements which only have packet connectivity to network. On the 7710 SR CES CMA, a BITS port is also provided. The BITS port can be configured as one reference sources (ref1, ref2) in the system timing subsystem.

Channelized OC-12/STM-4 ASAP MDA

The 1-port channelized OC-12/STM-4 variant of the ASAP MDA has features and channelization options similar to the existing 4-port channelized OC-3/STM-1 ASAP MDA.

DS-3 TDM channels can be further channelized to DS-1/E-1 channel groups. An E-3 TDM channel cannot be channelized and can only be configured in clear channel operation.

Channelized DS-3/E-3 ASAP MDA (4-Port)

The 4-port MDA provides 4 ports configurable as DS-3 or E-3. The MDA has eight (8) 1.0/2.3 connectors and accepts up to eight (8) DS-3/E-3 coax patch cables.

Each physical DS-3 connection can support a full clear-channel DS-3, or it can be channelized into independent DS-1/E-1 data channels. Each DS-1/E-1 channel can then be further channelized down to DS-0s. E-3 ports do not support channelization, only clear channel operation.

Channelized DS-3/E-3 ASAP MDA (12-Port)

The 12-port MDA provides 12 ports configurable as DS-3 or E-3. The MDA has twenty-four (24) 1.0/2.3 connectors and accepts up to twenty-four (24) DS-3/E-3 coax patch cables.

Each physical DS-3 connection can support a full clear-channel DS-3, or it can be channelized into independent DS-1/E-1 data channels. Each DS-1/E-1 channel can then be further channelized down to DS-0s. E-3 ports do not support channelization, only clear channel operation.

Digital Diagnostics Monitoring

Some Alcatel-Lucent SFPs, XFPs, and the MSA DWDM transponder have Digital Diagnostics Monitoring (DDM) capability where the transceiver module maintains information about its working status in device registers including:

- Temperature
- Supply voltage
- Transmit (TX) bias current
- TX output power
- Received (RX) optical power

The transceiver is also programmed with warning and alarm thresholds for low and high conditions that can generate system events. These thresholds are programmed by the transceiver manufacturer.

There are no CLI commands required for DDM operations, however, the **show>port** *port-id* **detail** command displays DDM information in the Transceiver Digital Diagnostics Monitoring output section.

DDM information is populated into the router's MIBs, so the DDM data can be retrieved by Network Management using SNMP. Also, RMON threshold monitoring can be configured for the DDM MIB variables to set custom event thresholds if the factory-programmed thresholds are not at the desired levels.

The following are potential uses of the DDM data:

- Optics degradation monitoring With the information returned by the DDM-capable
 optics module, degradation in optical performance can be monitored and trigger events
 based on custom or the factory-programmed warning and alarm thresholds.
- Link/router fault isolation With the information returned by the DDM-capable optics module, any optical problem affecting a port can be quickly identified or eliminated as the potential problem source.

Supported real-time DDM features are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Real-Time DDM Information

| Parameter | User Units | SFP/XFP Units | SFP | XFP | MSA DWDM |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Temperature | Celsius | С | Supported | Supported | Supported |
| Supply Voltage | Volts | μV | Supported | Supported | Not supported |
| TX Bias Current | mA | μΑ | Supported | Supported | Supported |
| TX Output Power | dBm (converted from mW) | mW | Supported | Supported | Supported |
| RX Received Optical Power4 | dBm (converted from dBm) (Avg Rx Power or OMA) | mW | Supported | Supported | Supported |
| AUX1 | parameter dependent (embedded in transceiver) | - | Not supported | Supported | Not supported |
| AUX2 | parameter dependent (embedded in transceiver) | - | Not supported | Supported | Not supported |

The factory-programmed DDM alarms and warnings that are supported are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: DDM Alarms and Warnings

| Parameter | SFP/XFP Units | SFP | XFP | Required? | MSA DWDM |
|--|--|-----|-----|-----------|----------|
| Temperature - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | С | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Supply Voltage - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | μV | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| TX Bias Current - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | μΑ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| TX Output Power - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | mW | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| RX Optical Power - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | mW | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| AUX1 - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | parameter dependent (embedded in transceiver) | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| AUX2 - High Alarm - Low Alarm - High Warning - Low Warning | parameter dependent (embedded in transceiver) | No | Yes | Yes | No |

Alcatel-Lucent SFPs and XFPs

The availability of the DDM real-time information and warning/alarm status is based on the transceiver. It may or may not indicate that DDM is supported. Although some Alcatel-Lucent SFPs support DDM, Alcatel-Lucent has not required DDM support in releases prior to Release 6.0. Non-DDM and DDM-supported SFPs are distinguished by a specific ICS value.

For Alcatel-Lucent SFPs that do not indicate DDM support in the ICS value, DDM data is available although the accuracy of the information has not been validated or verified.

For non-Alcatel-Lucent transceivers, DDM information may be displayed, but Alcatel-Lucent is not responsible for formatting, accuracy, etc.

Statistics Collection

The DDM information and warnings/alarms are collected at one minute intervals, so the minimum resolution for any DDM events when correlating with other system events is one minute.

Ports

Port Types

Before a port can be configured, the slot must be provisioned with a card type and MDA type specified.

The Alcatel-Lucent 7710 SR routers support the following port types:

- Ethernet Supported Ethernet port types include:
 - \rightarrow Fast Ethernet (10/100BASE-T)
 - → Gigabit (1000BASE-T)

7710 SR ports must be configured as either access or network. The default is network.

- → Access ports Configured for customer facing traffic on which services are configured. If a Service Access Port (SAP) is to be configured on the port or channel, it must be configured as an access port or channel. When a port is configured for access mode, the appropriate encapsulation type must be configured to distinguish the services on the port or channel. Once a port has been configured for access mode, one or more services can be configured on the port or channel depending on the encapsulation value.
- → Network ports Configured for network facing traffic. These ports participate in the service provider transport or infrastructure network. Dot1q is supported on network ports.
- SONET-SDH and TDM Supported SONET-SDH and TDM port types include:
 - \rightarrow DS-3/E-3
 - \rightarrow OC3/STM-1
 - \rightarrow OC12/STM-4
 - → OC48/STM-16

A SONET/SDH port/path or a TDM port/channel can be configured with the following encapsulations depending on the MDA type:

- → Frame Relay
- \rightarrow PPP
- \rightarrow cHDLC
- ATM

Some MDAs support ATM encapsulation on SONET/SDH and TDM ports. The ATM cell format and can be configured for either UNI or NNI cell format. The format is configurable on a SONET/SDH or TDM port/channel path basis. All VCs on a path, channel or port must use the same cell format.

- Several Alcatel-Lucent Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs) support channelization down to the DS-0 level. ATM, Frame Relay, PPP, and cHDLC are supported encapsulations on channelized ports.
- Link Aggregation (LAG) LAG can be used to group up to 16 ports into one logical link. The aggregation of multiple physical links allows for load sharing and offers seamless redundancy. If one of the links fails, traffic will be redistributed over the remaining links. Up to 16 links can be supported in a single LAG, up to 200 LAGs can be configured on a node.
- Multilink Bundles A multilink bundle is a collection of channels on channelized ports that physically reside on the same MDA. Multilink bundles are used by providers who offer either bandwidth-on-demand services or fractional bandwidth services (fraction of a DS-3/E-3 for example). Multilink bundles are supported over PPP channels (MLPPP) and ATM channels (IMA).
- APS Automatic Protection Switching (APS) is a means to provide redundancy on SONET equipment to guard against linear unidirectional or bidirectional failures. The network elements (NEs) in a SONET/SDH network constantly monitor the health of the network. When a failure is detected, the network proceeds through a coordinated predefined sequence of steps to transfer (or switchover) live traffic to the backup facility (called protection facility.) This is done very quickly to minimize lost traffic. Traffic remains on the protection facility until the primary facility (called working facility) fault is cleared, at which time the traffic may optionally be reverted to the working facility.
- Bundle Protection Group (BPGrp) A BPGrp is a collection of two bundles created on the APS Group port. Working bundle resides on the working circuit of the APS group, while protection bundle resides on the protection circuit of the APS group. APS protocol running on the circuits of the APS Group port monitors the health of the SONET/SDH line and based on it or administrative action moves user traffic from one bundle to another in the group as part of an APS switch.

Port Features

- SONET/SDH Port Attributes on page 34
 - → SONET/ SDH Path Attributes on page 35
- Multilink Frame Relay on page 36
- FRF.12 End-to-End Fragmentation on page 39
- FRF.12 UNI/NNI Link Fragmentation on page 40
- MLFR/FRF.12 Support of APS, BFD, and Mirroring Features on page 40
- Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) on page 41
- Link Fragmentation and Interleaving Support on page 45
- Multi-Class MLPPP on page 46
- Cisco HDLC on page 53
- Automatic Protection Switching (APS) on page 56
- LAG on page 90
- 802.1x Network Access Control on page 107

SONET/SDH Port Attributes

One OC-3 / STM-1 port is supported on the CMA. One OC-3 / STM-1 port is supported on the MDA. The ports can be configured for either SONET or SDH operation. SONET ports are configured for channelized OC-3 operation. SDH ports can be configured for channelized STM-1 operation.

The port's transmit clock rate can be node or loop timed. The port's receive clock rate can be used as a synchronization source for the system. The Section Trace (C1) byte can be configured by the user to ensure proper physical cabling. The port can activate and deactivate local line and internal loopbacks.

All SONET/SDH line alarms are configurable to be either enabled (default) or disabled. Link hold timers can be configured in 100ms increments to control link up and link down indications. The line signal degradation bit error rate (ber-sd) threshold and the line signal failure bit error rate (ber-sf) threshold can be configured.

The CMAs and MDAs support all standard SR OC-3/STM-1 SFP optics including multi-mode, intermediate reach, and long reach. Single fiber mode is not supported.

The CMA contains 3 LEDs for power, status and link state of port #1. The MDA contains LEDs for power, status and one for each link state. The power LED is blue if power is connected and off if no power is present. The status LED is green when operationally up, amber when operationally

down, off when administratively shutdown and blinking green during initialization. The link state LED is green when the link is established; amber when the link is down; and unlit when the port is shutdown.

SONET/ SDH Path Attributes

Any CES path can only be configured to operate in access mode. Each path has a configurable text description. The SONET/SDH signal label byte (C2) is configurable. The SONET/SDH path trace string (J1) is configurable. Payload scrambling can not be enabled on CES paths. The valid SONET and SDH path configurations are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Valid SONET and SDH Path Configurations

| Framing | Path Configuration Options Per Physical Port | Max Number of Paths Per Physical Port |
|---------|--|---------------------------------------|
| SDH | STM1>AUG1>VC4>TUG3>TUG2>VC12> E1 STM1>AUG1>VC3>TUG2>VC12>E1 | 63 E1 or 512 n*64kbps |
| SONET | OC3>STS1 SPE>DS3>E1 | |
| SONET | OC3>STS1 SPE>VT GROUP>VT1.5 SPE>DS1 | 84 DS1 or 512 n*64kbps |
| SONET | OC3>STS1 SPE>DS3 | 3 DS3 |
| SONET | OC3>STS1 SPE>DS3>DS1 | 84 DS1, 63 E1 or 512 n*64kbps |
| SDH | STM1>AUG1>VC4>TUG3>TUG2>TU11> VC11>DS1 STM1>AUG1>VC3>TUG2>VC11>DS1 | 84 DS1 or 512 n*64kbps |
| SDH | STM1>AUG1>VC3>DS3>DS1 | 84 DS1, 63 E1 or 512 n*64kbps |
| SDH | STM1>AUG1>VC4>TUG3>VC3>E3 STM1>AUG1>VC3>E3 | 3 E3 |
| SDH | STM1>AUG1>VC3>DS3 | 3 DS3 |
| SDH | STM1>AUG1>VC3>DS3>E1 | 3 DS3 |

All SONET/SDH path alarms are configurable to be either enabled (the default) or disabled. The MTU size is configurable per path in the range of 512 to 2092. The path uses a default MTU size set to equal the largest possible CES packet size.

Load balancing options are not applicable to channelized CES paths.

Multilink Frame Relay

MLFR is a bundling capability allowing users to spray FR frame fragments over multiple T1/E1 links. This allows a dynamic provisioning of additional bandwidth by adding incremental bandwidth between T1/E1 and DS3/E3. A MLFR bundle increases fault tolerance and improves QoS characteristics since one single large frame of low priority cannot block a higher priority frame.

A MLFR supports up to eight (8) member links and a maximum of 128 bundles with up to 336 T1 / 252 E1 members links can be configured per MDA. NxDS0 circuits or higher speed circuits are not supported.

The MLFR implementation supports FRF.16.1 bundle link integrity protocol to verify serviceability of a member link.

MLFR Bundle Data Plane

FRF.16.1 reuses the UNI/NNI fragmentation procedures defined in FRF.12. Frames on all FR SAP on the MLFR bundle have the UNI/NNI fragmentation header added regardless if they are fragmented or not. A separate sequence number state machine is used for each FR SAP configured on the bundle. The fragmentation threshold is configurable in the range 128-512 bytes.

In order to provide priority based scheduling of the FR SAP fragments over the bundle links, the user configures a FR scheduling class for each FR SAP configured on the bundle. As in MC-MLPPP, four scheduling classes are supported.

A separate fragmentation context is used by each FR SAP. FR SAPs of the same scheduling class share the same egress FR scheduling class queue with fragments of each SAP packets stored contiguously. The fragments from each scheduling class queue are then sprayed over the member links. Furthermore, the user may select the option to not fragment but spray the FR frames with the fragmentation header included over the member links.

Received fragments over the member links are re-assembled on a per SAP basis to re-create the original FR frame.

A user is not allowed to add an FR SAP with FRF.12 e2e fragmentation enabled to an MLFR bundle. Conversely, the user cannot enable FRF.12 e2e fragmentation on an FR SAP configured on an MLFR bundle. If an FR frame with the e2e fragmentation header is received on a bundle, it is forwarded if the FR SAP is part of an fpipe service. It will be discarded if the FR SAP is part of any other service.

Note that the operator must disable LMI before adding a link to an MLFR bundle. Also, the operator must shut down the bundle in order to change the value of the fragmentation threshold.

An FR SAP configured on an MLFR bundle can be part of a VLL, VPLS, IES, or VPRN service.

MLFR Bundle Link Integrity Protocol

FRF.16.1 defines a MLFR Bundle Link Integrity Protocol which verifies the serviceability of a member link. If a problem is found on the member link the link integrity protocol will identify the problem, flag the link as unusable, and adjust the Bundle's available bandwidth. For MLFR Bundles the link integrity protocol is always enabled.

For each member link of a bundle the link integrity protocol will do the following:

- Confirm frame processing capabilities of each member link.
- Verify membership of a link to a specific remote bundle.
- Report to the remote end of the member link the bundle to which the link belongs
- Detect loopbacks on the member link. This is always enabled on the 7710 SR. The nearend monitors the magic number Information Element (IE) sent by the far-end and if its value matches the one it transmitted in ten consecutive control messages, it sends a remove_link message to the far-end and brings the link down. The near-end will attempt to add the link until it succeeds.
- Estimate propagation delay on the member link. The differential delay is calculated as follows in the 7710 SR implementation. Every time the near-end sends an add_link or Hello message to the far-end, it includes the Timestamp Information Element (IE) with the local time the packet was sent. FRF16.1 standard requires that the remote equipment includes the timestamp IE and copies the received timestamp value unchanged if the sender included this IE. When the far-end node sends back the ACK for these messages, the near-end calculates the round trip time. The 7710 SR implementation maintains a history of the last "N" round-trip-times that were received. It takes the fastest of these samples for each member link to find out the member link with the fastest RTT. Then for each link it calculates the difference between the fastest links RTT, and the RTT for the current link. The user has the option to coordinate link removal between the local and remote equipment.

Specifically, the MLFR Bundle Link Integrity Protocol defines the following control messages:

- ADD LINK
- ADD_LINK_ACK
- ADD_LINK_REJ
- HELLO
- HELLO_ACK
- REMOVE_LINK
- REMOVE_LINK_ACK

The control messages are encapsulated in a single-fragment frame where the C-bit, the B-bit, and the E-bit are all set. The details of the message format are given in FRF.16.1. Table 6 lists the user configured control parameters with values as specified in FRF.16.1.

Table 6: MLFR Bundle Link Integrity Configurable Parameters

| Parameter | Default Value | Minimum Value | Maximum Value |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Timer T_HELLO | 10 seconds | 1 second | 180 seconds |
| Timer T_ACK | 4 seconds | 1 second | 10 |
| Count N_MAX_RETRY | 2 | 1 | 5 |

T_HELLO Timer - this timer controls the rate at which hello messages are sent. Following a period of **T_HELLO** duration, a HELLO message is transmitted onto the Bundle Link.

Note that T_HELLO Timer is also used, during the Bundle Link adding process, as an additional delay before re-sending an ADD_LINK message to the peer Bundle Link when this peer Bundle Link does not answer as expected.

T_ACK Timer - this timer defines the maximum period to wait for a response to any message sent onto the Bundle Link before attempting to retransmit a message onto the Bundle Link.

N_RETRY - this counter specifies the number of times a retransmission onto a Bundle Link will be attempted before an error is declared and the appropriate action taken.

FRF.12 End-to-End Fragmentation

The user enables FRF.12 e2e fragmentation on a per FR SAP basis. A fragmentation header is added between the standard Q.922 header and the payload. This header consists of a 2-byte Network Layer Protocol ID (NLPID) of value 0xB1 to indicate e2e fragmentation payload and a 2-byte containing the Beginning bit (B-bit), the End-bit (E-bit), the Control bit (C-bit), and the Sequence Number field.

The following is the mode of operation for the fragmentation in the transmit direction of the FR SAP. Frames of all the FR SAP forwarding class queues are subject to fragmentation. The fragmentation header is, however, not included when the frame size is smaller than the user configured fragmentation size. The SAP transmits all fragments of a frame before sending the next full or fragmented frame. The fragmentation threshold is configurable in the range 128 — 512 bytes. In the receive direction, the SAP accepts a full frame interleaved with fragments of another frame to interoperate with other vendor implementations.

A FR SAP with FRF.12 e2e fragmentation enabled can be part of a VPLS service, an IES service, a VPRN service, an Ethernet VLL service, or an IP VLL service. This SAP cannot be part of a FR VLL service or an FRF.5 VLL service. However, fragmented frames received on such VLLs will be passed transparently as in current implementation.

SAP Fragment Interleaving Option

This option provides a different mode of operation for the fragmentation in the transmit direction of the FR SAP than in the default behavior of a FRF.12 end-to-end fragmentation. It allows for the interleaving of high-priority frames and fragments of low-priority frames.

When the interleave option is enabled, only frames of the FR SAP non expedited forwarding class queues are subject to fragmentation. The frames of the FR SAP expedited queues are interleaved, with no fragmentation header, among the fragmented frames. In effect, this provides a behavior like in MLPPP Link Fragment Interleaving (LFI). The receive direction of the FR SAP supports both modes of operation concurrently, for example, with and without fragment interleaving.

FRF.12 UNI/NNI Link Fragmentation

The user enables FRF.12 UNI/NNI link fragmentation on a per FR circuit basis. All FR SAPs configured on this circuit are subject to fragmentation. A fragmentation header is added on top of the standard Q.922 header. This header consists of 2 bytes containing the beginning bit (B-bit), the End-bit (E-bit), the Control bit (C-bit), and the sequence number field. The fragmentation header is included on frames of all SAPs regardless if the frame size is larger or not than the fragment size.

The FECN, BECN, and DE bits of all fragments of a given FR frame are set to the same value as the original frame. The FECN, BECN, and DE bits of a re-assembled frame are set to the logical OR of the corresponding bits on the constituent fragments.

The operator must delete all configured FR SAPs on a port before enabling or disabling FRF.12 UNI/NNI on that port. Also, the user must shut down the port in order to change the value of the fragmentation threshold.

A FR SAP on a FR circuit with FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled can be part of a VLL, VPLS, IES, or VPRN service.

QoS for a link with FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation is the same as for a MLFR bundle. The FR class queue parameters and its scheduling parameters are configured by applying an egress QoS profile to an FRF.12 UNI/NNI port. The FR scheduling class ingress re-assembly timeout is not applicable to a FRF.12 UNI/NNI port.

MLFR/FRF.12 Support of APS, BFD, and Mirroring Features

The following APS support is provided:

- Single-chassis APS is supported on a SONET/SDH port with FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled on the port or on a constituent TDM circuit.
- Single-chassis APS is supported on a SONET/SDH port with FRF.12 e2e fragmentation enabled on one or more FR SAPs on the port or on a constituent TDM circuit.
- Single-chassis APS is not supported on a SONET/SDH port with MLFR bundles configured.
- Multi-chassis APS is not supported on a SONET/SDH port with FR encapsulation configured on the port or on a constituent TDM circuit.

The following BFD support is provided:

• BFD is supported on an IP interface configured over a FR SAP with e2e fragmentation enabled.

- BFD is supported on an IP interface configured over a FR SAP on a port or channel with UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled.
- BFD is not supported on an FR SAP configured on an MLFR bundle.

The following mirroring support is provided:

- Port mirroring and FR SAP mirroring on an MLFR bundle.
- IP mirroring for an FR SAP on an MLFR bundle.
- A mirror source can be an MLFR bundle or a FR SAP on an FR bundle.
- Mirror destinations must be FR SAPs and must not be part of an APS group or an MLFR bundle.

Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP)

Multilink point-to-point protocol is defined in the IETF RFC 1990, *The PPP Multilink Protocol (MP)*, and provides a way to distribute data across multiple links within an MLPPP bundle to achieve high bandwidth. MLPPP allows for a single frame to be fragmented and transmitted across multiple links. This allows for lower latency and also allows for a higher maximum receive unit (MRU).

MP is negotiated during the initial LCP option negotiations of a standard PPP session. A router indicates to its peer that it is willing to perform MLPPP by sending the MP option as part of the initial LCP option negotiation. This negotiation indicates the following:

- 1. The system offering the option is capable of combining multiple physical links into one logical link;
- The system is capable of receiving upper layer protocol data units (PDU) fragmented using the MP header and reassembling the fragments back into the original PDU for processing;
- 3. The system is capable of receiving PDUs of size N octets where N is specified as part of the option even if N is larger than the maximum receive unit (MRU) for a single physical link.

Once MLPPP has been successfully negotiated, the sending system is free to send PDUs encapsulated and/or fragmented with the MP header.

MP introduces a new protocol type with a protocol ID (PID) of Ox003d. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the MLPPP fragment frame structure. Framing to indicate the beginning and end of the encapsulation is the same as that used by PPP, and described in PPP in HDLC-like framing [RFC 1662]. MP frames use the same HDLC address and control pair value as PPP, namely: Address - OxFF and Control - Ox03. The two octet protocol field is also structured the same as in PPP encapsulation. A summary of the MP encapsulation is shown in Figure 1.

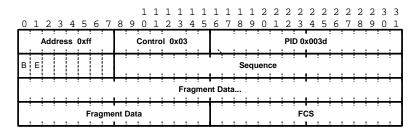


Figure 1: MLPPP 24-bit Fragment Format

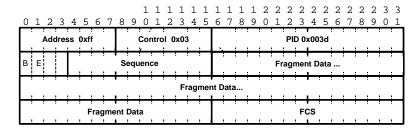


Figure 2: MLPPP 12-bit Fragment Format

The required and default format for MP is the 24-bit format. During the LCP state the 12-bit format can be negotiated. The SR-series routers can support and negotiate the alternate 12-bit frame format.

Protocol Field (PID)

The protocol field is two octets its value identifies the datagram encapsulated in the Information field of the packet. In the case of MP the PID also identifies the presence of a 4-octet MP header (or 2-octet, if negotiated).

A PID of Ox003d identifies the packet as MP data with an MP header.

The LCP packets and protocol states of the MLPPP session follow those defined by PPP in RFC 1661, *The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)*. The options used during the LCP state for creating an MLPPP NCP session are described below.

B & E Bits

The B&E bits are used to indicate the epoch of a packet. Ingress packets to the MLPPP process will have an MTU, which may or may not be larger than the MRRU of the MLPPP network. The B&E bits manage the fragmentation of ingress packets when it exceeds the MRRU.

The B-bit indicates the first (or beginning) packet of a given fragment. The E-bit indicates the last (or ending) packet of a fragment. If there is no fragmentation of the ingress packet both B&E bits are set true (=1).

Sequence Number

Sequence numbers can be either 12 or 24 bits long. The sequence number is zero for the first fragment on a newly constructed AVC bundle and increments by one for each fragment sent on that bundle. The receiver keeps track of the incoming sequence numbers on each link in a bundle and reconstructs the desired unbundled flow through processing of the received sequence numbers and B&E bits. For a detailed description of the algorithm refer to RFC 1990.

Information Field

The Information field is zero or more octets. The Information field contains the datagram for the protocol specified in the protocol field.

The MRRU will have the same default value as the MTU for PPP. The MRRU is always negotiated during LCP.

Padding

On transmission, the Information field of the ending fragment may be padded with an arbitrary number of octets up to the MRRU. It is the responsibility of each protocol to distinguish padding octets from real information. Padding must not be added to any but the last fragment (i.e., the E-bit set true).

FCS

The FCS field of each MP packet is inherited from the normal framing mechanism from the member link on which the packet is transmitted. There is no separate FCS applied to the reconstituted packet as a whole if transmitted in more than one fragment.

LCP

The Link Control Protocol (LCP) is used to establish the connection through an exchange of configure packets. This exchange is complete, and the LCP opened state entered, once a Configure-Ack packet has been both sent and received.

LCP allows for the negotiation of multiple options in a PPP session. MP is somewhat different than PPP and therefore the following options are set for MP and not negotiated:

- → No async control character map
- → No magic number
- → No link quality monitoring
- → Address and control field compression
- → Protocol field compression
- → No compound frames
- → No self-describing-padding

Any non-LCP packets received during this phase must be silently discarded.

Single-Fiber and Strip-Label

When configuring single-fiber and strip-label on the Ethernet port, the configured static MA address must equal the MAC address of the next-hop router (mirrored port). When configuring strip-label for both Ethernet and SONET/SDH ports, the IP address must be configured or the interface will not come up.

Link Fragmentation and Interleaving Support

Link Fragmentation and Interleaving (LFI) provides the ability to interleave high priority traffic within a stream of fragmented lower priority traffic. This feature helps avoid excessive delays to high priority, delay-sensitive traffic over a low-speed link. This can occur if this traffic type shares a link with lower priority traffic that utilizes much larger frames. Without this ability, higher priority traffic must wait for the entire packet to be transmitted before being transmitted, which could result in a delay that is too large for the application to function properly

For example, if VoIP traffic is being sent over a DS-1 or fractional DS-1 which is also used for Best Effort Internet traffic, LFI could be used so the small (usually 64-128B) VoIP packets can be transmitted between the transmission of fragments from the lower priority traffic.

Figure 3 shows the sequence of events as low priority and high priority frames arrive and are handled by LFI.

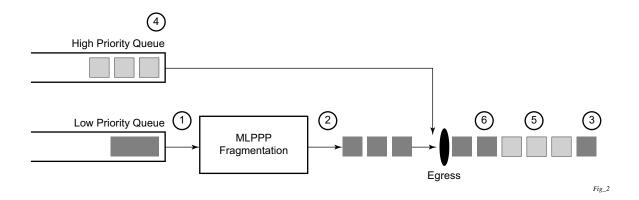


Figure 3: Frame Sequence of Events

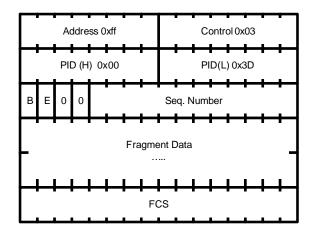
- 1. A low priority frame arrives in the low priority queue. At this particular instant, there are no packets in the high priority queue so low priority frame is de-queued and passed to the fragmentation mechanism for MLPPP.
- 2. The original packet is divided into 'n' fragments based on the size of the packet and the fragment threshold configuration.
- 3. The fragments are then transmitted out the egress port.
- 4. After the transmission of the fragments has begun, high priority frames arrive in the high priority queue.
- 5. The transmission of the remaining fragments stops and the high priority packets are transmitted out the egress interface. Note that high priority packets are not fragmented.
- 6. When the high priority traffic is transmitted, the remaining lower priority fragments are then transmitted.

On the ingress side, LFI requires that the ingress port can receive non-fragmented packets within the fragment stream and pass these packets directly on to the forwarding engine and then continue with the reassembly process for the fragmented frames.

Multi-Class MLPPP

Multi-class MLPPP (MC-MLPPP) allows for the prioritization of multiple types of traffic flowing between the cell site routers and the mobile operator's aggregation routers. MC-MLPPP is an extension of the MLPPP standard which allows multiple classes of service to be transmitted over a MLPPP bundle. Originally (Figure 4), link fragmentation and interleaving (LFI) was added to MLPPP that allowed two classes, but in some applications, two classes of service can be insufficient.

The MLPPP header includes two class bits to allow for up to four classes of service (Figure 5). This enhancement to the MLPPP header format is detailed in RFC 2686, *The Multi-Class Extension to Multi-Link PPP*. This allows multiple classes of services over a single MLPPP connection and allows the highest priority traffic to be transmitted over the MLPPP bundle with minimal delay regardless of the order in which packets are received.



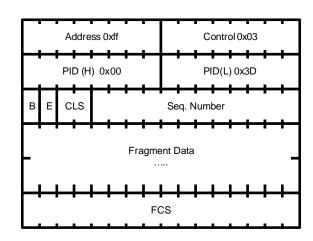


Figure 4: Original MLPPP Header Format

Figure 5: MC-MLPPP Short Sequence Header Format

The new MC-MLPPP header format uses the two (previously unused) bits before the sequence number as the class identifier. This allows four distinct classes of service to be identified into separate re-assembly contexts.

QoS in MC-MLPPP

If the user enables the multiclass option under an MLPPP bundle, the MDA egress data path provides a queue for each of the 4 classes of MLPPP. The user configures the required number of MLPPP classes to use on a bundle. The forwarding class of the packet, as determined by the ingress QoS classification, is used to determine the MLPPP class for the packet and hence which of the four egress MDA queues to store the packet. The mapping of forwarding class to MLPPP class is a function of the user configurable number of MLPPP classes. The default mapping for a 4-class, 3-class, and 2-class MLPPP bundle is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Default Packet Forwarding Class to MLPPP Class Mapping

| FC ID | FC Name | Scheduling Priority (Default) | MLPPP Class 4-class bundle | MLPPP Class 3-class bundle | MLPPP Class 2-class bundle |
|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 | NC | Expedited | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | H1 | Expedited | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | EF | Expedited | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | H2 | Expedited | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | L1 | Non-Expedited | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | AF | Non-Expedited | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | L2 | Non-Expedited | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | BE | Non-Expedited | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Table 8 shows a different mapping enabled when the user applies one of three pre-defined egress QoS profiles in the 4-class bundle configuration only.

Table 8: Packet Forwarding Class to MLPPP Class Mapping

| _ | FC ID | FC Name | Scheduling Priority (Default) | MLPPP Class (MLPPP Egress QoS profile 1, 2, and 3) | |
|---|-------|---------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | 7 | NC | Expedited | 0 | |
| | 6 | H1 | Expedited | 0 | |
| | 5 | EF | Expedited | 1 | |
| | 4 | H2 | Expedited | 2 | |
| | 3 | L1 | Non-Expedited | 2 | |
| | 2 | AF | Non-Expedited | 2 | |
| | 1 | L2 | Non-Expedited | 2 | |
| | 0 | BE | Non-Expedited | 3 | |
| | | | | | |

The MLPPP class queue parameters and its scheduling parameters are also configured by applying one of the three pre-defined egress QoS profiles to an MLPPP bundle.

Table 9 and Figure 6 provide the details of the class queue threshold parameters. Packets marked with a high drop precedence, such as out-of-profile, by the service or network ingress QoS policy will be discarded when any class queue reaches the OOP threshold. Packet with a low drop precedence marking, such as in-profile, will be discarded when any class queue reaches the max threshold.

Table 9: MLPPP Class Queue Threshold Parameters

| | Clas | ss 0 | Cla | ss 1 | Cla | ss 2 | Cla | ss 3 |
|--|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|
| Queue Threshold (in ms @ Available bundle rate) | Max | Oop | Max | Oop | Max | Oop | Max | Oop |
| 2-Class Bundle Default Egress QoS Profile | 250 | 125 | 750 | 375 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3-Class Bundle Default Egress QoS Profile | 50 | 25 | 200 | 100 | 750 | 375 | N/A | N/A |
| 4-Class Bundle Default Egress QoS Profile | 10 | 5 | 50 | 25 | 150 | 75 | 750 | 375 |
| 4-Class Bundle Egress QoS Profile 1 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 200 | 100 | 1000 | 500 |
| 4-Class Bundle Egress QoS Profile 2 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 200 | 100 | 1000 | 500 |
| 4-Class Bundle Egress QoS Profile 3 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 200 | 100 | 1000 | 500 |

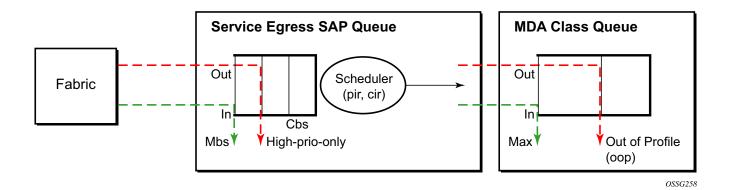


Figure 6: MLPPP Class Queue Thresholds for In-Profile and Out-of-Profile Packets

Table 10 and Figure 7 provide the details of the class queue scheduling parameters.

Table 10: MLPPP Class Queue Scheduling Parameters

WRR Parameters

| 4-class MLPPP Egress QoS Profile | MIR | W1 | W2 | W3 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Profile 1 | 85% | <1% | 66% | 33% |
| Profile 2 | 90% | <1% | 89% | 10% |
| Profile 3 | 85% | <1% | 87% | 12% |

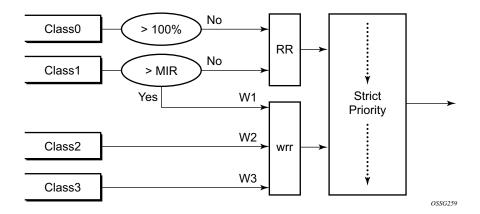


Figure 7: MLPPP Class Queue Scheduling Scheme

Note that all queue threshold and queue scheduling parameters are adjusted to the available bundle rate. If a member link goes down or a new member link is added to the bundle, the scheduling parameters MIR, W1, W2, W3, as well as the per class queue thresholds OOP and max are automatically adjusted to maintain the same values.

Class 0 queue is serviced at MLPPP at available bundle rate. Class 1 queue is guaranteed a minimum service rate but is allowed to share additional bandwidth with class 2 and 3 queues based on the configuration of WRR weight W1.

Class queues 2 and 3 can be given bandwidth guarantee by limiting MIR of class 1 queue to less than 100% and by setting the WRR weights W1, W2, and W3 to achieve the desired bandwidth distribution among all three class queues.

Note that there is one queue per bundle member link to carry link control packets, such as LCP: PPP, and which are serviced with strict priority over the 4 class queues (not shown).

In the default 2-class, 3-class, and 4-class egress QoS profile, the class queues are service with strict priority in ascending order of class number.

Ingress MLPPP Class Reassembly

For a MLPPP bundle with the multi-class option enabled, there is a default profile for setting the re-assembly timer value for each class. When the pre-defined MLPPP ingress QoS profile 1 is applied to a 4-class bundle, the values of the timers are modified as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: MLPPP Ingress QoS Profile: Reassembly Timers (msec)

| | Class 0 | Class 1 | Class 2 | Class 4 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MLPPP ingress QoS default profile (2-Class bundle) | 25ms | 25ms | NA | NA |
| MLPPP ingress QoS default profile (3-Class bundle) | 25ms | 25ms | 25ms | NA |
| MLPPP ingress QoS default profile (4-Class bundle) | 25ms | 25ms | 100ms | 1000ms |
| MLPPP ingress QoS profile 1 (4-class bundle) | 10 | 10 | 100 | 1000 |

Configuring MC-MLPPP QoS Parameters

A 4-class MLPPP bundle can be configured with user-defined MLPPP QoS attributes. This feature cannot be used with MC-MLPPP bundles with fewer than 4 classes or with non-multiclass bundles.

The following describe the parameters and the configuration processes and rules

- 1. The user creates an ingress QoS profile in the **mlppp-profile-ingress** context, to configure a preferred value of the ingress per-class re-assembly timer. Ingress QoS profile 1 is reserved for the pre-defined profile with parameter values displayed in Table 11. The user is allowed to edit this profile and change parameter values. When a user creates a profile with a profile-id greater than 1, or performs the no option command on the parameter, the parameter's default value will always be the 1 in Table 11 for ingress QoS Profile #1 regardless of the parameter value the edited Profile 1 has at that point
- 2. The user creates an egress QoS profile in the **mlppp-profile-egress** context to configure preferred values for the per-class queue and queue scheduling parameters. The user can also configure system forwarding class mapping to the MLPPP classes. Egress QoS profiles 1, 2, and 3, are reserved for the pre-defined profiles with parameter values shown in Table 8, Table 9, or Table 10. Users can edit these profiles and change parameter values. When a user creates a profile with a profile-id higher than 3, or when the user specifies the no option command on the parameter, the default value will be the one shown in Table 8, Table 9, or Table 10 for the egress QoS Profile 1. This is regardless of the parameter value the edited profiles have at that point in time.
- 3. A maximum of 128 ingress and 128 egress QoS profiles can be created on the system.
- 4. The values of the ingress per-class re-assembly timer are configured in the ingress QoS profile.
- 5. The mapping of the system forwarding classes to the MLPPP Classes are configured in the egress QoS profile. There is a many-to-one relationship between the system FC and an MLPPP class. See Table 8 for the mapping when one of the three pre-defined 4-class egress QoS profiles is selected.
- 6. The maximum size for each MLPPP class queue in units of msec at the available bundle rate is configured in the egress QoS profile. This is referred to as max in Figure 6 and as max-queue-size in CLI. The out-of-profile threshold for an MLPPP class queue, referred to as oop in Figure 6, is not directly configurable and is set to 50% of the maximum queue size rounded up to the nearest higher integer value.
- 7. The MLPPP class queue scheduling parameters is configured in the egress QoS profile. The minimum information rate, referred to as **MIR** in Figure 7 and **mir** in CLI, applies to Class 1 queue only. The MIR parameter value is entered as a percentage of the available bundle rate. The WRR weight, referred to as W1, W2, and W3 in Figure 7 and weight in CLI, applies to class 1, class 2, and class 3 queues. Note that W1 in Figure 7 is not configurable and is internally set to a value of 1 such that Class 1 queue shares 1% of the available bundle rate when the sum of W1, W2, and W3 equals 100. W2 and W3 weights are integer values and are user configurable such that Class 2 queue shares (W2/(W1 +

- W2 + W3)) and Class 3 queue shares (W3/(W1 + W2 + W3)) of the available bundle rate.
- 8. The user applies the ingress and egress QoS profiles to a 4-class MLPPP bundle for the configured QoS parameter values to take effect on the bundle.
- 9. The following operations require the bundles associated with a QoS profile to be shutdown to take effect.
 - → A change of the numbered ingress or egress QoS profile associated with a bundle.
 - → A change of the bundle associated ingress or egress QoS profile from default profile to a numbered profile and vice-versa.
- 10. The following operations can be performed without shutting down the associated bundles:
 - → Changes to any parameters in the ingress and egress QoS profiles.

The CLI commands for the creation of ingress and egress QoS profiles and configuration of the individual QoS parameters are described in the 7710 SR OS Quality of Service Guide.

Cisco HDLC

Cisco HDLC (cHDLC) is an encapsulation protocol for information transfer. It is a bit-oriented synchronous data-link layer protocol that specifies a data encapsulation method on synchronous serial links using frame characters and checksums.

cHDLC monitors line status on a serial interface by exchanging keepalive request messages with peer network devices. It also allows routers to discover IP addresses of neighbors by exchanging Serial Link Address Resolution Protocol (SLARP) (see SLARP on page 54) address-request and address-response messages with peer network devices.

The basic frame structure of a cHDLC frame is shown in Table 12. This frame structure is similar to PPP in an HDLC-link frame (RFC 1662, *PPP in HDLC-like Framing*). The differences to PPP in and HDLC-like frames are in the values used in the address, control, and protocol fields.

Table 12: cHDLC I-Frame

| Flag | Address | Control | Protocol | Information Field | FCS | |
|------|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|------------|---|
| 0x7E | 0x0F/0x8F | 0x00 | | _ | 16/32 bits | _ |

- Address field The values of the address field include: 0x0F (unicast), 0x8F (broadcast).
- Control field The control field is always set to value 0x00.
- Protocol field The following values are supported for the protocol field:

Table 13: cHDLC Protocol Fields

| Protocol | Field Value |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| IP | 0x0800 |
| Cisco SLARP | 0x8035 |
| ISO CLNP/ISO ES-IS DSAP/SSAP1 | 0xFEFE |

- Information field The length of the information field is in the range of 0 to 9Kbytes.
- FCS field The FCS field can assume a 16-bit or 32-bit value. The default is 16-bits for ports with a speed equal to or lower than OC-3, and 32-bits for all other ports. The FCS for cHDLC is calculated in the same manner and same polynomial as PPP.

SLARP

An Alcatel-Lucent cHDLC interface will transmit a SLARP address resolution reply packet in response to a received SLARP address resolution request packet from peers. An Alcatel-Lucent cHDLC interface will not transmit SLARP address resolution request packets.

For the SLARP keepalive protocol, each system sends the other a keepalive packet at a user-configurable interval. The default interval is 10 seconds. Both systems must use the same interval to ensure reliable operation. Each system assigns sequence numbers to the keepalive packets it sends, starting with zero, independent of the other system. These sequence numbers are included in the keepalive packets sent to the other system. Also included in each keepalive packet is the sequence number of the last keepalive packet received from the other system, as assigned by the other system. This number is called the returned sequence number. Each system keeps track of the last returned sequence number it has received. Immediately before sending a keepalive packet, it compares the sequence number of the packet it is about to send with the returned sequence number in the last keepalive packet it has received. If the two differ by 3 or more, it considers the line to have failed, and will not route higher-level data across it until an acceptable keepalive response is received.

There is interaction between the SLARP address resolution protocol and the SLARP keepalive protocol. When one end of a serial line receives a SLARP address resolution request packet, it assumes that the other end has restarted its serial interface and resets its keepalive sequence numbers. In addition to responding to the address resolution request, it will act as if the other end had sent it a keepalive packet with a sequence number of zero, and a returned sequence number the same as the returned sequence number of the last real keepalive packet it received from the other end.

SONET/SDH Scrambling and C2-Byte

SONET/SDH scrambling and overhead for cHDLC follow the same rules used for POS (RFC 2615, *PPP over SONET/SDH*).

The two key SONET/SDH parameters are scrambling and signal-label (C2-byte). Scrambling is off by default. The default value of the C2-byte is 0xCF. These two parameters can be modified using the CLI. The other SONET overhead values (for example, j0) follow the same rules as the current POS implementation.

Timers

Cisco HDLC (cHDLC) has two timers associated with the protocol, the keepalive interval and the timeout interval. The keepalive interval is used to send periodic keepalive packets. The receiver process expects to receive a keepalive packet at the rate specified by the keepalive interval. The link is declared down if the receiver process does not receive a keepalive within the timeout interval. The link is declared up when the number of continual keepalive packets received equals the up-count.

It is recommended that the nodes at the two endpoints of the cHDLC link are provisioned with the same values.

Automatic Protection Switching (APS)

APS is designed to protect SONET/SDH equipment from linear unidirectional or bidirectional failures. The Network Elements (NEs) in a SONET/SDH network constantly monitor the health of the network. When a failure is detected, the network proceeds through a coordinated predefined sequence of steps to transfer (or switchover) live traffic to the backup facility (protection facility). This happens very quickly to minimize lost traffic. Traffic remains on the protection facility until the primary facility (working facility) fault is cleared, at which time the traffic may optionally be reverted to the working facility.

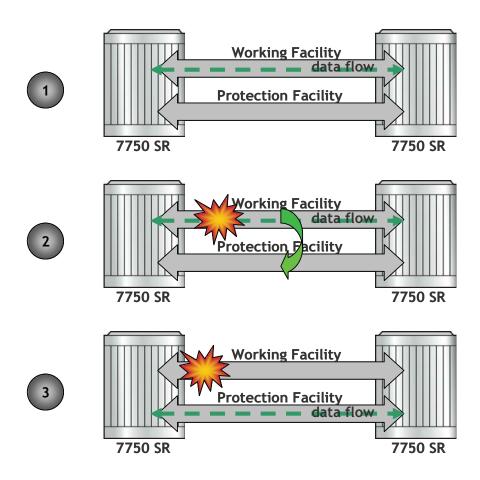


Figure 8: APS Protection (Single Chassis APS) and Switchover

Note that "facility" in the SR-OS context refers to the physical line (including intermediate transport/switching equipment) and directly attached line terminating hardware (e.g. SFP module, MDA and IOM). "Circuit" is also a term used for a link/facility (e.g. working-circuit).

A 1+1 APS group contains two circuits.

APS is configured on a port by port basis. If all ports on an MDA or IOM need to be protected then each port on the MDA or IOM must be individually added into an APS group.

Working and protection circuits can be connected to a variety of types of network elements (e.g. ADMs, DACSes, ATM Switches, Routers) and serve as an access or network port providing one or more services or network interfaces to the router. APS-protected SONET/SDH ports may be further channelized, and may contain bundled channels (e.g. MLPPP or IMA Bundle Protection Groups). The ports may be one of a variety of encapsulation types as supported by the MDA including PPP, ATM, FR and more. For a definitive description of the MDAs, port types, switching modes, bundles and encapsulations supported with APS please see APS Applicability, Restrictions and Interactions on page 74.

This section discusses the different APS architectures and their implementations.

- Single Chassis and Multi-Chassis APS on page 58
- APS Switching Modes on page 61
- APS Channel and SONET Header K Bytes on page 65
- Revertive Switching on page 69
- Bidirectional 1+1 Switchover Operation Example on page 69
- Protection of Upper Layer Protocols and Services on page 70
- APS User-Initiated Requests on page 71
- APS and SNMP on page 73
- APS Applicability, Restrictions and Interactions on page 74
- Sample APS Applications on page 78

Single Chassis and Multi-Chassis APS

APS can operate in a Single Chassis configuration (SC-APS) or in a Multi-Chassis configuration (MC-APS).

An SC-APS group can span multiple ports, MDAs or IOMs within a single node whereas as MC-APS can span two separate nodes.

Table 14: SC-APS versus MC-APS Protection

| | Single Chassis APS | Multi-Chassis APS |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| Short form name | SC-APS | MC-APS |
| Link failure protection (including intermediate transmission equipment failure) | Yes | Yes |
| Optical/electrical module (e.g. SPF, XPF) failure protection | Yes | Yes |
| MDA failure protection | Yes | Yes |
| IOM failure protection | Yes | Yes |
| Node failure protection | No | Yes |

The support of SC-APS and MC-APS depends on switching modes, MDAs, port types and ecaps. For a definitive description of the MDAs, port types, switching modes, bundles and encapsulations supported with APS please see APS Applicability, Restrictions and Interactions on page 74.

APS on a Single Node (SC-APS)

In Single Chassis APS both circuits of an aps group are terminated on the same node.

The working and protect lines of a single chassis APS group can be:

- Two ports on the same MDA.
- Two ports on different MDAs but on the same IOM.
- Two ports on different MDAs on two different IOMs (installed in different slots).

If the working and protection circuits are on the same MDA, protection is limited to the physical port and the media connecting the two devices. If the working and protection circuits are on different IOMs then protection extends to MDA or IOM failure. The following figure shows a configuration that provides protection against circuit, port, MDA or IOM failure on the 7750 SR connected to an Add-Drop-Multiplexer (ADM).

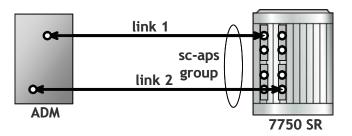


Figure 9: SC-APS Group with MDA and IOM Protection

APS Across Two Nodes (MC-APS)

Multi-Chassis APS functionality extends the protection offered by SC-APS to include protection against nodal (7750 SR) failure by configuring the working circuit of an APS group on one 7750 SR node while configuring the protect circuit of the same APS group on a different 7750 SR node.

These two nodes connect to each other with an IP link that is used to establish an MC-APS signalling path between the two 7750 SRs. Note that the working circuit and the protect circuit must have compatible configurations (such as the same speed, framing, and port-type). The relevant APS groups in both the working and protection routers must have same group ID, but they can have different names (for example, group port descriptions). The configuration consistency between the working circuit/router and the protection circuit/router is not enforced by the 7750 SR. Service or network-specific configuration data is not signalled nor synchronized between the two service routers.

Signalling is provided using the direct connection between the two service routers. A heartbeat protocol can be used to add robustness to the interaction between the two routers. Signalling functionality includes support for:

- APS group matches between service routers.
- Verification that one side is configured as a working circuit and the other side is configured as the protect circuit. In case of a mismatch, a trap (incompatible neighbor) is generated.
- Change in working circuit status is sent from the working router to keep the protect router in sync.
- Protect router, based on K1/K2 byte data, member circuit status, and external request, selects the active circuit, and informs the working router to activate or de-activate the working circuit.

Note that external requests like lockout, force, and manual switches are allowed only on the APS group having the protection circuit.

The following figure illustrates a Multi-Chassis APS group being used to protect against link, port, MDA, IOM or node failure.

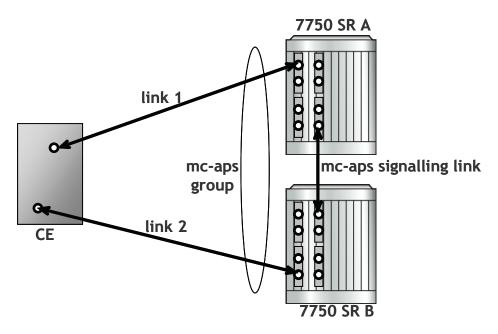


Figure 10: MC-APS Group Protects Against Node Failure

APS Switching Modes

APS behavior and operation differs based on the switching mode configured for the APS group. Several switching modes are supported in SR-OS.

The switching mode affects how the two directions of a link behave during failure scenarios and how APS tx operates.

Unidirectional / Bidirectional configuration must be the same at both sides of the APS group. The APS protocol (K byte messages) exchange switching mode information to ensure that both nodes can detect a configuration mismatch.

- If one end of an APS group is configured in a Unidirectional mode (Uni 1+1 Sig APS or Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS) then the other end must also be configured in a Unidirectional mode (Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS).
- If one end of an APS group is configured in a Bidirectional mode then the other end must also be configured in Bidirectional mode.

Table 15: APS Switching Modes

| | Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS | Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS | Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling and Datapath APS |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Short form name | Bidir 1+1 Sig APS | Uni 1+1 Sig APS | Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS |
| CLI keyword | bi-directional | uni-directional | uni-1plus1 |
| Interworks with a standards compliant APS implementation | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Full 1+1 APS standards- based signalling | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Data is transmitted simultaneously on both links/circuits (1+1 Data) | No | No | Yes |

The support of switching modes depends on SC-APS / MC-APS, MDAs, port types and ecaps. For a definitive description of the MDAs, port types, switching modes, bundles and encapsulations supported with APS please see APS Applicability, Restrictions and Interactions on page 74.

Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS

In Bidir 1+1 Sig APS switching mode the Tx data is sent on the active link only (it is not bridged to both links simultaneously). 1+1 signalling, however, is used for full interoperability with signalling-compliant 1+1 architectures.

In the ingress direction (Rx), the decision to accept data from either the working or protection circuit is based on both locally detected failures/degradation and on what circuit the far-end is listening on (as indicated in the K bytes). If the far-end indicates that it has switched its active receiver, then the local SR-OS node will also switch its receiver (and Tx) to match the far-end. If the local Rx changes from one circuit to another it notifies the far end using the K bytes.

In the egress direction (Tx), the data is only transmitted on the active circuit. If the active Rx changes, then Tx will also change to the same circuit.

Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS ensures that both directions of active data flow (including both Rx) are using the same link/circuit (e.g. using the two directions of the same fiber pair) as required by the APS standards. If one end of the aps group changes the active receiver, it will signal the far end using the K bytes. The far end will then also change its receiver to listen on the same circuit.

Because the router transmits on active circuits only and keeps active TX and RX on the same port, both local and remote switches are required to restore the service.

The APS channel (bytes K1 and K2 in the SONET header – K bytes) is used to exchange requests and acknowledgments for protection switch actions. In Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS switching mode, the router sends correct status on the K bytes and requires the far-end to also correctly update/send the K-bytes to ensure that data is transmitted on the circuit on which the far-end has selected as its active receiver.

Line alarms are processed and generated independently on each physical circuit.

In Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS mode, the highest priority local request is compared to the remote request (received from the far end node using an APS command in the K bytes), and whichever has the greater priority is selected. The relative priority of all events that affect APS 1+1 protection is listed in the Table 16 on page 65 in descending order. The requests can be automatically initiated (such as signal failure or signal degrade), external (such as lockout, forced switch, request switch), and state requests (such as revert-time timers, etc.).

Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS

In Uni 1+1 Sig APS switching mode the Tx data is sent on the active link only (it is not bridged to both links simultaneously). 1+1 signalling, however, is used for full interoperability with signalling-compliant 1+1 architectures.

In the ingress direction (Rx), the decision to accept data from either the working or protection circuit is based on both locally detected failures/degradation and on what circuit the far-end is listening on (as indicated in the K bytes). Although it is not required in the APS standards, the SR-OS implementation of Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS uses standards based signaling to keep both the Rx and Tx on the same circuit / port. If the far-end indicates that it has switched its active receiver, then the local SR-OS node will also switch its receiver (and Tx) to match the far-end. If the local Rx changes from one circuit to another it notifies the far end using the K bytes.

In the egress direction (Tx), the data is only transmitted on the active circuit. f the active Rx changes, then Tx will also change to the same circuit.

Because the router transmits on active circuits only and keeps active TX and RX on the same port, both local and remote switches are required to restore the service. For a single failure a data outage is limited to a maximum of 100 milliseconds.

The APS channel (bytes K1 and K2 in the SONET header – K bytes) is used to exchange requests and acknowledgments for protection switch actions. In Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS switching mode, the router sends correct status on the K bytes and requires the far-end to also correctly update/send the K-bytes to ensure that data is transmitted on the circuit on which the far-end has selected as its active receiver.

Line alarms are processed and generated independently on each physical circuit.

In Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS switching mode:

- K-bytes are generated/transmitted based on local request/condition only (as required by the APS signalling).
- Local request priority is compliant to 1+1 U-APS specification.
- RX and TX are always forced on to the same (active) circuit (bi-directional). This has the following caveats:
 - → If an APS switch is performed due to a local condition, then the TX direction will be moved as well to the newly selected RX circuit (old inactive). The router will send LAIS on the old active TX circuit to force the remote end to APS switch to the newly active circuit. Note that some local request may not cause an APS switch when a remote condition prevents both RX and TX direction to be on the same circuit (for example an SD detected locally on a working circuit will not cause a switch if the protection circuit is locked out by the remote end).

- → If the remote end indicates an APS switch and the router can RX and TX on the circuit newly selected by the remote end, then the router will move its TX direction and will perform an APS switch of its RX direction (unless the router already TX and RX on the newly selected circuit).
- → If the remote end indicates an APS switch and the router cannot RX and TX on the circuit newly selected by the remote end (for example due to a higher priority local request, like a force request or manual request, etc.), then L-AIS are sent on the circuit newly selected by the remote end to force it back to the previously active circuit.
- → The sent L-AIS in the above cases can be either momentary or persistent. The persistent L-AIS is sent under the following conditions:
 - On the protection circuit when the protection circuit is inactive and cannot be selected due to local SF or Lockout Request.
 - On the working circuit as long as the working circuit remains inactive due to a local condition. The persistent L-AIS is sent to prevent revertive switching at the other end.

In all other cases a momentary L-AIS is sent. SR-OS provides debugging information that informs operators about the APS-induced L-AIS.

Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling and Datapath APS

Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS supports unidirectional switching operations, 1+1 signaling and 1+1 data path.

In the ingress direction (Rx) switching is done based on local requests only as per the APS specifications. K-bytes are used to signal the far end the APS actions taken.

In the egress direction (Tx), the data is transmitted on both active and protecting circuits.

Each end of the aps group may be actively listening on a different circuit.

The APS channel (bytes K1 and K2 in the SONET header) is used to exchange APS protocol messages.

In Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS a received L-RDI signal on the active circuit does not cause that circuit (port) to be placed out of service. The APS group can continue to use that circuit as the active receiver. This behavior is not configurable.

Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS also supports configurable:

- Debounce timers for signal failure and degradation conditions
- Suppression of L-RDI alarm generation

APS Channel and SONET Header K Bytes

The APS channel (bytes K1 and K2 in the SONET header) is used to exchange APS protocol messages for all APS modes.

K1 Byte

The switch priority of a request is assigned as indicated by bits 1 through 4 of the K1 byte (as described in the rfc3498 APS-MIB).

Table 16: K1 Byte, Bits 1-4: Type of Request

| Bit 1234 | Condition |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1111 | Lockout of protection |
| 1110 | Force switch |
| 1101 | SF - High priority |
| 1100 | SF - Low priority |
| 1011 | SD - High priority |
| 1010 | SD - Low priority |
| 1001 | (not used) |
| 1000 | Manual switch |
| 0111 | (not used) |
| 0110 | Wait-to-restore |
| 0101 | (not used) |
| 0100 | Exercise |
| 0011 | (not used) |
| 0010 | Reverse request |
| 0001 | Do not revert |
| 0000 | No request |

The channel requesting switch action is assigned by bits 5 through 8. When channel number 0 is selected, the condition bits show the received protection channel status. When channel number 1 is selected, the condition bits show the received working channel status. Channel values of 0 and 1 are supported.

Table 17 displays bits 5-8 of a K1 byte and K2 Bits 1-4 and the channel number code assignments.

Table 17: K1 Byte, Bits 5-8 (and K2 Bits 1-4), Channel Number Code Assignments

| Null channel. |
|---|
| SD and SF requests apply to conditions detected on the protection line. |
| For 1+1 systems, Forced and Request Switch requests apply to the protection line. |
| Only code 0 is used with Lockout of Protection request. |
| Working channel. |
| Only code 1 applies in a 1+1 architecture. |
| Codes 1 through n apply in a 1:n architecture. |
| SD and SF conditions apply to the corresponding working lines. |
| Extra traffic channel. |
| May exist only when provisioned in a 1:n architecture. |
| Only No Request is used with code 15. |
| |

K2 Byte

The K2 byte is used to indicate the bridging actions performed at the line-terminating equipment (LTE), the provisioned architecture and mode of operation.

The bit assignment for the K2 byte is listed in Table 18.

Table 18: K2 Byte Functions

| Bits 1-8 | Function | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 — 4 | Channel number. | | | | |
| 5 | 0 1 | Provisioned for 1+1 mode. Provisioned for 1:n mode. | | | |
| 6-8 | 111 110 | Line AIS Line RDI | | | |
| | 101 100 011 | Provisioned for bi-directional switching Provisioned for uni-directional switching (reserved for future use) | | | |
| | 010 001 | (reserved for future use) (reserved for future use) | | | |
| | 000 | (reserved for future use) | | | |

Differences in SONET/SDH Standards for K Bytes

SONET and SDH standards are slightly different with respect to the behavior of K1 and K2 Bytes.

Table 19 depicts the differences between the two standards.

Table 19: Differences Between SONET and SDH Standards

| | SONET | SDH | Comments |
|--|--|---|--|
| SONET/SDH standards use different codes in the transmitted K1 byte (bits 1-4) to notify the far-end of a signal fail/signal degrade detection. | 1100 for signal fail 1010 for signal degrade 1101 unused 1011 unused | 1101 for signal fail 1011 for signal degrade 1100 unused 1010 unused | None |
| SONET systems signal the switching mode in bits 5-8 of the K2 byte whereas SDH systems do not signal at all. | 101 for bi-dir 100 for uni-dir | Not used. 000 is signaled in bits 5 to 8 of K2 byte for both bi-directional as well as uni-directional switching. | SONET systems raise a mode mismatch alarm as soon as a mismatch in the TX and RX K2 byte (bits 5 to 8) is detected. SDH systems do not raise the mode mismatch alarm. |

Failures Indicated by K Bytes

The following sections describe failures indicated by K bytes.

APS Protection Switching Byte Failure

An APS Protection Switching Byte (APS-PSB) failure indicates that the received K1 byte is either invalid or inconsistent. An invalid code defect occurs if the same K1 value is received for 3 consecutive frames (depending on the interface type (framer) used, the 7710 SR may not be able to strictly enforce the 3 frame check per GR-253 and G.783/G.841) and it is either an unused code or irrelevant for the specific switching operation. An inconsistent APS byte defect occurs when no three consecutive received K1 bytes of the last 12 frames are the same.

If the failure detected persists for 2.5 seconds, a Protection Switching Byte alarm is raised. When the failure is absent for 10 seconds, the alarm is cleared. This alarm can only be raised by the active port operating in bi-directional mode.

APS Channel Mismatch Failure

An APS channel mismatch failure (APS-CM) identifies that there is a channel mismatch between the transmitted K1 and the received K2 bytes. A defect is declared when the received K2 channel number differs from the transmitted K1 channel number for more than 50 ms after three identical K1 bytes are sent. The monitoring for this condition is continuous, not just when the transmitted value of K1 changes.

If the failure detected persists for 2.5 seconds, a channel mismatch failure alarm is raised. When the failure is absent for 10 seconds, the alarm is cleared. This alarm can only be raised by the active port operating in a bi-directional mode.

APS Mode Mismatch Failure

An APS mode mismatch failure (APS-MM) can occur for two reasons. The first is if the received K2 byte indicates that 1:N protection switching is being used by the far-end of the OC-N line, while the near end uses 1+1 protection switching. The second is if the received K2 byte indicates that uni-directional mode is being used by the far-end while the near end uses bi-directional mode.

This defect is detected within 100 ms of receiving a K2 byte that indicates either of these conditions. If the failure detected persists for 2.5 seconds, a mode mismatch failure alarm is raised. However, it continues to monitor the received K2 byte, and should it ever indicate that the far-end has switched to a bi-directional mode the mode mismatch failure clearing process starts. When the failure is absent for 10 seconds, the alarm is cleared, and the configured mode of 1+1 bidirectional is used.

APS Far-End Protection Line Failure

An APS far-end protection line (APS-FEPL) failure corresponds to the receipt of a K1 byte in 3 consecutive frames that indicates a signal fail (SF) at the far end of the protection line. This forces the received signal to be selected from the working line.

If the failure detected persists for 2.5 seconds, a far-end protection line failure alarm is raised. When the failure is absent for 10 seconds, the alarm is cleared. This alarm can only be raised by the active port operating in a bi-directional mode.

Revertive Switching

The APS implementation also provides the revertive and non-revertive modes with non-revertive switching as the default option. In revertive switching, the activity is switched back to the working port after the working line has recovered from a failure (or the manual switch is cleared). In non-revertive switching, a switch to the protection line is maintained even after the working line has recovered from a failure (or if the manual switch is cleared).

A revert-time is defined for revertive switching so frequent automatic switches as a result of intermittent failures are prevented. A change in this value takes effect upon the next initiation of the wait to restore (WTR) timer. It does not modify the length of a WTR timer that has already been started. The WTR timer of a non-revertive switch can be assumed to be infinite.

In case of failure on both working and the protection line, the line that has less severe errors on the line will be active at any point in time. If there is signal degrade on both ports, the active port that failed last will stay active. When there is signal failure on both ports, the working port will always be active. The reason is that the signal failure on the protection line is of a higher priority than on the working line.

Bidirectional 1+1 Switchover Operation Example

Table 20 outlines the steps that a bi-directional protection switching process will go through during a typical automatic switchover.

Table 20: Actions for the Bi-directional Protection Switching Process

| Status | APS Commands Sent in K1 and K2 Bytes on Protection Line | | Action | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|---|--|
| | B -> A | A -> B | At Site B | At Site A | |
| No failure (Protection line is not in use) | No request | No request | No action | No action | |
| Working line Degraded in direction A->B | SD on working channel 1 | No request | Failure detected, notify A and switch to protection line. | No action | |
| Site A receives SD failure condition | Same | Reverse request | No action | Remote failure detected, acknowledge and switch to protection line. | |
| Site B receives Reverse request | Same | Same | No action | No action | |

Protection of Upper Layer Protocols and Services

APS prevents upper layer protocols and services from being affected by the failure of the active circuit.

The following example with figures and description illustrate how services are protected during a single-chassis APS swithover.

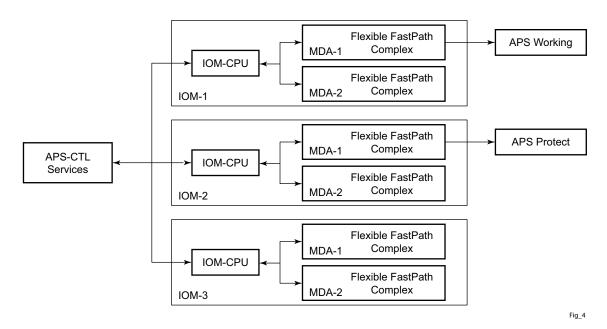


Figure 11: APS Working and Protection Circuit Example

Figure 11 is an example in which the APS working circuit is connected to IOM-1 / MDA-1 and the protection circuit is connected to IOM-2 / MDA-1. In this example, assume that the working circuit is currently used to transmit and receive data.

Switchover Process for Transmitted Data

For packets arriving on all interfaces that need to be transmitted over APS protected interfaces, the next hop associated with all these interfaces are programmed in all Flexible Fast-Path complexes in each MDA with a logical next-hop index. This next hop-index identifies the actual next-hop information used to direct traffic to the APS working circuit on IOM-1 / MDA-1.

All Flexible Fast-Path complexes in each MDA are also programmed with next hop information used to direct traffic to the APS protect circuit on IOM-2 / MDA-1. When the transmitted data needs to be switched from the working to the protect circuit, only the relevant next hop indexes

need to be changed to the pre-programmed next-hop information for the protect circuit on IOM-2 / MDA-1.

Although the control CFM/CPM on the SF/CPM blade initiates the changeover between the working to protect circuit, the changeover is transparent to the upper layer protocols and service layers that the switchover occurs.

Physical link monitoring of the link is performed by the CPU on the relevant IOM for both working and protect circuits.

Switchover Process for Received Data

The Flexible Fast-Path complexes for both working and protect circuits are programmed to process ingress. The inactive (protect) circuit however is programmed to ignore all packet data. To perform the switchover from working circuit to the protect circuit the Flexible Fast-Path complex for the working circuit is set to ignore all data while the Flexible Fast-Path complex of the protect circuit will be changed to accept data.

The ADM or compatible head-end transmits a valid data signal to both the working and protection circuits. The signal on the protect line will be ignored until the working circuit fails or degrades to the degree that requires a switchover to the protect circuit. When the switchover occurs all services including all their QoS and filter policies are activated on the protection circuit.

APS User-Initiated Requests

The following sections describe APS user-initiated requests.

Lockout Protection

The lockout of protection disables the use of the protection line. Since the tools>perform>aps>lockout command has the highest priority, a failed working line using the protection line is switched back to itself even if it is in a fault condition. No switches to the protection line are allowed when locked out.

Request Switch of Active to Protection

The request or manual switch of active to protection command switches the active line to use the protection line unless a request of equal or higher priority is already in effect. If the active line is already on the protection line, no action takes place.

Request Switch of Active to Working

The request or manual switch of active to working command switches the active line back from the protection line to the working line unless a request of equal or higher priority is already in effect. If the active line is already on the working line, no action takes place.

Forced Switching of Active to Protection

The forced switch of active to protection command switches the active line to the protection line unless a request of equal or higher priority is already in effect. When the forced switch of working to protection command is in effect, it may be overridden either by a lockout of protection or by detecting a signal failure on the protection line. If the active line is already on the protection line, no action takes place.

Forced Switch of Active to Working

The forced switch of active to working command switches the active line back from the protection line to the working unless a request of equal or higher priority is already in effect.

Exercise Command

The exercise command is only supported in the bi-directional mode of the 1+1 architecture. The exercise command is specified in the tools>perform>aps>force>exercise context and exercises the protection line by sending an exercise request over the protection line to the tail-end and expecting a reverse request response back. The switch is not actually completed during the exercise routine.

APS and SNMP

SNMP Management of APS uses the APS-MIB (from rfc3498) and the TIMETRA-APS-MIB.

The following table shows the mapping between APS switching modes and MIB objects.

Table 21: Switching Mode to MIB Mapping

| switching-mode | TIMETRA-APS-MIB tApsProtectionType | APS-MIB apsConfigDirection |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bidir 1+1 Sig APS (bi-directional) | onePlusOneSignalling (1) | bidirectional (2) |
| Uni 1+1 Sig APS (uni-directional) | onePlusOneSignalling (1) | unidirectional (1) |
| Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS (uni-1plus1) | onePlusOne (2) | unidirectional (1) |

APS Applicability, Restrictions and Interactions

Note: The Release Notes document for the relevant SR-OS release should be consulted for details about APS Restrictions.

Table 22: Supported APS Mode Combinations

| | Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS | Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS | Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling and Datapath APS |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Single Chassis APS (SC-APS) | Supported | Supported | Supported (for 7750 SR-c4/12 platforms only) |
| Multi-Chassis APS (MC-APS) | Supported | Not supported | Not supported |

APS and Bundles

Bundles (such as IMA and MLPPP) can be protected with APS through the use of Bundle Protection Groups (bpgrp). For APS-protected bundles, all members of a working bundle must reside on the working port of an APS group. Similarly all members of a protecting bundle must reside on the protecting circuit of that APS group.

IMA APS protection is supported only when the router is connected to another piece of equipment (possibly via an ADM) running a single IMA instance at the far end. By design, the IMA APS implementation is expected to keep the IMA protocol up as long as the far end device can tolerate some frame loss. Similarly, the PPP protocol state machine for PPP channels and MLPPP bundles remains UP when a switchover occurs between the working and protect circuits.

When APS protects IMA groups, IMA control cells, but not user traffic, are sent on the inactive circuit (as well as the active) to keep the IMA protocol up during an APS switch.

For details on MLFR/FRF.12 support with APS see the section called "MLFR/FRF.12 Support of APS, BFD, and Mirroring Features".

APS Switchover Impact on Statistics

All SAP-level statistics are retained with an APS switch. A SAP will reflect the data received regardless of the number of APS switches that has occurred. ATM statistics, however, are cleared after an APS switch. Thus, any ATM statistics viewed on an APS port are only the statistics since the current active member port became active.

Physical layer packet statistics on the APS group reflect what is currently on the active member port.

Port and path-level statistics follow the same behaviour as described above.

Any SONET physical-layer statistics (for example, B1,B2,B3,...) on the APS port are only what is current on the active APS member port.

Supported APS MDA/Port Combinations

The following table displays examples of the port types that can be paired to provide APS protection. Both ports must be the same type and must be configured at the same speed.

Table 23: MDA/Port Type Pairing for APS

| MDA Туре | Unchannelized SONET/SDH (POS) For example: m16-oc12/3-sfp | ATM For example: m4-atmoc12/3- sfp | Circuit Emulation (CES) For example: m4-choc3-ces- sfp | Channelized Any Service Any Port (ASAP) For example: m1-choc12-as- sfp |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Unchannelized SONET/SDH (POS) For example: m16- oc12/3-sfp | Supported | | | |
| ATM For example: m4- atmoc12/3-sfp | | Supported | | |
| Circuit Emulation (CES) For example: m4- choc3-ces-sfp | | | Supported | |
| Channelized Any Service Any Port (ASAP) For example: m1- choc12-as-sfp | | | | Supported |

For example, an APS group can be comprised of a pair of ports where each port is on one of the two following MDAs:

- m16-atmoc3-sfp
- m4-atmoc12/3-sfp (port in oc3 mode)

For example, an APS group can not be comprised of a pair of ports where one port is on an m16-oc12/3-sfp and the other port is on an m1-choc12-as-sfp.

APS Switchover During CFM/CPM Switchover

An APS switchover immediately before, during or immediately after a CFM/CPM switchover may cause a longer outage than normal.

Removing or Failure of a Protect MDA

The detection of a CMA/MDA removal or a CMA/MDA failure can take additional time. This can affect the APS switchover time upon the removal or failure of a protection CMA/MDA. If the removal is scheduled during maintenance, it is recommended that the port and/or protect circuit be shutdown first to initiate an APS switchover before the CMA/MDA maintenance is performed.

Mirroring Support

Mirroring parameters configured on a specific port or service, are maintained during an APS failover.

Sample APS Applications

The following sections provide sample APS application examples.

Sample APS Application: MLPPP with SC-APS and MC-APS on Channelized Interfaces

7750 and 7710 service routers support APS on channelized interfaces. This allows Alcatel-Lucent's service routers to be deployed as the radio access network (RAN) aggregation router which connects the base transceiver station (BTS) and the radio network controller (RNC).

Figure 12 displays an example of MLPPP termination on APS protected channelized OC-n/STM-n links. This example illustrates the following:

- SC-APS (the APS circuits terminate on the same node Aggregation Router A)
- APS protecting MLPPP bundles (bundles are between the BTS and Aggregation Router A, but APS operates on the Sonet links between the DACS and the Aggregation Router)
- APS on channelized access interfaces (OC-3/OC-12 links)

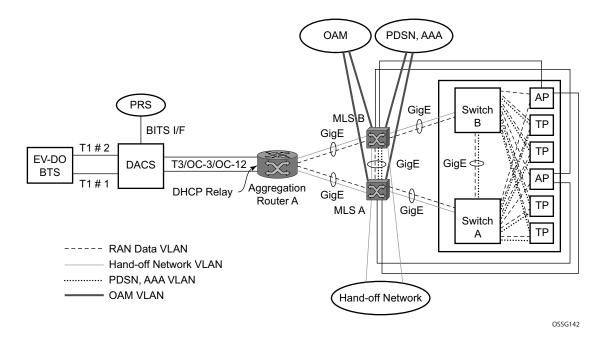


Figure 12: SC-APS MLPPP on Channelized Access Interfaces Example

Figure 13 depicts an APS group between a digital access cross-connect system (DACS) and a pair of Aggregation Routers. At one end of the APS group both circuits (OC-3/STM-1 and/or OC-12/STM-4 links) are terminated on the DACS and at the other end each circuit is terminated on a

different Aggregation Routers to provide protection against router failure. The MLPPP bundle operates between the BTS and the Aggregation Routers. At any one time only one of the two Aggregation Routers is actually terminating the MLPPP bundle (whichever Aggregation Router is processing the active APS circuit).

This example illustrates the following:

- MC-APS (the APS circuits terminate on different Aggregation Routers)
- APS protecting MLPPP bundles (bundles are between the BTS and the Aggregation Routers but APS operates on the Sonet links between the DACS and the Aggregation Routers)
- APS on channelized access interfaces (OC-3/OC-12 links)

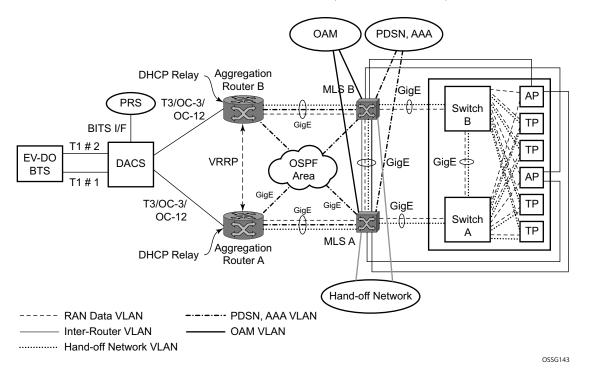


Figure 13: MC-APS MLPPP on Channelized Access Intefaces Example

Sample APS Application: MC-APS for ATM SAP with ATM VPLS Service

In Figure 14, service router A is connected to the ATM switch or 7670 through an OCx ATM 1 link. This link is configured as the working circuit. Service router B is connected to the same ATM switch or 7670 through an OCx ATM 2 link. This link is configured as the protection circuit.

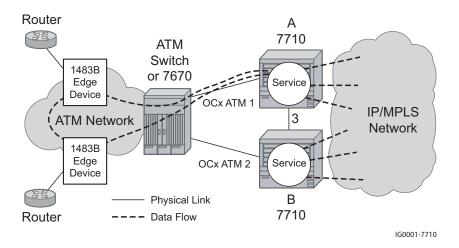


Figure 14: Multi-Chassis APS Application

Communication between service routers A and B is established through link 3. This link is for signalling. To guarantee optimum fail-over time between service routers A and B, link 3 must be a direct physical link between routers A and B.

Sample APS Application: MC-APS with VLL Redundancy

Support of MC-APS to ATM VLLs and Ethernet VLL with ATM SAPs allows MC-APS to operate with pseudowire redundancy in a similar manner that MC-LAG operates with pseudowire redundancy.

The combination of these features provides a solution for access node redundancy and network redundancy as shown in Figure 15.

MC-APS groups are configured as follows:

- MC-APS group between the MSAN on the left and Aggregation Nodes A & B
- MC-APS group between the MSAN on the right and Aggregation Nodes C & D

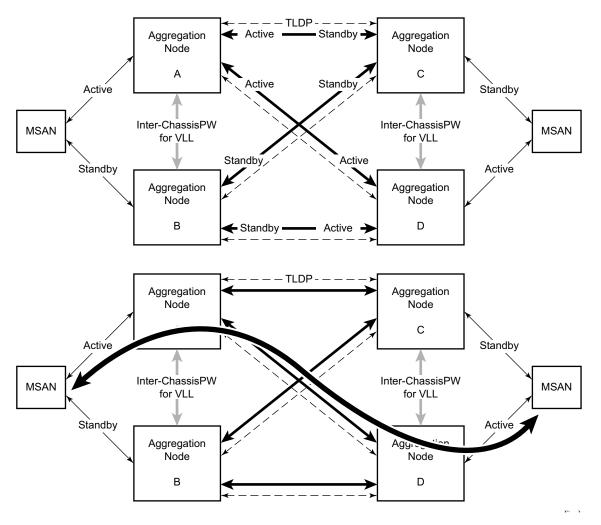


Figure 15: Access and Node and Network Resilience

OSSG145

Pseudo-wire Active/Standby Segments Pseudo-wire S-PE T-PE T-PE Convergent GSM/GPRS E1 TDM Packet Network 7750 PW SK-7750 PW IP MPL Core E1 ATM E1 IMA ATM ATM Layer 3 VPNs PW 7750 7750 Switch PW **R99 RNC Cluster** Multi-chassis Protection E1 IMA ATM Or xDSL **HSxPA**

An example of a customer application in the mobile market is displayed in Figure 16.

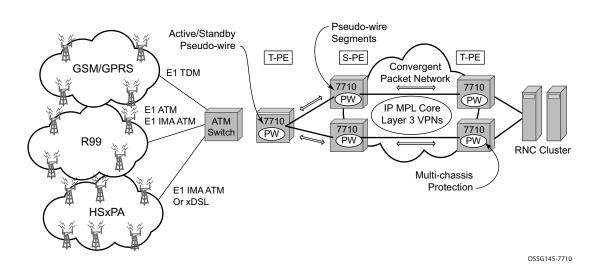


Figure 16: MC-APS with ATM VLL Redundancy

In the application show in Figure 16, 2G and 3G cell sites are aggregated into a Tier 2 or Tier 3 hub site before being backhauled to a Tier 1 site where the radio network controller (RNC) which terminates user calls is located. This application combines MC-APS on the RNC access side and pseudowire redundancy and pseudowire switching on the core network side. pseudowire switching is used in order to separate the routing domains between the access network and the core network.

Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI)

The Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI) protocol is defined in Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) technical specification MEF16. This specification largely based on Frame Relay - LMI defines the protocol and procedures that convey the information for auto-configuration of a CE device and provides the means for EVC status notification. MEF16 does not include link management functions like Frame Relay LMI does. In the Ethernet context that role is already accomplished with Clause 57 Ethernet OAM (formerly 802.3ah).

The SR OS currently implements the User Network Interface-Network (UNI-N) functions for status notification supported on Ethernet access ports with dot1q encapsulation type. Notification related to status change of the EVC and CE-VLAN ID to EVC mapping information is provided as a one to one between SAP and EVC.

The E-LMI frame encapsulation is based on IEEE 802.3 untagged MAC frame format using an ether-type of 0x88EE. The destination MAC address of the packet 01-80-C2-00-00-07 will be dropped by any 802.1d compliant bridge that does not support or have the E-LMI protocol enabled. This means the protocol cannot be tunneled.

Status information is sent from the UNI-N to the UNI-C, either because a status enquiry was received from the UNI-C or unsolicited. The Active and Not Active EVC status are supported. The Partially Active state is left for further study.

The bandwidth profile sub-information element associated with the EVC Status IE does not use information from the SAP QoS policy. A value of 0 is used in this release as MEF 16 indicates the bandwidth profile sub-IE is mandatory in the EVC Status IE. The EVC identifier is set to the description of the SAP and the UNI identifier is set to the description configured on the port. Further, the implementation associates each SAP with an EVC. Currently, support exists for CE-VLAN ID/EVC bundling mode.

As stated in the OAM Mapping section in the OAM and Diagnostics Guide, E-LMI the UNI-N can participates in the OAM fault propagation functions. This is a unidirectional update from the UNI-N to the UNI-C and interacting with service manager of VLL, VPLS, VPRN and IES services.

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)

The IEEE 802.1ab Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) standard defines protocol and management elements that are suitable for advertising information to stations attached to the same IEEE 802 LAN (emulation) for the purpose of populating physical or logical topology and device discovery management information databases. The protocol facilitates the identification of stations connected by IEEE 802 LANs/MANs, their points of interconnection, and access points for management protocols.

Note that LAN emulation and logical topology wording is applicable to customer bridge scenarios (enterprise/carrier of carrier) connected to a provider network offering a transparent LAN emulation service to their customers. It helps the customer bridges detect misconnection by an intermediate provider by offering a view of the customer topology where the provider service is represented as a LAN interconnecting these customer bridges.

The IEEE 802.1ab standard defines a protocol that:

- Advertises connectivity and management information about the local station to adjacent stations on the same IEEE 802 LAN.
- Receives network management information from adjacent stations on the same IEEE 802 LAN.
- Operates with all IEEE 802 access protocols and network media.
- Establishes a network management information schema and object definitions that are suitable for storing connection information about adjacent stations.
- Provides compatibility with a number of MIBs as depicted in Figure 17.

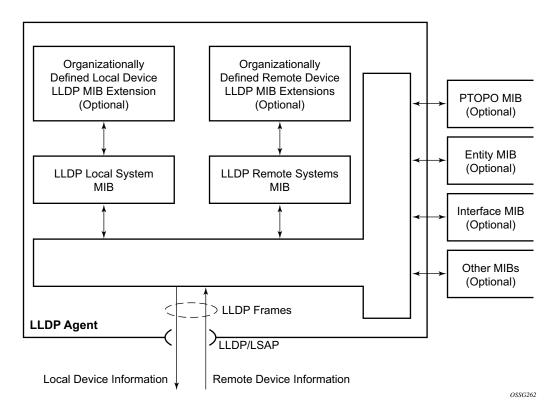


Figure 17: LLDP Internal Architecture for a Network Node

Network operators must be able to discover the topology information in order to detect and address network problems and inconsistencies in the configuration. Moreover, standard-based tools can address the complex network scenarios where multiple devices from different vendors are interconnected using Ethernet interfaces.

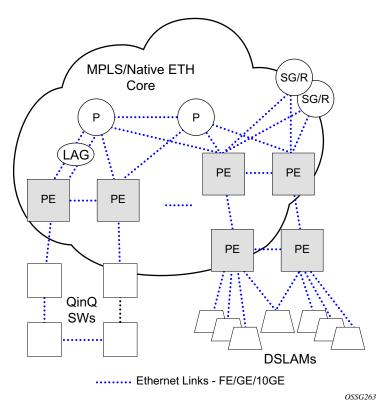


Figure 18: Generic Customer Use Case For LLDP

The example displayed in Figure 18 depicts a MPLS network that uses Ethernet interfaces in the core or as an access/handoff interfaces to connect to different kind of Ethernet enabled devices such as service gateway/routers, QinQ switches, DSLAMs or customer equipment.

IEEE 802.1ab LLDP running on each Ethernet interfaces in between all the above network elements may be used to discover the topology information.

LLDP Protocol Features

LLDP is an unidirectional protocol that uses the MAC layer to transmit specific information related to the capabilities and status of the local device. Separately from the transmit direction, the LLDP agent can also receive the same kind of information for a remote device which is stored in the related MIB(s).

LLDP itself does not contain a mechanism for soliciting specific information from other LLDP agents, nor does it provide a specific means of confirming the receipt of information. LLDP allows the transmitter and the receiver to be separately enabled, making it possible to configure an implementation so the local LLDP agent can either transmit only or receive only, or can transmit and receive LLDP information.

The information fields in each LLDP frame are contained in a LLDP Data Unit (LLDPDU) as a sequence of variable length information elements, that each include type, length, and value fields (known as TLVs), where:

- Type identifies what kind of information is being sent.
- Length indicates the length of the information string in octets.
- Value is the actual information that needs to be sent (for example, a binary bit map or an alphanumeric string that can contain one or more fields).

Each LLDPDU contains four mandatory TLVs and can contain optional TLVs as selected by network management:

- Chassis ID TLV
- Port ID TLV
- Time To Live TLV
- Zero or more optional TLVs, as allowed by the maximum size of the LLDPDU
- End Of LLDPDU TLV

The chassis ID and the port ID values are concatenated to form a logical identifier that is used by the recipient to identify the sending LLDP agent/port. Both the chassis ID and port ID values can be defined in a number of convenient forms. Once selected however, the chassis ID/port ID value combination remains the same as long as the particular port remains operable.

A non-zero value in the TTL field of the Time To Live TLV tells the receiving LLDP agent how long all information pertaining to this LLDPDU's identifier will be valid so that all the associated information can later be automatically discarded by the receiving LLDP agent if the sender fails to update it in a timely manner. A zero value indicates that any information pertaining to this LLDPDU's identifier is to be discarded immediately.

Note that a TTL value of zero can be used, for example, to signal that the sending port has initiated a port shutdown procedure. The End Of LLDPDU TLV marks the end of the LLDPDU.

LAG

Based on the IEEE 802.3ax standard (formerly 802.3ad), Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs) can be configured to increase the bandwidth available between two network devices, depending on the number of links installed (from 1 to 16 on iom3-xp/ IMM with chassis-mode D (or) from 1 to 8 on all other IOMs). LAG also provides redundancy in the event that one or more links participating in the LAG fail. All physical links in a given LAG links combine to form one logical interface.

Packet sequencing must be maintained for any given session. The hashing algorithm deployed by Alcatel-Lucent routers is based on the type of traffic transported to ensure that all traffic in a flow remains in sequence while providing effective load sharing across the links in the LAG.

LAGs must be statically configured or formed dynamically with Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). The optional marker protocol described in IEEE 802.3ax is not implemented. LAGs can be configured on network andaccess ports.

LAG Features

Hardware capabilities:

• The LAG load sharing is executed in hardware, which provides line rate forwarding for all port types.

Software capabilities:

- The Alcatel-Lucent solution conforms to the IEEE LAG implementation including dynamic costing and LAG port threshold features. The dynamic cost and LAG port threshold features can be enabled even if the second node is not an Alcatel-Lucent router.
 - → Dynamic cost

Dynamic cost can be enabled with the **config>lag** *dynamic-cost* command or by the action specified in the **config>lag>port-threshold** command.

If dynamic cost is enabled and the number of active links is greater than the port threshold value (0-7 or 0-15), depending on chassis-mode and IOM type), then the path cost is dynamically calculated whenever there is a change in the number of active links regardless of the specified port threshold action. If the port-threshold is met and the action is set to dynamic cost, then the path cost is dynamically recalculated regardless of the global dynamic cost configuration.

Enabling dynamic costing causes the physical link metrics used by OSPF to be applied based on the operational or aggregate link bandwidth in the LAG that is available at the time, providing the number of links that are up exceeds the configured

LAG port threshold value. If the number of available links falls below the configured threshold, the configured threshold action determines if and at what cost this LAG will be advertised.

For example, assume a single link in OSPF has an associated cost of 100 and the LAG consists of four physical links. The cost associated with the logical link is 25. If one link fails then the cost would automatically be adjusted to 33.

If dynamic cost is not configured then costing is applied based on the total number of links configured. The cost would be calculated at 25. This will remain static provided the number of links that are up exceeds the configured LAG threshold.

→ LAG port threshold

The LAG port threshold feature allows configuration of the behavior, once the number of available links in a LAG falls below or is equal to the specified threshold. Two options are available:

- 1. If the number of links available (up) in a LAG is less than the configured threshold, then the LAG is regarded as operationally down.
 - For example, assume a LAG consists of eight physical links. The threshold is set to fourand dynamic costing is not configured. If the operational links is equal to or drops below four, the link is regarded as operationally down until the number of operational links is four or more.
- 2. When the number of links available in a LAG is less than the configured threshold, the LAG starts using the dynamic-cost allowing other nodes to adjust their routing tables according to the revised costs. In this case, when the threshold is not crossed, a fixed metric (all links operational) is advertised.

Configuring LAGs

LAG configuration guidelines include:

- When preprovisioning chassis slots, cards, MCMs, CMA/MDAs, and Ethernet ports, distribute the LAG ports for a given LAG over as many slots and CMA/MDAs as possible. This minimizes the impact that a slot or CMA/MDA failure has on the performance of the LAG.
- A maximum of 20064 LAGs, 16 ports in each, can be configured on a 7710 SR.
- Ports can be added or removed from the LAG while the LAG and its ports (other than the
 port being removed) remain operational. When ports to and/or from the LAG are added or
 removed, the hashing algorithm is adjusted for the new port count.
- The **show** commands display physical port statistics on a port-by-port basis or the entire LAG can be displayed.
- LAG is supported on Ethernet ports.
- Ports of a particular LAG can be of different types but they must be the same speed and duplex. To guarantee the same port speed is used for all ports in a LAG, autonegotiation must be disabled or in limited mode to ensure only a specific speed is advertised.

Figure 19 displays traffic routed between ALA-1 and ALA-2 as a LAG consisting of four ports.

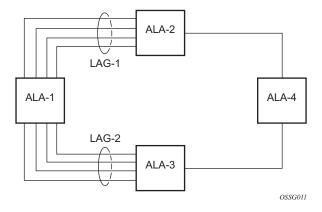


Figure 19: LAG Configuration

LAG and ECMP Hashing

When a requirement exists to increase the available bandwidth for a logical link that exceeds the physical bandwidth or add redundancy for a physical link, typically one of the methods is applied; equal cost multi-path (ECMP) or Link Aggregation (LAG). A 7710 SR can deploy both at the same time, meaning, using ECMP of two or more Link Aggregation Groups (LAG) and/or single links. The supports up to 16 equal cost routes in ECMP and up to 16 ports per LAG.

Different types of hashing algorithms can be employed depending whether better loadspreading or consistent per service forwarding is required. The Alcatel-Lucent implementation supports per flow hashing used to achieve uniform loadspreading and per service hashing designed to provide consistent per service forwarding. The following sub-sections describe these two hashing algorithms.

Depending on the type of traffic that needs to be distributed into an ECMP and/or LAG, different variables are used as input to the hashing algorithm that determines the next hop selection. There are several traffic types to consider:

- VPLS known unicast traffic. This is hashed based on the IP source and destination addresses, or the MAC source and destination addresses for non-IP traffic. Optionally TCP and UDP traffic can include the source and destination port information in the hash algorithm.
- The hash used for LAG for VPLS services does not include the VPLS service ID. The MAC SA/DA are hashed and then, if the Ethertype is IPv4 or IPv6, the hash is replaced with one based on the IP source address/destination address. If Layer 4 hashing is enabled on the ingress port, the Layer 4 source port and destination port are hashed. Packets for the same SAP can be sprayed across different LAG members, if the result of this hash modulo the number of LAG links is different.
- Unicast IP traffic routed by a 7710 SR router uses the IP SA/DA or optionally TCP/UDP port information.
- By default, MPLS packet hashing at an LSR is based on the whole label stack, along with the incoming port and system IP address. Note that the EXP/TTL information in each label is not included in the hash algorithm. This method is referred to as "Label-Only Hash" option and is enabled in CLI by entering the **lbl-only** keyword.
- A couple of options to further hash on the header of an IP packet in the payload of the MPLS packet are also provided.
- The first method is referred to as the "Label-IP Hash" option and is enabled in CLI by entering the lbl-ip keyword. In the first hash round for ECMP, the algorithm will parse down the label stack and once it hits the bottom it checks the next nibble. If the nibble value is 4 then it will assume it is an IPv4 packet. If the nibble value is 6 it will assume it is an IPv6 packet. The result of the hash of the label stack, along with the incoming port and system IP address, is fed into another hash along with source and destination address fields in the IP packet header. Otherwise, it will just use the label stack hash calculated in

the first round like in the default "Label-Only Hash" option. If there are more than 6 labels in the stack the algorithm will also use the result of the label stack hash only. The net result will be used to select which LDP FEC next-hop to send the packet to using a modulo operation of the net result with the number of next-hops. This same net result will feed to a second round of hashing to select a LAG link on the egress port where the LSP has its NHLFE programmed when applicable.

- The second method is referred to as "IP-only Hash" and is enabled in CLI by entering the
 ip-only keyword. It operates the same way as the "Label-IP Hash" method except that the
 hash is performed exclusively on the source and destination address fields in the IP packet
 header.
- VPLS multicast, broadcast and unknown unicast traffic transmitted on SAPs is not sprayed on a per-frame basis, but instead the service ID is used to pick ECMP and LAG paths statically.
 - → VPLS multicast, broadcast and unknown unicast traffic transmitted on SDPs is and hashed on a per packet basis in the same way as VPLS unicast traffic. However, per packet hashing is applicable only to the distribution of traffic over LAG ports, as the ECMP path is still chosen statically based on the service ID.
 - Data is hashed twice to get the ECMP path. If LAG and ECMP are performed on the same frame, the data will be hashed again to get the LAG port (three hashes for LAG). However, if only LAG is performed, then hashing will only be performed twice to get the LAG port.
 - → VPLS multicast traffic transmitted on SAPs with IGMP snooping enabled is loadbalanced based on the internal multicast ID which is unique for every (s,g) record. This way, multicast traffic pertaining to different streams is distributed across different LAG member ports.
- VLL traffic from a service access point is not sprayed on a per-packet basis, but as for VPLS flooded traffic, the service ID is used to pick one of the ECMP/LAG paths. The exception to this is when shared-queuing is configured on an Etherpipe SAP or Frame Relay pipe SAP. In this case, traffic spraying is the same for VPLS known unicast traffic.
- IP multicast is sprayed over LAG based on the unique multicast ID.
- IP multicast Layer 4 UDP traffic will not be hashed.

For all cases that involve per-packet hashing, the NPA produces a 20-bit result based on hashing the relevant packet data. This result is input to a modulo like calculation (divide by the number of routes in the ECMP and use the remainder) to determine the ECMP index.

If the ECMP index results in the selection of a LAG as the next hop, then the hash result is hashed again and the result of the second hash is input to the modulo like operation (divide by the number of ports in the LAG and use the remainder) to determine the LAG port selection.

LAG on Access

Link Aggregation Groups (LAG) is supported on access ports. This is treated the same as LAG on network ports which provides a standard method to aggregate Ethernet links. The difference lies in how QoS is handled. If all members of the LAG are on the same IOMCFM then there is no difference in how HQoS is handled. For example, for routed packets or for VPLS known unicast, hashing is performed to get an ECMP value and then rehashed to do the spraying for the access LAG ports. SAP to SAP VLL, and VPLS flooded packets will only use one port of the LAG.

The following features are supported as an extension of **lsr-load-balancing lbl-ip**.

- Supported on the IOM-3 and as well as the IOM-2 (mode C) and IOM-1 (mode B)
- Supported for IPv4 and as well as for IPv6 (IPv6 works only on IOM-3 chassis mode D)
- **Isr-load-balancing lbl-ip** can be enabled in the **config>router>interface** context.

LSR Hashing

The LSR hash routine operates on the label stack only. However, there is also the ability to hash on the IP header if a packet is IP. An LSR will consider a packet to be IP if the first nibble following the bottom of the label stack is either 4 (IPv4) or 6 (IPv6). This allows the user to include an IP header in the hashing routine at an LSR for the purpose of spraying labeled IP packets over multiple equal cost paths in ECMP in an LDP LSP and/or over multiple links of a LAG group in all types of LSPs.

The user enables the LSR hashing on label stack and/or IP header by entering the following system-wide command: **config>system>lsr-load-balancing lbl-ip** | **ip-only**.

By default, the 7x50 LSR falls back to the hashing on label stack only as in existing implementation behavior. This option is referred to as lbl-only and the user can revert to this behavior by entering one of the two commands:

config>system>lsr-load-balancing lbl-only

config>system>no lsr-load-balancing

The user can also selectively enable or disable the inclusion of label stack and IP header in the LSR hash routine on a specific network interface by entering the following command:

config>router>interface>lsr-load-balancing lbl-ip | ip-only

This provides some control to the user such that this feature is disabled if labeled packets received on a specific interface include non IP packets that can be confused by the hash routine for IP packets. These could be VLL and VPLS packets without a PW control word.

When you exclude label stack and IP header from the hash routine on an interface, the 7x50 LSR falls back to the hashing on label stack only as in existing implementation behavior.

LSR Default Hash Routine— Label-Only Hash Option

The following is the behavior of ECMP and LAG hashing at an LSR in the existing implementation. These are performed in two rounds.

First the ECMP hash. It consists of an initial hash based on the source port/system IP address. Each label in the stack is then hashed separately with the result of the previous hash, up to a maximum of five labels. The net result will be used to select which LDP FEC next-hop to send the packet to using a modulo operation of the net result with the number of next-hops. If there is a single next-hop for the LDP FEC, or if the packet is received on an RSVP LSP ILM, then a single next-hop exists.

This same net result will feed to a second round of hashing if there is LAG on the egress port where the selected LDP or RSVP LSP has its NHLFE programmed.

LSR Label-IP Hash Option Enabled

In the first hash round for ECMP, the algorithm will parse down the label stack and once it hits the bottom it checks the next nibble. If the nibble value is 4 then it will assume it is an IPv4 packet. If the nibble value is 6 then it will assume it is an IPv6 packet. In both cases, the result of the label hash is fed into another hash along with source and destination address fields in the IP packet's header. Otherwise, it will just use the label stack hash already calculated for the ECMP path selection.

If there are more than five labels in the stack, then the algorithm will also use the result of the label hash for the ECMP path selection.

The second round of hashing for LAG re-uses the net result of the first round of hashing. This means IPv6 packets will continue to be hashed on label stack only.

LSR IP-Only Hash Option Enabled

This option behaves like the label-IP hash option except that when the algorithm reached the bottom of the label stack in the ECMP round and finds an IP packet, it throws the outcome of the label hash and only uses the source and destination address fields in the IP packet's header.

Port Link Damping

Hold time controls enable port link damping timers that reduce the number of link transitions reported to upper layer protocols.

The 7710 SR OS port link damping feature guards against excessive port transitions. Any initial port transition is immediately advertised to upper layer protocols, but any subsequent port transitions are not advertised to upper layer protocols until a configured timer has expired.

An "up" timer controls the dampening timer for link up transitions, and a "down" timer controls the dampening timer for link down transitions.

LACP

Generally, link aggregation is used for two purposes: provide an increase in bandwidth and/or provide redundancy. Both aspects are addressed by aggregating several Ethernet links in a single LAG.

LACP enhancements allow active lag-member selection based on particular constrains. The mechanism is based on the IEEE 802.3ax standard so interoperability is ensured.

Multi-Chassis LAG

This section describes the Multi-Chassis LAG (MC-LAG) concept. MC-LAG is an extension of a LAG concept that provides node-level redundancy in addition to link-level redundancy provided by "regular LAG".

Typically, MC-LAG is deployed in a network-wide scenario providing redundant connection between different end points. The whole scenario is then built by combination of different mechanisms (for example, MC-LAG and redundant pseudowire to provide e2e redundant p2p connection or dual homing of DSLAMs in Layer 2 TPSDA).

Overview

Multi-chassis LAG is a method of providing redundant Layer 2 access connectivity that extends beyond link level protection by allowing two systems to share a common LAG end point.

The multi-service access node (MSAN) node is connected with multiple links towards a redundant pair of Layer 2 aggregation nodes such that both link and node level redundancy, are provided. By using a multi-chassis LAG protocol, the paired Layer 2 aggregation nodes (referred to as redundant-pair) appears to be a single node utilizing LACP towards the access node. The multi-chassis LAG protocol between redundant-pair ensures a synchronized forwarding plane to/from the access node and is used to synchronize the link state information between the redundant-pair nodes such that proper LACP messaging is provided to the access node from both redundant-pair nodes.

In order to ensure SLAs and deterministic forwarding characteristics between the access and the redundant-pair node, the multi-chassis LAG function provides an active/standby operation towards/from the access node. LACP is used to manage the available LAG links into active and standby states such that only links from 1 aggregation node are active at a time to/from the access node.

Characteristics related to MC are:

- Selection of the common system ID, system-priority and administrative-key are used in LACP messages so partner systems consider all links as the part of the same LAG.
- Extension of selection algorithm in order to allow selection of active sub-group.
 - → The sub-group definition in LAG context is still local to the single box, meaning that even if sub-groups configured on two different systems have the same sub-group-id they are still considered as two separate subgroups within given LAG.
 - → Multiple sub-groups per PE in a MC-LAG is supported.
 - → In case there is a tie in the selection algorithm, for example, two sub-groups with identical aggregate weight (or number of active links) the group which is local to the system with lower system LACP priority and LAG system ID is taken.
- Providing inter-chassis communication channel allows inter-chassis communication to support LACP on both system. This communication channel enables the following:
 - → Supports connections at the IP level which do not require a direct link between two nodes. The IP address configured at the neighbor system is one of the addresses of the system (interface or loop-back IP address).
 - → The communication protocol provides heartbeat mechanism to enhance robustness of the MC-LAG operation and detecting node failures.
 - → Support for operator actions on any node that force an operational change.
 - → The LAG group-ids do not have to match between neighbor systems. At the same time, there can be multiple LAG groups between the same pair of neighbors.

- → Verification that the physical characteristics, such as speed and auto-negotiation is configured and initiates operator notifications (traps) if errors exist. Consistency of MC-LAG configuration (system-id, administrative-key and system-priority) is provided. Similarly, load-balancing mode of operation must be consistently configured on both nodes.
- → Traffic over the signalling link is encrypted using a user configurable message digest key.
- MC-LAG function provides active/stand-by status to other software applications in order to built a reliable solutions.

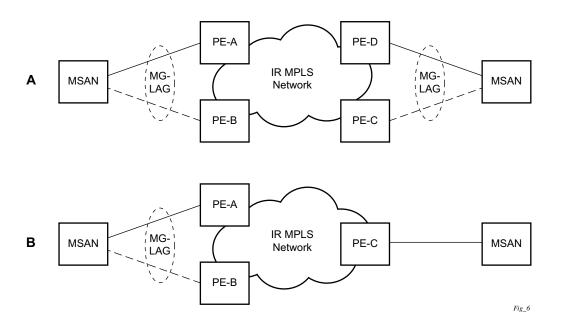


Figure 20: MC-LAG Dual Homing to Remote PE Pairs

Figure 20 depicts different combinations of MC-LAG attachments supported. The supported configurations can be sub-divided into following sub-groups:

- Dual-homing to remote PE pairs
 - → both end-points attached with MC-LAG
 - → one end-point attached
- Dual-homing to local PE pair
 - → both end-points attached with MC-LAG
 - → one end-point attached with MC-LAG
 - → both end-points attached with MC-LAG to two overlapping pairs

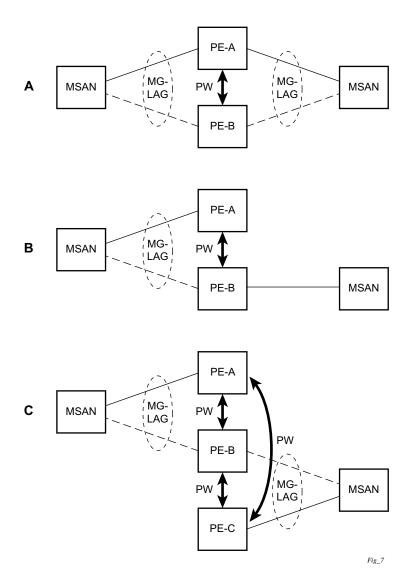


Figure 21: MC-LAG Dual Homing to Local PE-Pairs

The forwarding behavior of the nodes abide by the following principles. Note that logical destination (actual forwarding decision) is primarily determined by the service (VPLS or VLL) and then principle below applies only if destination or source is based on MC-LAG:

- Packets received from the network will be forwarded to all local active links of the given destination-sap based on conversation hashing. In case there are no local active links, the packets will be cross-connected to inter-chassis pseudowire.
- Packets received from the MC-LAG sap will be forwarded to active destination pseudowire or active local links of destination-sap. In case there are no such objects available at the local node, the packets will be cross-connected to inter-chassis pseudowire.

MC-LAG and Subscriber Routed Redundancy Protocol (SRRP)

MC-LAG and SRRP enables dual-homed links from any IEEE 802.3ax (formerly 802.3ad) standards-based access device (for example, a IP DSLAM, Ethernet switch or a Video on Demand server) to multiple Layer 2 or Layer 3 aggregation nodes. In contrast with slow recovery mechanisms such as Spanning Tree, multi-chassis LAG provides synchronized and stateful redundancy for VPN services or triple play subscribers in the event of the access link or aggregation node failing, with zero impact to end users and their services.

Refer to the 7710 SR OS Triple Play Guide for information about SRRP.

Point-to-Point (p2p) Redundant Connection Across Layer 2 VPN Network

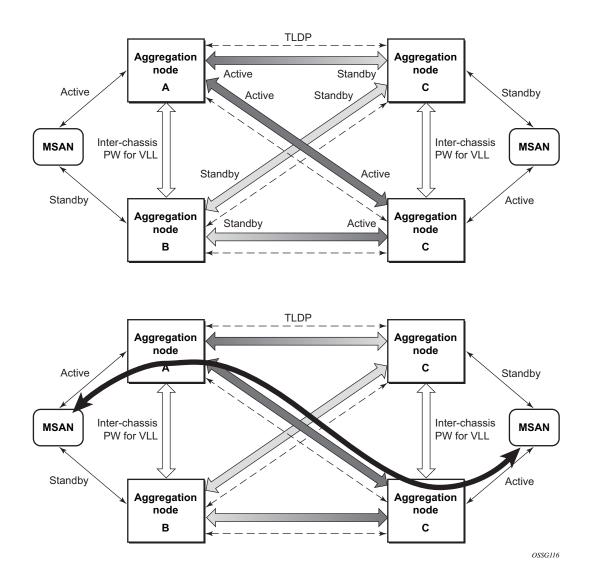


Figure 22: P2P Redundant Connection Through a Layer 2 VPN Network

Figure 22 shows the connection between two multi-service access nodes (MSANs) across network based on Layer 2 VPN pseudo-wires. The connection between MSAN and a pair of PE routers is realized by MC-LAG. From MSAN perspective, redundant pair of PE routers acts as a single partner in LACP negotiation. At any point in time, only one of the routers has an active link(s) in a given LAG. The status of LAG links is reflected in status signaling of pseudo-wires set between all

participating PEs. The combination of active and stand-by states across LAG links as well and pseudo-wires give only 1 unique path between pair of MSANs.

Note that the configuration in Figure 22 depicts one particular configuration of VLL connections based on MC-LAG, particularly the VLL connection where two ends (SAPs) are on two different redundant-pairs. In addition to this, other configurations are possible, such as:

- Both ends of the same VLL connections are local to the same redundant-pair.
- One end VLL endpoint is on a redundant-pair the other on single (local or remote) node.

DSLAM Dual Homing in Layer 2 TPSDA Model

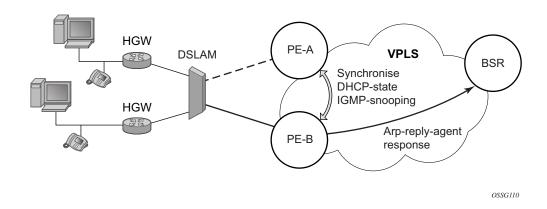


Figure 23: DSLAM Dual-Homing Using MC-LAG

Figure 23 illustrates a network configuration where DSLAM is dual homed to pair of redundant PEs by using MC-LAG. Inside the aggregation network redundant-pair of PEs is connecting to VPLS service which provides reliable connection to single or pair of Broadband Service Routers (BSRs).

MC-LAG and pseudo-wire connectivity, PE-A and PE-B implement enhanced subscriber management features based on DHCP-snooping and creating dynamic states for every subscriber-host. As in any point of time there is only one PE active, it is necessary to provide the mechanism for synchronizing subscriber-host state-information between active PE (where the state is learned) and stand-by PE. In addition, VPLS core must be aware of active PE in order to forward all subscriber traffic to a PE with an active LAG link. The mechanism for this synchronization is outside of the scope of this document.

802.1x Network Access Control

The Alcatel-Lucent 7710 SR supports network access control of client devices (PCs, STBs, etc.) on an Ethernet network using the IEEE. 802.1x standard. 802.1x is known as Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) over a LAN network or EAPOL.

802.1x Modes

The Alcatel-Lucent 7710 SR supports port-based network access control for Ethernet ports only. Every Ethernet port can be configured to operate in one of three different operation modes, controlled by the port-control parameter:

- **force-auth** Disables 802.1x authentication and causes the port to transition to the authorized state without requiring any authentication exchange. The port transmits and receives normal traffic without requiring 802.1x-based host authentication. This is the default setting.
- **force-unauth** Causes the port to remain in the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the hosts to authenticate. The switch cannot provide authentication services to the host through the interface.
- **auto** Enables 802.1x authentication. The port starts in the unauthorized state, allowing only EAPOL frames to be sent and received through the port. Both the router and the host can initiate an authentication procedure as described below. The port will remain in unauthorized state (no traffic except EAPOL frames is allowed) until the first client is authenticated successfully. After this, traffic is allowed on the port for all connected hosts.

802.1x Basics

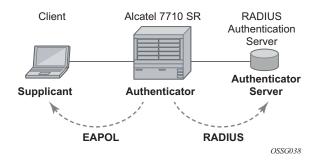


Figure 24: 802.1x Architecture

The IEEE 802.1x standard defines three participants in an authentication conversation (see Figure 24):

- The supplicant This is the end-user device that requests access to the network.
- The authenticator Controls access to the network. Both the supplicant and the authenticator are referred to as Port Authentication Entities (PAEs).
- The authentication server Performs the actual processing of the user information.

The authentication exchange is carried out between the supplicant and the authentication server, the authenticator acts only as a bridge. The communication between the supplicant and the authenticator is done via the Extended Authentication Protocol (EAP) over LANs (EAPOL). On the back end, the communication between the authenticator and the authentication server is done with the RADIUS protocol. The authenticator is thus a RADIUS client, and the authentication server a RADIUS server.

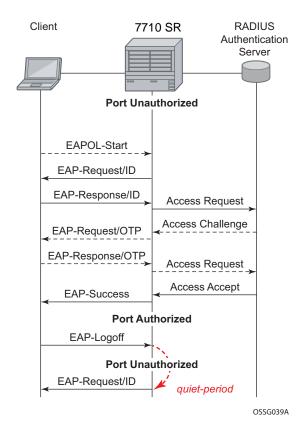


Figure 25: 802.1x Authentication Scenario

The messages involved in the authentication procedure are illustrated in Figure 25. The router will initiate the procedure when the Ethernet port becomes operationally up, by sending a special PDU called EAP-Request/ID to the client. The client can also initiate the exchange by sending an EAPOL-start PDU, if it doesn't receive the EAP-Request/ID frame during bootup. The client responds on the EAP-Request/ID with a EAP-Response/ID frame, containing its identity (typically username + password).

After receiving the EAP-Response/ID frame, the router will encapsulate the identity information into a RADIUS AccessRequest packet, and send it off to the configured RADIUS server.

The RADIUS server checks the supplied credentials, and if approved will return an Access Accept message to the router. The router notifies the client with an EAP-Success PDU and puts the port in authorized state.

802.1x Timers

The 802.1x authentication procedure is controlled by a number of configurable timers and scalars. There are two separate sets, one for the EAPOL message exchange and one for the RADIUS message exchange. See Figure 26 for an example of the timers.

EAPOL timers:

- transit-period Indicates how many seconds the Authenticator will listen for an EAP-Response/ID frame. If the timer expires, a new EAP-Request/ID frame will be sent and the timer restarted. The default value is 60. The range is 1-3600 seconds.
- supplicant-timeout This timer is started at the beginning of a new authentication procedure (transmission of first EAP-Request/ID frame). If the timer expires before an EAP-Response/ID frame is received, the 802.1x authentication session is considered as having failed. The default value is 30. The range is 1 300.
- quiet-period Indicates number of seconds between authentication sessions It is started after logoff, after sending an EAP-Failure message or after expiry of the supplicant-timeout timer. The default value is 60. The range is 1 3600.

RADIUS timer and scaler:

- max-auth-req Indicates the maximum number of times that the router will send an authentication request to the RADIUS server before the procedure is considered as having failed. The default value is value 2. The range is 1 10.
- server-timeout Indicates how many seconds the authenticator will wait for a RADIUS response message. If the timer expires, the access request message is sent again, up to *max-auth-req* times. The default value is 60. The range is 1 3600 seconds.

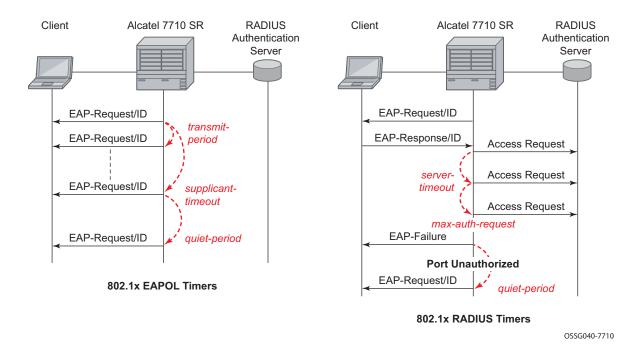


Figure 26: 802.1x EAPOL Timers (left) and RADIUS Timers (right)

The router can also be configured to periodically trigger the authentication procedure automatically. This is controlled by the enable re-authentication and reauth-period parameters. Reauth-period indicates the period in seconds (since the last time that the authorization state was confirmed) before a new authentication procedure is started. The range of reauth-period is 1 — 9000 seconds (the default is 3600 seconds, one hour). Note that the port stays in an authorized state during the re-authentication procedure.

802.1x Configuration and Limitations

Configuration of 802.1x network access control on the router consists of two parts:

- Generic parameters, which are configured under **config>security>dot1x**
- Port-specific parameters, which are configured under **config>port>ethernet>dot1x**

801.x authentication:

- Provides access to the port for any device, even if only a single client has been authenticated.
- Can only be used to gain access to a pre-defined Service Access Point (SAP). It is not possible to dynamically select a service (such as a VPLS service) depending on the 802.1x authentication information.
- Only supported on untagged Ethernet ports. (config>port>ethernet# encap-type null);
- Only supported on access ports. (config>port>ethernet# mode access).

802.3ah OAM

802.3ah Clause 57 (EFM OAM) defines the Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) sub-layer, which provides mechanisms useful for monitoring link operation such as remote fault indication and remote loopback control. In general, OAM provides network operators the ability to monitor the health of the network and quickly determine the location of failing links or fault conditions. EFM OAM described in this clause provides data link layer mechanisms that complement applications that may reside in higher layers.

OAM information is conveyed in slow protocol frames called OAM protocol data units (OAMPDUs). OAMPDUs contain the appropriate control and status information used to monitor, test and troubleshoot OAM-enabled links. OAMPDUs traverse a single link, being passed between peer OAM entities, and as such, are not forwarded by MAC clients (like bridges or switches).

The following EFM OAM functions are supported:

- EFM OAM capability discovery.
- Active and passive modes.
- Remote failure indication Handling of critical link events (link fault, dying gasp, etc.)
- Loopback A mechanism is provided to support a data link layer frame-level loopback mode. Both remote and local loopback modes are supported.
- EFM OAMPDU tunneling.
- High resolution timer for EFM OAM in 100ms interval (minimum).

OAM Events

EFM OAM defines a set of events that may impact link operation. The following events are supported:

- Critical link events (defined in 802.3ah clause 57.2.10.1)
 - → Link fault: the PHY has determined a fault has occurred in the receive direction of the local DTE.
 - → Dying gasp: an unrecoverable local failure condition has occurred.
 - → Critical event: an unspecified critical event has occurred.

These critical link events are signaled to the remote DTE by the flag field in OAM PDUs.

Remote Loopback

EFM OAM provides a link-layer frame loopback mode that can be remotely controlled.

To initiate remote loopback, the local EFM OAM client sends a loopback control OAM PDU by enabling the OAM remote-loopback command. After receiving the loopback control OAM PDU, the remote OAM client puts the remote port into local loopback mode.

To exit remote loopback, the local EFM OAM client sends a loopback control OAM PDU by disabling the OAM remote-loopback command. After receiving the loopback control OAM PDU, the remote OAM client puts the port back into normal forwarding mode.

Note that during remote loopback test operation, all frames except EFM OAM PDUs are dropped at the local port for the receive direction, where remote loopback is enabled. If local loopback is enabled, then all frames except EFM OAM PDUs are dropped at the local port for both the receive and transmit directions. This behavior may result in many protocols (such as STP or LAG) resetting their state machines.

Note that when a port is in loopback mode, service mirroring will not work if the port is a mirror-source or a mirror-destination.

802.3ah OAM PDU Tunneling for Epipe Service

The 7710 routers support 802.3ah. Customers who subscribe to Epipe service treat the Epipe as a wire, so they demand the ability to run 802.3ah between their devices which are located at each end of the Epipe.

Note: This feature only applies to port-based Epipe SAPs because 802.3ah runs at port level not VLAN level. Hence, such ports must be configured as null encapsulated SAPs.

When OAM PDU tunneling is enabled, 802.3ah OAM PDUs received at one end of an Epipe are forwarded through the Epipe. 802.3ah can run between devices that are located at each end of the Epipe. When OAM PDU tunneling is disabled (by default), OAM PDUs are dropped or processed locally according to the **efm-oam** configuration (**shutdown** or **no shutdown**).

Note that by enabling 802.3ah for a specific port and enabling OAM PDU tunneling for the same port are mutually exclusive. Enforcement is performed on the CLI level.

MTU Configuration Guidelines

Observe the following general rules when planning your service and physical MTU configurations:

- The 7710 SR must contend with MTU limitations at many service points. The physical (access and network) port, service, and SDP MTU values must be individually defined.
- Identify the ports that will be designated as network ports intended to carry service traffic.
- MTU values should not be modified frequently.
- MTU values must conform to both of the following conditions:
 - → The service MTU must be less than or equal to the SDP path MTU.
 - → The service MTU must be less than or equal to the access port (SAP) MTU.

Default MTU Values

Table 24 displays the default MTU values which are dependent upon the (sub-) port type, mode, and encapsulation.

Table 24: MTU Default Values

| Port Type | Mode | Encap Type | Default (bytes) |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| Ethernet | access | null | 1514 |
| Ethernet | access | dot1q | 1518 |
| Fast Ethernet | network | | 1514 |
| Other Ethernet | network | | 9212* |
| SONET path or TDM channel | access | BCP-null | 1518 |
| SONET path or TDM channel | access | BCP-Dot1q | 1522 |
| SONET path or TDM channel | access | IPCP | 1502 |
| SONET path or TDM channel | network | | 9208 |
| SONET path or TDM channel | access | frame-relay | 1578 |
| SONET path or TDM channel | access | atm | 1524 |

^{*}The default MTU for Ethernet ports other than Fast Ethernet is actually the lesser of 9212 and any MTU limitations imposed by hardware which is typically 16K.

Modifying MTU Defaults

MTU parameters should be modified on the service level as well as the port level.

- The service-level MTU parameters configure the service payload (Maximum Transmission Unit – MTU) in bytes for the service ID overriding the service-type default MTU.
- The port-level MTU parameters configure the maximum payload MTU size for an Ethernet port or SONET/SDH SONET path (sub-port) or TDM port/channel, or a channel that is part of a multilink bundle or LAG.

The default MTU values should be modified to ensure that packets are not dropped due to frame size limitations. The service MTU must be less than or equal to both the SAP port MTU and the SDP path MTU values. When an SDP is configured on a network port using default port MTU values, the operational path MTU can be less than the service MTU. In this case, enter the show service sdp command to check the operational state. If the operational state is down, then modify the MTU value accordingly.

Configuration Example

In order for the maximum length service frame to successfully travel from a local ingress SAP to a remote egress SAP, the MTU values configured on the local ingress SAP, the SDP (GRE or MPLS), and the egress SAP must be coordinated to accept the maximum frame size the service can forward.

For example, the targeted MTU values to configure for a distributed Epipe service (ALA-A and ALA-B) are displayed in Figure 27.

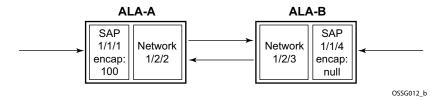


Figure 27: MTU Configuration Example

Table 25: MTU Configuration Example Values

ALA-A ALA-B

| | Access (SAP) | Network | Network | Access (SAP) |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Port (slot/MDA/port) | 1/1/1 | 1/3/ | 1/5/1 | 1/1/1 |
| Mode type | dot1q | network | network | null |
| MTU | 1518 | 1556 | 1556 | 1514 |

Since ALA-A uses Dot1q encapsulation, the SAP MTU must be set to 1518 to be able to accept a 1514 byte service frame (see Table 24 for MTU default values). Each SDP MTU must be set to at least 1514 as well. If ALA-A's network port (1/3/1) is configured as an Ethernet port with a GRE SDP encapsulation type, then the MTU value of network ports 1/3/1 and 1/5/1 must *each* be at least 1556 bytes (1514 MTU + 28 GRE/Martini + 14 Ethernet). Finally, the MTU of ALA-B's SAP (access port 1/1/1) must be at least 1514, as it uses null encapsulation.

Deploying Preprovisioned Components

When a line card/CMA/MDA is installed in a preprovisioned slot, the device detects discrepancies between the preprovisioned card and CMA/MDA type configurations and the types actually installed. Error messages display if there are inconsistencies and the card will not initialize.

When the proper preprovisioned card and CMA/MDA are installed into the appropriate chassis slot, alarm, status, and performance details will display.

Configuration Process Overview

Figure 28 displays the process to provision chassis slots, line cards, MDAs, and ports.

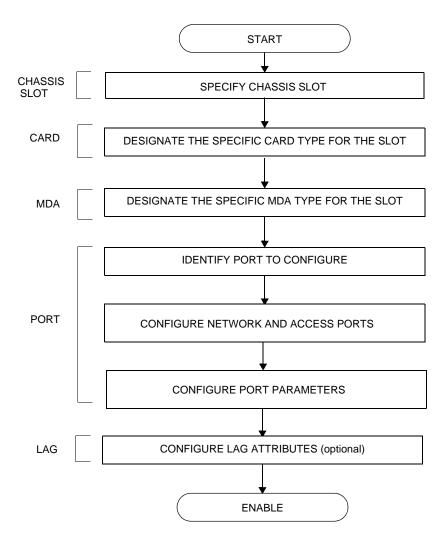


Figure 28: Slot, Card, MDA, and Port Configuration and Implementation Flow

Configuration Notes

The following information describes provisioning caveats:

- Chassis slots must be preprovisioned to accept specific line card types.
- Line cards must be preprovisioned to accept specific MDA types.

 If a card or MDA type is installed in a slot provisioned for a different type, the card will not initialize.
- A card and MDA installed in an unprovisioned slot remain administratively and operationally down until the slot, card type, MDA slot, and MDA type is specified.
- Ports cannot be provisioned until the slot, card and MDA type are specified.
- cHDLC does not support HDLC windowing features, nor other HDLC frame types such as S-frames.
- cHDLC operates in the HDLC Asynchronous Balanced Mode (ABM) of operation.
- APS configuration rules:
 - → A physical port (either working or protection) must be shutdown before it can be removed from an APS group port.
 - → For a single-chassis APS group, a working port must be added first. Then a protection port can be added or removed at any time.
 - → A protection port must be shutdown before being removed from an APS group.
 - → A path cannot be configured on a port before the port is added to an APS group.
 - → A working port cannot be removed from an APS group until the APS port path is removed.
 - → When ports are added to an APS group, all path-level configurations are available only on the APS port level and configuration on the physical member ports are blocked.
 - → For APS-protected bundles, all members of a working bundle must reside on the working port of an APS group. Similarly all members of a protecting bundle must reside on the protecting circuit of that APS group.

Configuration Notes

Configuring Physical Ports with CLI

This section provides information to configure cards, MDAs, and ports.

Topics in this section include:

- Preprovisioning Guidelines on page 124
 - → Predefining Entities on page 124
 - → Preprovisioning a Port on page 125
- Basic Configuration on page 127
- Common Configuration Tasks on page 128
 - → Configuring Ports on page 132
- Common Configuration Tasks on page 128
 - → Configuring Cards, MDA Carrier Modules (MCMs) and Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs) on page 129
 - → Configuring Cards and Compact Media Adapters (CMAs) on page 130
 - Configuring MDA/CMA Access and Network Pool Parameters on page 131
 - → Configuring Ports on page 132
 - Configuring APS Parameters on page 133
 - Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters on page 135
 - Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters on page 138
 - Configuring Cpipe Port Parameters on page 141
 - Configuring ATM SAPs on page 143
 - Configuring Frame Relay Parameters on page 144
 - Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles on page 148
 - Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles on page 149
 - Configuring Bundle Protection Group Ports on page 154
 - Configuring Channelized Ports on page 157
 - → Configuring LAG Parameters on page 163
- Service Management Tasks on page 164
 - → Modifying or Deleting an MDA, MCM, or CMA on page 164
 - → Modifying a Card Type on page 165
 - → Deleting a Card on page 166
 - → Deleting Port Parameters on page 166

Preprovisioning Guidelines

7710 SR-Series routers have at least two ports located on CCM module to connect terminals to the router: a console port and an auxiliary port.

Configure parameters from a system console connected to a 7710 SR console port, using Telnet to access a 7710 SR remotely or SSH to open a secure shell connection.

Predefining Entities

In order to initialize a card, the chassis slot, line card type, and MDA type must match the preprovisioned parameters. In this context, *preprovisioning* means to configure the entity type (such as the line card type, MDA type, port, and interface) that is planned for a chassis slot, line card, or MDA. Preprovisioned entities can be installed but not enabled or the slots can be configured but remain empty until populated. *Provisioning* means that the preprovisioned entity is installed and enabled.

You can:

- Pre-provision ports and interfaces after the line card and MDA types are specified.
- Install line cards in slots with no preconfiguration parameters specified. Once the card is installed, the card and MDA types must be specified.
- Install a line card in a slot provisioned for a different card type (the card will not initialize). The existing card and MDA configuration must be deleted and replaced with the current information.

Preprovisioning a Port

Before a port can be configured, the slot must be preprovisoned with an allowed card type and the MDA must be preprovisioned with an allowed MDA type. Some recommendations to configure a port include:

Ethernet

→ Configure an access port for customer facing traffic on which services are configured. An encapsulation type may be specified in order to distinguish services on the port or channel. Encapsulation types are not required for network ports.

To configure an Ethernet access port, refer to Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters on page 135.

SONET/SDH

→ SONET/SDH can be used only when configuring an OC-3, OC-12, OC-48, and SONET paths on an appropriate MDA.

To configure a SONET path, refer to Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters on page 138.

Configure a network port or channel to participate in the service provider transport or infrastructure network.

Accounting policies can only be associated with network ports/channels and Service Access Ports (SAPs). Accounting policies are configured in the **config>log>accounting-policy** context.

To configure an Ethernet network port, refer to Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters on page 135.

Channelized

→ Channelized ports can only be configured on channel-capable MDAs such as the channelized Any Service Any Port MDAs or the channelized DS-1 CMA.

Maximizing Bandwidth Use

Once ports are preprovisioned, Link Aggregation Groups (LAGs), multilink-bundles (IMA), or Bundle Protection Groups (for example IMA BPGrps), can be configured to increase the bandwidth available between two nodes. Up to eight links can be grouped. All physical links or channels in a given LAG/bundle combine to form one logical connection. A LAG/bundle also provides redundancy in case one or more links that participate in the LAG/bundle fail. For command syntax, see Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles on page 148 or Configuring LAG Parameters on page 163. To configure channelized port for TDM, refer to section Configuring Channelized Ports on page 157. To configure channelized port for Sonet/SDH high speed channels (ASAP MDAs only), refer to Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters on page 138.

Basic Configuration

The most basic configuration must have the following:

- Identify chassis slot.
- Specify line card type (must be an allowed card type).
- Specify MCM slot for (not required for CMA)
- Specify MCM type (must be an allowed MCM type)
- Identify MDA slot.
- Specify MDA type (must be an allowed MDA type).
- Identify specific port to configure.

The following example displays some card configurations:

```
ALA-A>config# info
echo "Card Configuration"
  card 1
      card-type iom-xp
      mcm 1
         mcm-type mcm-xp
      exit
      mcm 3
         mcm-type mcm-xp
      exit
      mda 1
         mda-type m60-10/100eth-tx
      exit
         mda-type m4-atmoc12/3-sfp
      exit
         mda-type c8-10/100eth-tx
      exit
      mda 6
        mda-type c1-1gb-sfp
      exit
      mda 7
         mda-type c8-chds1
      exit
      mda 8
         mda-type c4-ds3
   exit
#-----
ALA-A> config#
```

Common Configuration Tasks

The following sections are basic system tasks that must be performed.

- Configuring Cards, MDA Carrier Modules (MCMs) and Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs) on page 129
- Configuring Cards and Compact Media Adapters (CMAs) on page 130
 - → Configuring MDA/CMA Access and Network Pool Parameters on page 131
- Configuring Ports on page 132
 - → Configuring APS Parameters on page 133
 - → Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters on page 135
 - → Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters on page 138
 - → Configuring Frame Relay Parameters on page 144
 - → Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles on page 148
 - → Configuring Channelized Ports on page 157
- Configuring LAG Parameters on page 163
- Service Management Tasks on page 164

Configuring Cards, MDA Carrier Modules (MCMs) and Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs)

Card configurations must include a chassis slot designation. A slot must be preconfigured with the type of cards, MCMs, and MDAs which are allowed to be provisioned.

Note: Output for Media Dependent Adapters (MDAs) show an "m" in the **mda-type** description, for example, **m60-eth10/100-tx**.

Use the **config > info** command to display card configuration information:

Configuring Cards and Compact Media Adapters (CMAs)

Card configurations must include a chassis slot designation. A slot must be preconfigured with the type of cards and CMAs which are allowed to be provisioned.

Note: Compact Media Adapters (CMAs) are configured using the MDA command. Output for Compact Media Adapter MDAs show a "c" in the **mda-type** description, for example, **c8-10/100eth-tx**.

Use the **config > info** command to display card configuration information:

Configuring MDA/CMA Access and Network Pool Parameters

MDA-level pools are used by ingress network queues. Network policies can be applied (optional) to create and edit QoS pool resources on egress network ports, channels, and ingress MDAs. Network-queue and slope policies are configured in the configores context.

The following example displays an MDA pool configuration:

```
A:ALA-B>config>card>mda# info
          mda-type m10-1gb-sfp
          network
              egress
                   slope-policy "B"
                 exit
              exit
           exit
           access
              ingress
                 pool
                    resv-cbs 50
                    slope-policy "A"
              exit
          exit
A:ALA-B>config>card>mda#
```

Configuring Ports

This section provides the CLI syntax and examples to configure the following:

- Configuring APS Parameters on page 133
- Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters on page 135
- Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters on page 138
- Configuring Channelized Ports on page 157

Configuring APS Parameters

NOTE: It is recommended to group working lines and protect lines on separate IOMs.

APS configuration rules:

- A working port must be added first. Then a protection port can be added or removed at any time.
- A protection port must be shutdown before being removed from an APS group.
- A path cannot be configured on a port before the port is added to an APS group.
- A working port cannot be removed from an APS group until the APS port path is removed.
- When ports are added to an APS group, all path-level configurations are available only on the APS port level and configuration on the physical member ports are blocked.
- For a multi-chassis APS group, only one member circuit (either working or protect) can be added. Note that the neighbor IP address of an APS group must be configured before adding a member circuit in it. The configuration of a non-zero neighbor IP address indicates the APS group as multi-chassis. Thus, the member circuit and services must be removed before adding or removing the neighbor IP address (for example, before converting an APS group from multi-chassis to single-chassis or single-chassis to multichassis).
- Bundle Protection Group (BPGrp) A BPGrp is a collection of two bundles created on the APS Group port. Working bundle resides on the working circuit of the APS group, while protection bundle resides on the protection circuit of the APS group. APS protocol running on the circuits of the APS Group port monitors the health of the Sonet/SDH line and based on it or administrative action moves user traffic from one bundle to another in the group as part of an APS switch.

The following displays sample configuration for an ATM SC-APS group that contains an aPipe SAP:

The following displays an example of the configuration for the working circuit/node of a MC-APS group:

```
A:ALA-274>config>port (1/1/2)# info

description "APS Group"

aps

neighbor 13.1.1.2

working-circuit 1/1/1

exit

no shutdown

A:ALA-274>config>port#
```

The following displays an example of the configuration for the protect circuit/node of a MC-APS group:

```
A:ALA-274>config>port (1/2/2)# info

description "APS Group"

aps

neighbor 13.1.1.1

protect-circuit 1/2/2

exit

no shutdown

A:ALA-274>config>port#
```

Configuring Ethernet Port Parameters

Ethernet Network Port

A network port is network facing and participates in the service provider transport or infrastructure network processes.

The following example displays a network port configuration:

```
A:ALA-B>config>port# info
description "Ethernet network port"
ethernet
exit
no shutdown
A:ALA-B>config>port#
```

Ethernet Access Port

Services are configured on access ports used for customer-facing traffic. If a Service Access Port (SAP) is to be configured on a port, it must be configured as access mode. When a port is configured for access mode, the appropriate encapsulation type can be specified to distinguish the services on the port. Once a port has been configured for access mode, multiple services may be configured on the port.

The following example displays an Ethernet access port configuration:

```
A:ALA-A>config>port# info
      description "Ethernet access port"
      access
         egress
            pool
             slope-policy "slopePolicy1"
            exit
         exit
      exit
      network
         egress
               slope-policy "slopePolicy2"
            exit
         exit
      exit
      ethernet
         mode access
         encap-type dot1q
      exit
      no shutdown
_____
A:ALA-A>config>port#
```

Configuring 802.1x Authentication Port Parameters

The following example displays an 802.1x port configuration:

 $\verb|A:ALA-A| > config>port> ethernet> dot1x # info detail|$

port-control auto
radius-plcy dot1xpolicy
re-authentication
re-auth-period 3600
max-auth-req 2
transmit-period 30
quiet-period 60
supplicant-timeout 30
server-timeout 30

A:ALA-A>config>port>ethernet>dot1x#

Configuring SONET/SDH Port Parameters

SONET/SDH features can only be configured on ports on the following MDAs and CMAs:

SONET/SDH features can only be configured on ports on the following MDAs and CMAs:

- OC-3 (CMA/MDA)
- OC-3 ASAP
- OC-12/3 (CMA/MDA)
- OC-48 (MDA)
- OC-12 ASAP
- ATM OC-12/3 (MDA)
- Channelized ASAP OC12

SONET/SDH Network Port

The following example displays a SONET/SDH network mode configuration:

```
A:ALA-A>config>port# info

description "SONET/SDH network port"
sonet-sdh
path
no shutdown
exit
exit
no shutdown

A:ALA-A>config>port#
```

SONET/SDH Access Port

The following example displays a SONET/SDH access port configuration:

Configuring Cpipe Port Parameters

Before a Cpipe service can be provisioned, the following entities must be configured.

- Configuring a DS1 Port on page 141
- Configuring a Channel Group on page 141

Configuring a DS1 Port

The following displays an example of a DS1 port configured for CES.

Configuring a Channel Group

The following displays an example of a DS1 channel group configured for CES.

Configuring Ports

Physical Link : Yes Bundle Number : none
Idle Cycle Flags : flags Load-balance-algo : default
Egr. Sched. Pol : n/a

A:sim216#

Configuring ATM SAPs

ATM SAP in an IES Service

The following displays an IES service SAP configuration:

ATM SAP in an Epipe Service

The following displays an Epipe service SAP configuration:

```
B:ALA-701>config>service# info

...

epipe 5 customer 1 create
shutdown
sap 1/1/2:15/25 create
exit
sap 1/1/3:25/35 create
exit
exit

E:ALA-701>config>service#
```

Configuring Frame Relay Parameters

Frame Relay pipes are used to provide customer-to-customer Frame Relay PVCs or to interconnect individual Frame Relay clouds.

Frame Relay parameters can only be configured in SONET/SDH and channelized TDM MDA contexts.

The following example displays a channelized interface configuration:

```
A:ALA-7>config>port# info detail
       description "DS3/E3"
           buildout long
           ds3 ds3
               type t3
               channelized
               clock-source loop-timed
               framing c-bit
               no feac-loop-respond
               no mdl
               no mdl-transmit
               no loopback
               report-alarm ais los
               no report-alarm oof rai looped
               no shutdown
            exit
            ds1 ds1-1
               shutdown
               framing esf
               no loopback
               report-alarm ais los
               no report-alarm oof rai looped
               channel-group 1
                   description "DS3/E3"
                   mode access
                   encap-type frame-relay
                   no mtu
                   no mac
                   timeslots 1
                   speed 64
                   crc 16
                    frame-relay
                       lmi-type itu
                       mode dte
                       n393dce 4
                       n393dte 4
                       n391dte 6
                       n392dce 3
                       n392dte 3
                       t391dte 10
                       t392dce 15
                    exit
```

SONET/SDH Interfaces

This section applies also to FR interfaces on Sonet/SDH high-speed channels on ASAP MDAs. In order to configure Frame Relay on the associated port/channel, the frame-relay encapsulation type must be specified.

The following output displays a Frame Relay encapsulation type and the Frame Relay defaults.

```
A:ALA-7>config>port# info detail
       description "OC-3/OC-12 SONET/SDH"
       access
           ingress
               pool default
                  resv-cbs default
                   slope-policy "default"
               exit
            exit.
            egress
               pool default
                   resv-cbs sum
                   slope-policy "default"
               exit
            exit
       exit
       network
           egress
              pool default
                  resv-cbs default
                   slope-policy "default"
               exit
            exit
       exit
        sonet-sdh
           framing sonet
           clock-source node-timed
           no loopback
           speed oc12
           report-alarm loc lrdi lb2er-sf slof slos
            no report-alarm lais sslf lb2er-sd lrei
            threshold ber-sd rate 6
           threshold ber-sf rate 3
           section-trace byte 0x1
               description "OC-3/OC-12 SONET/SDH"
               mode access
               encap-type frame-relay
               no mtu
               no mac
               crc 32
               no scramble
               trace-string "Alcatel 7750 ALA-"
               report-alarm plop pplm puneq
               no report-alarm pais prdi prei
               signal-label 0xcf
```

Configuring Multilink PPP Bundles

Multilink bundles can have from 1 to 8 members (ports) specified. The bundles aggregate channelized ports which define available bandwidth to carry data over a DS1 channel. 56 multilink bundles can be configured per MDA. 256 MLPPP groups are supported per ASAP MDA. Each bundle represents a single connection between two routers.

Multilink bundling is based on a link control protocol (LCP) option negotiation that permits a system to indicate to its peer that it is capable of combining multiple physical links into a bundle.

Multilink bundling operations are modeled after a virtual PPP link-layer entity where packets received over different physical link-layer entities are identified as belonging to a separate PPP network protocol (the Multilink Protocol, or MP) and recombined and sequenced according to information present in a multilink fragmentation header. All packets received over links identified as belonging to the multilink arrangement are presented to the same network-layer protocol processing machine, whether they have multilink headers or not.

When you configure multilink bundles, consider the following guidelines:

- Multilink bundle configuration should include at least two ports.
- A maximum of 16 ports can be included in a multilink bundle.
- Multilink bundles can only be aggregated on a single MDA.

```
A:ALA-A>config# port bundle-5/2.1
A:ALA-A>config>port# multilink-bundle
A:ALA-A>config>port>ml-bundle# member 5/2/1.ds0grp-1.1
A:ALA-A>config>port>ml-bundle# member 5/2/1.ds0grp-2.2
A:ALA-A>config>port>ml-bundle# member 5/2/1.ds0grp-1.1
```

Configuring Multilink ATM Inverse Multiplexing (IMA) Bundles

IMA bundles are supported on Channelized ASAP MDAs. The bundles aggregate E1 or DS1 ATM channels into a single logical ATM interface.

IMA Bundles

Use the following CLI syntax to configure IMA bundle parameters:

Configuration notes:

An IMA group has common interface characteristics (for example, configuration that applies to a logical ATM interface either configured via the IMA group context or taken from the primary link) The following list details those common IMA group interface characteristics:

- Encapsulation type (ATM)
- ATM interface characteristics (under the ATM menu context)
- Interface mode type (only access is supported)
- MTU value (derived from the primary link)

Member links inherit those common characteristics from the IMA group that they are part of and as long as they are part of an IMA group. Characteristics derived from the primary link (MTU, interface mode type) can be changed on the primary link only and not on other links in the bundle or a bundle itself. The primary link is the member which has the lowest ifindex. When a member is added/deleted the primary member may be changed based on ifIndicies of all member links.

Once a path becomes part of an IMA group logical link, the path ceases to exist as a physical ATM path interface. This means that:

- 1. ATM interface bundle characteristics enforced over the link. Note that when a link is removed from an IMA bundle, the link's ATM characteristics are reset to ATM interface defaults.
- 2. No services can be configured on the member link itself.

After the primary member has been added each additional member added to the group will only be accepted if it matches the configuration of the IMA group. ATM interface characteristics are not part of this verification as they are overwritten/reset to defaults when a link is added to/removed from an IMA bundle.

Upon addition to an IMA group, each added member gets automatically assigned an IMA link Id. IMA link Ids are in range from 0 to 7 and stay constant as long as the router does not reboot.

When configuring IMA bundles, consider the following guidelines:

- IMA bundles should contain at least two members.
- A maximum of eight members can be included in an IMA bundle.
- IMA links can only be aggregated into a bundle within a single MDA.
- IMA group maximum bandwidth and minimum link settings allows, by default, for oversubscription of shaped services; however when that occurs scheduling of traffic over an IMA group ATM interface degrades to round-robin between shaped services, therefore to preserve full ATM TM even during a member link failure, it is recommended that maximum bandwidth is set to minimum links.
- When configuring the red differential delay for IMA groups on ASAP MDAs, the value configured is converted into acceptable frame sequence number delay on a link since delay is granular to IMA frame sequence number difference. For E1 channels (receiving frame time 27ms), configured values map to the enforced values as follows: 0 ms maps to 0 frame sequence number difference (27ms delay), 1-27 ms maps to 1 frame sequence number difference (54 ms delay), 28 - 50 ms maps to 2 frame sequence number difference (81 ms delay). Similarly, for DS1 channels (receiving frame time 35 ms), configured values map to enforced values as follows: 0 ms maps to 0 frame sequence number difference (35 ms delay), 1-35 ms maps to 1 frame sequence number difference (70 ms delay), 36 - 50 ms maps to 2 frame sequence number difference (105 ms delay).
- When a channel is deleted from an IMA group it is recommended that a deletion takes place at the far end first when the far end supports graceful deletion to ensure no cell loss takes place on the 7750 RX end of the channel. When a channel is deleted on the 7750 end first, a small data loss will take place on the 7750 RX side (depending on the time required for the far end to deactivate its TX on the link being deleted).
- When no member links are configured on an IMA group, the speed of an E1 channel will be used to compute the maximum IMA group bandwidth that may be allocated to shaped services.
- The shutdown command for IMA groups sets the IMA group state to "Blocking". This makes the group operationally down but will not bring down the individual IMA links. Services configured on the IMA group will go operationally down as well.

- The 7750 supports automatic IMA version changing when the far end IMA group version matches the configured version. The group will remain operationally down until one of the IMA groups changes version.
- When adding member links to an IMA group, the clock-source of the e1 or ds1 link must be set to node-timed.

The following example illustrates creation of an IMA bundle with 3 group members residing on a channelized OC-3 ASAP MDA in slot 5/2/1:

```
A:ALA-A>config# port bundle-ima-5/2.1
A:ALA-A>config>port# multilink-bundle
A:ALA-A>config>port>ml-bundle# member 5/2/1.1.1.1
A:ALA-A>config>port>ml-bundle# member 5/2/1.1.2.1
A:ALA-A>config>port>ml-bundle# member 5/2/1.1.3.1
```

Multi-Class MLPPP

The following guidelines apply to multi-class MLPPP:

- MC-MLPPP must be configured before links are added to a bundle.
- MC-MLPPP and LFI (config>port>multilink-bundle>interleave-fragments) are mutually exclusive.
- MC-MLPPP is not supported when port is configured as network mode.
- MC-MLPPP can be enabled on every MLPPP bundle and bundle protection group.
- MC-MLPPP is supported only on ASAP MDAs (for example, m4-choc3-as-sfp, m1-choc12-as-sfp, m4-chds3-as, m12-chds3-as).
- Short and long sequence packet formats are supported (both ends must be of the same type) with static mapping of forwarding classes to MC-MLPPP class (based on the number of classes negotiated with the far end).
- Single fragment size for all classes is supported.
- Prefix elision is not supported. The prefix elision (compressing common header bytes) option advises the peer that, in each of the given classes, the implementation expects to receive only packets with a certain prefix; this prefix is not to be sent as part of the information in the fragment(s) of this class.
- Fractional DS1 MLPPP links are supported. This is applicable to MLPPP bundles on ASAP MDAs.

IMA Test Procedure

Use the following CLI to perform IMA Test Pattern Procedure on a member link of an IMA group:

An operator can deploy IMA test procedures to verify operations of IMA group and its member links. Following is a list of key points about the test pattern procedure.

- 1. The test procedure is performed as defined by the IMA specification version 1.1, i.e. a test pattern is sent over the specified link and is expected to be looped back over all the links in the group. ICP cells are used to perform the test.
- 2. The test procedure is not traffic affecting, for example, data traffic will not be affected by the ongoing test.
- 3. There can only be a single test executed per an IMA group at any given time
- 4. The IMA member link must exist in the specified group for the command to be accepted.
- 5. The test-pattern-procedure must be shutdown before a new test-link value or test pattern is accepted.
- 6. The current IMA group test pattern configuration and result of a given IMA test can be seen by executing a show command for the IMA group. A test-link result can have three values:
 - a. Disabled: The test-link is currently not running.
 - b. Operating: The test pattern procedure is **no shutdown** and there are currently no failed-links for this running test-pattern-procedure.
 - c. Link-Failed: One or more links have failed the test-pattern-procedure. Execute a **show port <slot/mda/port.sonet-sdh-index> ima-link** command to see the failed link and received pattern value.
- 7. Deleting a member link that is the same as the specified test-link, to stay in compliance with key point 4, will result in the test-link value being reset to default.
- 8. IMA test procedure configurations are not saved when the admin save command is executed.

Configuring Bundle Protection Group Ports

Bundle Protection groups enable APS protection of one bundle residing on a working circuit of an APS group port by another bundle residing on the protection circuit of that APS group port. Bundle protection groups apply to MLPPP as well, and are configured the same way. The following examples show the process to configure BPGrp on ASAP MDAs to provide an APS protection for an IMA/MLPPP bundle.

First, two ASAP MDAs must be configured.

Configure an APS group with working and protection circuits on the ASAP MDAs.

Create eight ATM DS1 channels on the APS group.

```
config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# no shutdown
config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# exit
config>port>tdm# ds1 1.8
config>port>tdm>ds1# channel-group 1
config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# encap-type atm
config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# no shutdown
config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# exit
```

Next, configure an IMA-type/MLPPP-type BPGrp with working and protection bundles on working and protection circuits of aps-1 and members the created DS1s (this creates 2 IMA bundles, one on working and one on protection circuit):

```
Example: config# port bpgrp-ima-1
         config>port# multilink-bundle
         config>port>multilink-bundle# working-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# protect-bundle bundle-ima-2/1.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.1.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.2.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.3.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.4.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.5.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.6.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.7.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# member aps-1.1.8.1
         config>port>multilink-bundle# exit
         config>port>multilink-bundle# no shutdown
         config>port>multilink-bundle# exit
         config>port# no shutdown
```

Finally, a service can be configured on this bundle using the BPGrp ID (for example, an ATM VC 0/32 SAP would be: sap bpg-ima-1:0/32).

Configuration Notes and Guidelines:

- Any configuration on a BPGrp applies to both the working and protection bundle.
- Working and protection bundles can be shutdown individually.
- Services cannot be configured on a BPGrp until at least one member link has been configured.

- The published switchover times for bundle protection groups on the router are dependent on the far end being able to recover from cell loss within that time. To ensure this, the following recommendations are given:
 - → The BPGrp link activation timer should be configured to a value small enough to allow a quick recovery from any IMA failure occurring during the switchover. A recommended value is 1 second.
 - → The ADM that terminates APS should support standard APS switchover time requirements.
 - → The far end IMA/MLPPP links must be able to tolerate cell loss during APS switchover without bringing links down. This includes, for example, a combination of link activation/deactivation and appropriate configuration of TDM/SONET debounce timers.
 - → Because of the temporary cell loss during the APS switchover, the far end IMA/ MLPPP will experience a misalignment between individual links within an IMA/ MLPPP group. The far end IMA/MLPPP group must support fast-realignment of links without having to bring the links down. The router synchronizes the IMA/MLPPP streams the far end receives between switchovers in an effort to cause the least amount of misalignment.
 - → To increase the BPGrp robustness, it is recommended to provision more IMA/MLPPP links than is required and set the minimum links and max bandwidth parameters to the number of required links. This type of configuration is required on the far end as well.

Configuring Channelized Ports

• Configuring Cisco HDLC on a Channelized Port on page 161

When configuring channelized ports, the port ID is specified in different ways depending on the MDA type and level of channelization. Ethernet ports cannot be channelized.

The 7710 SR supports a channelized DS1 card (c8-chds1). The channelization is as follows:

```
N*DS0 in DS1 port.{1..24}
N*DS0 in E1 port.{1..32}
```

A port ID for channels has one of the following syntax as applicable to channelization and mapping options where the port configuration syntax is slot/mda/port (Table 26):

Table 26: Channelized Port Syntax Examples

PortID for Physical Port Speed

| 1 of the for 1 mysical 1 of t speed | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| OC12/STM4 | OC3/STM1 |
| | |
| port.sts12 | N/A |
| port.sts3-{14} | port.sts3 |
| port.sts1-{14}.{13} | port.sts1-{13} |
| port.tug3-{14}.{13} | port.tug3-{13} |
| port.tu3-{14}.{13} | port.tu3-{13} |
| port.vt15-{14}.{13}.{14}.{17} | port.vt15-{13}.{14}.{17} |
| port.vt2-{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} | port.vt2-{13}.{13}.{17} |
| | |
| port.{14}.{13} | port.{13} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{128} | port.{13}.{128} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} | port.{13}.{13}.{17} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{14}.{17} | port.{13}.{14}.{17} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{121} | port.{13}.{121} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} | port.{13}.{13}.{17} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{128}.{124} | port.{13}.{128}.{124} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17}.{124} | port.{13}.{13}.{17}.{124} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{14}.{17}.{124} | port.{13}.{14}.{17}.{124} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{121}.{232} | port.{13}.{121}.{232} |
| port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17}.{232} | port.{13}.{13}.{17}.{232} |
| | port.sts12 port.sts3-{14} port.sts1-{14}.{13} port.tug3-{14}.{13} port.tu3-{14}.{13} port.vt15-{14}.{13}.{14}.{17} port.vt2-{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{121} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{124} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{17}.{124} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{13}.{17}.{124} port.{14}.{13}.{13}.{13}.{121}.{232} |

Verify the MDA Type

To make sure you have a channel-capable MDA or CMA, verify the MDA-type you are configuring by entering a **show mda** *slot-id* command.

In the following example, MDA 7 shows a channelized DS1 CMA.

```
A:7710-3>config# show mda
______
MDA Summary
______
Slot Mda Provisioned Equipped Admin Operational Mda-type Mda-type State State
   1 m60-10/100eth-tx m60-10/100eth-tx up up
3 m4-atmoc12/3-sfp m4-atmoc12/3-sfp up up
5 c8-10/100eth-tx c8-10/100eth-tx up up
6 c1-1gb-sfp c1-1gb-sfp up up
7 c8-chds1 c8-chds1 up up
8 c4-ds3 c4-ds3 up up
______
A:7710-3>config# show mda 1/7 detail
_______
MDA 1/7 detail
_______
Slot Mda Provisioned Equipped Mda-type Mda-type
                                                    Admin Operational
                                                    State State
______
    7 c8-chds1
                       c8-chds1 up up
MDA Specific Data
   Maximum port count
   Maximum port count : 8
Number of ports equipped : 8
   Network ingress queue policy : default
   Capabilities : TDM, PPP, FR
Min channel size : PDH DS0 Group
Max channel size : PDH DS1
Max number of channels : 64
Chappels in Max
   Channels in use
Hardware Data
  Part number : Sim Part#

CLEI code : Sim CLEI

Serial number : mda-7

Manufacture date : 01012003

Manufacturing string : Sim MfgString mda-7

Manufacturing deviations : Sim MfgDeviation mda-7

Administrative state : up

Operational state : up
   Operational state
                               : up
   Temperature : 35C
Temperature threshold : 75C
Time of last boot : 2006/10/02 09:28:22
Current alarm state : alarm cleared
Base MAC address : 04:7b:01:07:00:01
______
```

A:7710-3>

In the TDM E1 context, configure DS0 channel groups and their parameters. For a DS1 channel-group, up to 24 timeslots can be assigned (numbered 1..24). For an E1 channel-group, up to 31 timeslots can be assigned (numbered 2..32). For ATM, all timeslots are auto-configured when a channel group gets created (there is no sub-E1 for ATM). ATM, Frame Relay and BCP-NULL encapsulation examples follow:

```
ALA-A>config>port>tdm# el 1.1
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# channel-group 1
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# timeslots 2
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group#
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# channel-group 2
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# timeslots 3
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# encap-type frame-relay
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>el>channel-group# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# exit
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>el# channel-group 3
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# timeslots 11,12
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# encap-type cisco-hdlc
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>el>channel-group# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# exit
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# exit
ALA-A>config>port>tdm# e1 1.2
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# channel-group 1
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# encap-type atm
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>el>channel-group# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group# exit
ALA-A>config>port>tdm>e1# no shutdown
ALA-A>config>port>tdm# info
        t dm
                no shutdown
            exit
           e1 1.1
                channel-group 1
                    timeslots 2
                    no shutdown
               exit
                channel-group 2
                   encap-type frame-relay
                    frame-relay
                    exit
                    timeslots 10
                   no shutdown
                exit
                channel-group 3
                    encap-type cisco-hdlc
                    cisco-hdlc
                    exit
                    timeslots 11,12
                    no shutdown
                evit
                no shutdown
```

Configuring Ports

```
exit
el 1.2
channel-group 1
encap-type atm
atm
exit
no shutdown
exit
no shutdown
exit
no shutdown
exit
no shutdown
exit
```

Services can now be applied to the configured channelized ports.

Configuring Cisco HDLC on a Channelized Port

Use the following CLI syntax to configure cHDLC:

The following example displays SONET/SDH access mode configuration command usage:

```
Example:A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm# ds3
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds3# channelized ds1
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds3# no shutdown
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds3# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm# ds1 1
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm*ds1# no shutdown
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1# channel-group 1
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1# channel-group# timeslots 1-20
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# encap-type cisco-hdlc
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# no shutdown
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1+ channel-group# no shutdown
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1+ channel-group# no shutdown
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1+ exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1+ exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm>ds1# exit
    A:ALA-29>config>port>tdm
```

The following example displays a configuration:

```
A:ALA-29>config>port# inf
      tdm
         ds3
            channelized ds1
            no shutdown
         exit
         dsl 1
             channel-group 1
               encap-type cisco-hdlc
               timeslots 1-20
               cisco-hdlc
               no shutdown
             exit
            no shutdown
         exit
      exit
      no shutdown
_____
A:ALA-29>config>port#
```

Configuring LAG Parameters

LAG configurations should include at least two ports. Other considerations include:

- A maximum of eight ports can be included in a LAG. All ports in the LAG must share the same characteristics (speed, duplex, hold-timer, etc.). The port characteristics are inherited from the primary port.
- Autonegotiation must be disabled or set limited mode for ports that are part of a LAG to guarantee a specific port speed.
- Ports in a LAG must be configured as full duplex.

The following example displays LAG configuration output:

```
A:ALA-A>config>lag# info detail

description "LAG2"

mac 04:68:ff:00:00:01

port 1/1/1

port 1/3/1

port 1/5/1

port 1/7/1

port 1/9/1

dynamic-cost

port-threshold 4 action down

A:ALA-A>config>lag#
```

Service Management Tasks

This section discusses basic procedures of the following service management tasks:

- Modifying or Deleting an MDA, MCM, or CMA on page 164
- Modifying a Card Type on page 165
- Deleting a Card on page 166
- Deleting Port Parameters on page 166

Modifying or Deleting an MDA, MCM, or CMA

To change an MDA or CMA type already provisioned for a specific slot/card, first you must shut down the slot/MDA/port configuration and then delete the MDA, CMA, and/or the MCM from the configuration.

Note: To modify or delete CMAs, use the MDA command structure.

Use the following CLI syntax to modify an MDA:

```
CLI Syntax: config> port port-id
```

shutdown

CLI Syntax: config> card slot-number

shutdown

[no] mda *mda-number*

[no] mda-type mda-type

shutdown

Note: It is not required to shutdown and remove an MCM to remove or modify an MDA. Use the following sequence if changing the MCM type or slot configuration.

```
CLI Syntax: config> card slot-number shutdown
[no] mcm mcm-number no mcm-type mcm-type shutdown
```

Modifying a Card Type

In order to modify the card type already provisioned for a specific slot, you must shutdown existing port configurations and shutdown and remove all MDA or CMA configurations. After removing MDA configurations, shutdown and remove the MCM from service before modifying the card.

Note: CMAs do not require an MCM, therefore, if removing a CMA-type MDA from service, it is not required to shutdown and remove an MCM before modifying the card.

Use the following CLI syntax to modify a card type already provisioned for a specific slot:

CLI Syntax: config> port port-id

[no] shutdown

CLI Syntax: config> card *slot-number*

mda mda-number

[no] mda-type mda-type

[no] shutdown

CLI Syntax: config> card slot-number

shutdown

[no] mcm mcm-number
no mcm-type mcm-type

shutdown

Deleting a Card

In order to delete the card type provisioned for a specific slot, you must shutdown existing port configurations and shutdown and remove all MDA or CMA configurations. After removing MDA configurations, you may shutdown and remove the MCM from service before modifying the card.

Note: CMAs do not require an MCM, therefore, if removing a CMA-type MDA from service, it is not required to shutdown and remove an MCM before modifying the card:

Use the following CLI syntax to delete a card provisioned for a specific slot:

CLI Syntax: config> port port-id

shutdown

CLI Syntax: config> card slot-number

card-type card-type

mcm mcm-number

no mcm-type mcm-type

no shutdown mda *mda-number*

no mda-type *mda-type*

no shutdown

Deleting Port Parameters

Use the following CLI syntax to delete a port provisioned for a specific card:

CLI Syntax: config>port port-id

shutdown

no port port-id

Use the following CLI syntax to delete a port provisioned for a specific card or CMA:

CLI Syntax: config>port port-id

shutdown

Card, MDA, and Port Command Reference

Command Hierarchies

Card and MDA Configuration Commands

- Hardware Commands on page 168
 - → Card Commands on page 168
 - → MDA Commands on page 168
 - → MCM Commands on page 168
- Port Configuration Commands on page 170
- Port APS Commands on page 171
- Ethernet Commands on page 172
- Multilink Bundle Commands on page 176
- SONET/SDH Commands on page 178
- SONET Path ATM Commands on page 178
- TDM Commands on page 180
- DS1 Commands on page 180
- DS3 Commands on page 181
- E1 Commands on page 183
- E3 Commands on page 185
- LAG Commands on page 187
- Multi-Chassis Redundancy Commands on page 188
- Show Commands on page 190
- Clear Commands on page 192
- Debug Commands on page 192
- Tools Commands on page 192

Hardware Commands

```
config
     — [no] card slot-number
             — card-type card-type
             - no card-type
             — [no] mcm mcm-slot
                      — mcm-type mcm-type
                      — no mcm-type
                      — [no] shutdown
             — [no] mda mda-slot
                      — access
                               — egress
                                       — [no] pool [name]
                                                - resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                                - no resv-cbs
                                                — slope-policy name
                                                — no slope-policy
                              - ingress
                                       — [no] pool [name]
                                               — resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                                — no resv-cbs
                                                — slope-policy name
                                                — no slope-policy
                      — ingress

    mcast-path-management

                                       - ancillary-override
                                                — path-limit megabits-per-second
                                                — no path-limit
                                       — bandwidth-policy policy-name
                                       — no bandwidth-policy
                                       - primary-override
                                                — path-limit megabits-per-second
                                                - no path-limit
                                       secondary-override
                                               — path-limit megabits-per-second
                                                — no path-limit
                                       - [no] shutdown
                              — scheduler-policy hsmda-scheduler-policy-name
                               — no scheduler-policy
                      — mda-type mda-type
                      — no mda-type
                      — network
                              - egress
                                       — [no] pool [name]
                                                — resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                                - no resv-cbs
                                                - slope-policy name
                                                - no slope-policy
                              - ingress
                                       — [no] pool [name]
                                               — resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                                — no resv-cbs
                                                - slope-policy name
                                                - no slope-policy
```

```
queue-policy name
no queue-policy
[no] shutdown
[no] sync-e
[no] shutdown
```

Port Configuration Commands

```
config
     — port {port-id | bundle-id | bpgrp-id | aps-id}
     — no port {bundle-id | bpgrp-id | aps-id}
              - access
                      - egress
                               — channel
                                        — [no] pool [name]
                                                 — resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                                 - no resv-cbs
                                                 — slope-policy name
                                                 — no slope-policy
                               — [no] pool [name]
                                        — resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                        - no resv-cbs
                                        - slope-policy name
                                        - no slope-policy
                       — ingress
                               — [no] pool [name]
                                        — resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                        - no resv-cbs
                                        — slope-policy name
                                        — no slope-policy
              - [no] ddm-events

    description long-description-string

              - no description
              - modify-buffer-allocation-rate
                      — ing-percentage-of-rate rate-percentage
                       — no ing-percentage-of-rate
                       — egr-percentage-of-rate rate-percentage
                       — no egr-percentage-of-rate
              - network
                       - egress
                               — [no] pool [name]
                                        - resv-cbs percent-or-default
                                        — no resv-cbs
                                        — slope-policy name
                                        - no slope-policy
              - [no] shutdown
```

Port APS Commands

```
config
     — [no] port {aps-id}
              — aps
                       — advertise-interval advertise-interval
                       — no advertise-interval
                       — hold-time hold-time
                       — no hold-time
                       — hold-time-aps [lsignal-failure sf-time][lsignal-degrade sd-time]
                       — no hold-time-aps
                       — neighbor ip-address
                       - no neighbor
                       — protect-circuit port-id
                       - no protect-circuit
                       — rdi-alarms [suppress | circuit]
                       — revert-time minutes
                       — no revert-time
                       — switching-mode {bi-directional | uni-directional}
                       — working-circuit port-id
                       - no working-circuit
```

Ethernet Commands

```
config
     — [no] port {port-id}
              - ethernet
                       — access
                                — egress
                                         — queue-group queue-group-name [create]
                                         — no queue-group queue-group-name
                                                  — accounting-policy acct-policy-id
                                                  — no accounting-policy
                                                  — agg-rate-limit kilobits-per-second [queue-frame-
                                                     based-accounting]
                                                  — no agg-rate-limit
                                                  — [no] collect-stats
                                                  — description description-string
                                                  — no description
                                                  - queue-overrides
                                                      — queue queue-id [create]
                                                     — no queue queue-id
                                                         — adaptation-rule [pir {max | min | closest}]
                                                            [cir {max | min | closest}]
                                                         — no adaptation-rule
                                                         — burst-limit
                                                         — [no] burst-limit
                                                         — cbs size-in-kbytes
                                                         — no cbs
                                                         — high-prio-only percent
                                                         — no high-prio-only
                                                         — mbs size-in-kbytes
                                                         — no mbs
                                                         — rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                                                         — no rate
                                                  — scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name

    no scheduler-policy

                                         — secondary-shaper secondary-shaper-name rate {max | rate}
                                         — secondary-shaper secondary-shaper-name
                                         — vport name [create]
                                         — no vport name
                                                 — description description-string
                                                 — no description
                                                 — host-match dest description-string [create]
                                                  — no host-match destination-string
                                                 — port-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name
                                                  — no port-scheduler-policy
                                — ingress
                                         — queue-group queue-group-name [create]
                                         — no queue-group queue-group-name
                                                  — accounting-policy acct-policy-id
                                                  — no accounting-policy
                                                  - [no] collect-stats
                                                  — description description-string
                                                  — no description
```

```
- queue-overrides
                             — queue queue-id [create]
                             — no queue queue-id
                                 — adaptation-rule [pir {max | min | closest}]
                                    [cir {max | min | closest}]
                                 — no adaptation-rule
                                 - burst-limit
                                 — [no] burst-limit
                                 — cbs size-in-kbytes
                                 — no cbs
                                 — high-prio-only percent
                                 - no high-prio-only
                                 — mbs size-in-kbytes
                                 — no mbs
                                 — rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                                 — no rate
                          — scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name
                          — no scheduler-policy
                 — secondary-shaper secondary-shaper-name rate {max | rate}

    secondary-shaper secondary-shaper-name

— autonegotiate [limited]
— [no] autonegotiate
— dot1q-etype
— no dot1q-etype
— dot1x
        — max-auth-req max-auth-request
        — port-control {auto | force-auth | force-unauth}
        — quiet-period seconds
        — radius-plcy name
        — re-auth-period seconds
        — [no] re-authentication
        — server-timeout seconds
        - no server-timeout
        — supplicant-timeout seconds
        — no supplicant-timeout
        — transmit-period seconds
        - no transmit-period
down-when-looped
        — keep-alive timer
        — no keep-alive
        — retry-timeout timer
        — no retry-timeout
        - [no] shutdown
        — [no] use-broadcast-address
— duplex {full | half}
— efm-oam
        - [no] accept-remote-loopback
        — hold-time time-value
        — no hold-time
        — mode {active | passive}
        - [no] shutdown
        — [no] transmit-interval interval [multiplier multiplier]
        — [no] tunneling
— egress-rate sub-rate
— no egress-rate
```

```
- [no] egress-scheduler-override
        — level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
        — no level priority-level
        - max-rate rate
         - no max-rate
— egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name
- no egress-scheduler-policy
— elmi
         _ mode {none|uni-n}
        — n393 [2..10]
        — no n393
        — t391 [5..30]
        — no t391
        — t392 [5..30]
        — no t392
— encap-type
— encap-type {dot1q | null | qinq}
— no encap-type
— hold-time {[up hold-time up] [down hold-time down] [seconds| centiseconds]}
— no hold-time
— [no] hsmda-scheduler-overrides
        — group group-id rate rate
        — no group group-id
         — max-rate rate
        - no max-rate
        — scheduling-class class rate rate
        — scheduling-class class weight weight-in-group
        — no scheduling-class class
— ingress-rate ingress-rate
— no ingress-rate
— [no] lacp-tunnel
— lldp
         — dest-mac {nearest-bridge | nearest-non-tpmr | nearest-customer}
        — admin-status {rx | tx | tx-rx | disabled}
        - [no] notification
        — tx-mgmt-address [system]
        - no tx-mgmt-address
        — tx-tlvs [port-desc] [sys-name] [sys-desc] [sys-cap]
         - no tx-tlvs
— load-balancing-algorithm option

    no load-balancing-algorithm

— mac ieee-address
— no mac
— mode {access | network}
— no mode
- mtu mtu-bytes
— no mtu
— network
        — accounting-policy policy-id
        — no accounting-policy
         — [no] collect-stats
        — egress
                 — queue-group queue-group-name [create]
                 — no queue-group queue-group-name
                          — accounting-policy acct-policy-id
```

```
— no accounting-policy
                           — agg-rate-limit kilobits-per-second [queue-frame-
                              based-accounting]
                           — no agg-rate-limit
                           - [no] collect-stats
                           — description description-string
                           — no description
                           — host-match dest destination-string [create]

    no host-match dest destination-string

                           — queue-overrides
                              — queue queue-id [create]
                              — no queue queue-id
                                  — adaptation-rule [pir {max | min | closest}]
                                     [cir {max | min | closest}]
                                  — no adaptation-rule
                                  — burst-limit
                                  — [no] burst-limit
                                  — cbs size-in-kbytes
                                  — no cbs
                                  — high-prio-only percent
                                  — no high-prio-only
                                  — mbs size-in-kbytes
                                  — no mbs
                                  — rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                                  — no rate

    scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name

                           - no scheduler-policy
        — queue-policy name
         - no queue-policy
— pbb-etype [0x0600..0xffff]
— no pbb-etype
— qinq-etype 0x0600..0xffff
— no qinq-etype
— [no] report-alarm [signal-fail] [remote] [local] [no-frame-lock]
speed {10 | 100 | 1000}
— ssm
        — [no] shutdown
        - network-type sonet | sdh
        — [no] tx-dus
__ xgig {lan | wan}
```

Interface Group Handler Commands

```
config

— [no] interface-group-handler group-id

— [no] member portid

— threshold min

— no threshold
```

Multilink Bundle Commands

```
config
     — [no] port {bundle-id}

    multilink-bundle

                       — fragment-threshold fragment-threshold

    fragment-threshold unlimited

    no fragment-threshold

                       — ima
                                — atm
                                         — cell-format cell-format
                                        - min-vp-vpi value
                                — link-delay {activate | deactivate} milli-seconds
                                — no link-delay {activate | deactivate}
                                — max-bandwidth number-links
                                — no max-bandwidth
                                - test-pattern-procedure
                                         — [no] shutdown
                                        — test-link port-id
                                         — no test-link
                                        — test-pattern pattern
                                         — no test-pattern
                                — version IMA-version
                                — no version
                       — [no] interleave-fragments
                       — [no] member port-id
                       — minimum-links minimum-links
                       — no minimum-links
                       — mlfr
                                — ack-timeout seconds
                                — no ack-timeout
                                — egress
                                         — qos-profile profile-id
                                        - no qos-profile
                                - frame-relay
                                        _ lmi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}
                                        — mode {dce | dte | bidir}
                                        — n391dte intervals
                                        — n392dce threshold
                                        - n392dte threshold
                                        - n393dce count
                                        - n393dte count
                                        — t391dte keepalive
                                         — t392dce keepalive
                                — hello-timeout seconds
                                — no hello-timeout
                                — [no] identifier bundle-id-string
                                — ingress
                                         — qos-profile profile-id
                                        - no qos-profile
                                — retry-limit integer
                                - no retry-limit
                       — mlppp
                                — egress
                                        — qos-profile profile-id
```

```
- no qos-profile
        - endpoint-discriminator class {ip-address | global-mac-address} [dis-
            criminator-id discriminator-id
        - no endpoint-discriminator
        - ingress
                 — qos-profile profile-id
                 — no qos-profile
        — [no] magic-number
        — multiclass count
        — no multiclass
— mrru mrru
— no mrru
— [no] protect-bundle
— red-differential-delay red-diff-delay [down]
— no red-differential-delay
— [no] short-sequence
— [no] working-bundle
— yellow-differential-delay yellow-diff-delay
— no yellow-differential-delay
```

SONET-SDH Commands

```
config
     — [no] port {port-id}
              - sonet-sdh
                       — clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed}
                       — framing {sonet | sdh}
                       — group sonet-sdh-index payload {tu3 | vt2 | vt15}
                       — hold-time hold-time {[up hold-time up] [down hold-time down]}
                       — no hold-time
                        — loopback {line | internal}
                       — no loopback
                       — [no] path [sonet-sdh-index]
                                 — atm
                                          — cell-format cell-format
                                         — ilmi [vpi/vci]
                                          — no ilmi
                                                  — egress
                                                      — traffic-desc traffic-desc-profile-id
                                                      — no traffic-desc
                                                   — ingress
                                                      — traffic-desc traffic-desc-profile-id
                                                       — no traffic-desc
                                                   — keep-alive [poll-frequency seconds] [poll-count
                                                      value] [test-frequency seconds]
                                                   — no keep-alive
                                                   — protocol protocol-type
                                                   - no protocol
                                                   — [no] shutdown
                                          — min-vp-vpi value
                                — cisco-hdlc
                                         — down-count down-count
                                         — no down-count
                                         — keepalive time-interval
                                         - no keepalive
                                         — up-count up-count
                                          — no up-count
                                 — crc {16 | 32}
                                 — description description
                                - no description
                                - [no] egress-scheduler-override
                                         — level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                                         — no level priority-level
                                         — max-rate rate
                                         - no max-rate
                                — egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name

    no egress-scheduler-policy

                                - encap-type {atm | bcp-null | bcp-dot1q | ipcp | ppp-auto | frame-relay
                                    | wan-mirror | cisco-hdlc}
                                 — frame-relay
                                         — [no] frf-12
                                                      — qos-profile profile-id
                                                      - no qos-profile
```

```
— fragment-threshold threshold
                          — no fragment-threshold
                 — lmi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}
                 — mode {dce | dte | bidir}
                 — n391dte intervals
                 - no n391dte
                 — n392dce threshold
                 — no n392dce
                 — n392dte threshold
                 — no n392dte
                 - n393dce count
                 - no n393dce
                 - n393dte count
                 — no n393dte
                 — t391dte keepalive
                 — no t391dte
                 — t392dce keepalive
                 - no t392dce
         — mac ieee-address
         - no mac
         — mode {access | network}
         — mtu mtu
         - no mtu
         - network
                 — accounting-policy policy-id
                 — no accounting-policy
                 - [no] collect-stats
                 — queue-policy name
                 — no queue-policy
         — payload {sts3 | tug3 | ds3 | e3 | vt2 | vt15 | ds1 | e1}
        — ppp
                  keepalive time-interval [dropcount drop-count]
                 - no keepalive
         — [no] report-alarm [pais] [plop] [prdi] [pplm] [prei] [puneq] [plcd]
        - [no] scramble
         - [no] shutdown
        — signal-label value
        — no signal-label
        — trace-string [trace-string]
         — no trace-string
— [no] report-alarm [loc] [lais] [lrdi] [ss1f] [lb2er-sd] [lb2er-sf] [slof][slos] [lrei]
— section-trace {increment-z0 | byte value | string string}
speed {oc3 | oc12}
— no speed
— [no] suppress-lo-alarm
— threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf} rate threshhold-rate
— no threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf}
— [no] tx-dus
```

TDM Commands

```
config
     — [no] port {port-id}
              — tdm
                       — buildout {long | short}
                       — [no] ds1 ds1-id
                                — bert {2e3 | 2e9 | 2e11 | 2e15 | 2e20 | 2e20q | 2e23 | ones | zeros | alter-
                                    nating} duration duration
                                — no bert
                                — bit-error-insertion rate
                                — no bit-error-insertion
                                — [no] channel-group channel-group
                                         — atm
                                                  — cell-format cell-format
                                                  — min-vp-vpi value
                                         — cisco-hdlc
                                                  — down-count down-count
                                                  - no down-count
                                                  — keepalive time-interval
                                                  - no keepalive
                                                  — up-count up-count
                                                  - no up-count
                                         - crc {16 | 32}
                                         — [no] description description-string
                                         — [no] egress-scheduler-override
                                                  — level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                                                  — no level priority-level
                                                  — max-rate rate
                                                  - no max-rate
                                         — egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name
                                         — [no] encap-type {atm | bcp-null | bcp-dot1q | ipcp | ppp-
                                             auto | frame-relay | wan-mirror | cisco-hdlc | cem}
                                         - frame-relay
                                                  — [no] frf-12
                                                      — egress
                                                         — qos-profile profile-id
                                                         - no qos-profile
                                                      — fragment-threshold threshold
                                                      — no fragment-threshold
                                                  — [no] identifier frf16-link-id-string
                                                  _ lmi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}
                                                  — mode {dce | dte | bidir}
                                                  — n391dte intervals
                                                  - no n391dte
                                                  - n392dce threshold
                                                  - no n392dce
                                                  — n392dte threshold
                                                  - no n392dte
                                                  - n393dce count
                                                  - no n393dce
                                                  - n393dte count
                                                  — no n393dte
                                                  — t391dte keepalive
                                                  - no t391dte
```

```
— t392dce keepalive
                          — no t392dce
                 — idle-cycle-flag {flags | ones}
                 — no idle-cycle-flag
                 — idle-payload-fill {all-ones}
                 — idle-payload-fill pattern pattern
                 - no idle-payload-fill
                 — idle-signal-fill {all-ones}
                 — idle-signal-fill pattern pattern
                 — no idle-signal-fill
                 - load-balancing-algorithm option
                 - no load-balancing-algorithm
                 — mac ieee-address
                 - no mac
                 — [no] mode {access | network}
                 — mtu mtu-bytes
                 — no mtu
                 - network
                          — accounting-policy policy-id
                          — no accounting-policy
                          — [no] collect-stats
                          — queue-policy name
                          - no queue-policy
                  — ppp
                          — [no] ber-sf-link-down
                          — compress {acfc [pfc] | pfc [acfc]}
                          — no compress
                          — keepalive time-period [dropcount drop count]
                          — no keepalive
                 - [no] scramble
                 - [no] shutdown
                 — speed {56 | 64}
                 — timeslots timeslots
                  — no timeslots
        — clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed | adaptive}
        — framing (DS-1) \{esf \mid ds1-unframed\}
        — insert-single-bit-error
        — [no] invert-data
        - loopback {line | internal | fdl-ansi | fdl-bellcore | payload-ansi |
            inband-ansi | inband-bellcore }
        — no loopback
        — [no] remote-loop-respond
        — [no] report-alarm [ais] [los] [oof] [rai] [looped]
        — [no] shutdown
        — signal-mode {cas}
        - no signal-mode
        threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf} rate {1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100}
         — no threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf}
— [no] ds3 [sonet-sdh-index]
        — atm
                 — cell-format cell-format
                 — mapping mapping
                 — min-vp-vpi value
        — bert {2e3 | 2e9 | 2e11 | 2e15 | 2e20 | 2e20q | 2e23 | ones | zeros | alter-
            nating} duration duration
```

```
- no bert
— bit-error-insertion rate
- no bit-error-insertion
— channelized {ds1 | e1}
— no channelized
- cisco-hdlc
         — down-count down-count
         — no down-count
         — keepalive time-interval
        - no keepalive
        — up-count up-count
         - no up-count
— clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed}
— crc {16 | 32}
— description description-string
— no description
- [no] egress-scheduler-override
         — level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
         — no level priority-level
         - max-rate rate
         - no max-rate
— egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name

    no egress-scheduler-policy

- encap-type {atm | bcp-null | bcp-dot1q | ipcp | ppp-auto | frame-relay
   | wan-mirror | cisco-hdlc | cem }
— [no] feac-loop-respond
- frame-relay
         — [no] frf-12
                 — egress
                     — qos-profile profile-id
                     - no qos-profile
                 — fragment-threshold threshold
                 - no fragment-threshold
         — lmi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}
         — mode {dce | dte | bidir}
         — n391dte intervals
         - no n391dte
         — n392dce threshold
         - no n392dce
         — n392dte threshold
        - no n392dte
         - n393dce count
         - no n393dce
         — n393dte count
         - no n393dte
         — t391dte keepalive
         — no t391dte
         — t392dce keepalive
         — no t392dce
__ framing (DS3) {c-bit | m23}
— idle-cycle-flag {flags | ones}
— load-balancing-algorithm option
— no load-balancing-algorithm
— loopback {line | internal | remote}
- no loopback
```

```
— mac ieee-address
         - no mac
         — mdl {eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | gen} mdl-string
        — no mdl [eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | gen]
        — mdl-transmit {path | idle-signal | test-signal}
        — no mdl-transmit [path | idle-signal | test-signal]
         — mode {access | network}
         — mtu mtu-bytes
         — no <mark>mtu</mark>
         - network
                  — accounting-policy policy-id
                  — no accounting-policy
                  — [no] collect-stats
                  — queue-policy name
                  - no queue-policy
         — ppp
                  — keepalive time-period [dropcount drop-count]
                  — no keepalive
         - [no] report-alarm [ais] [los] [oof] [rai] [looped]
         — [no] scramble
         - [no] shutdown
        — subrate {digital-link} rate-step
         — no subrate
— [no] e1 [e1-id]
        — bert {2e3 | 2e9 | 2e11 | 2e15 | 2e20 | 2e20q | 2e23 | ones | zeros | alter-
            nating} duration duration
         — no bert
        — bit-error-insertion rate
        — no bit-error-insertion
         — [no] channel-group channel-group-id
                  — atm
                           — cell-format cell-format
                           — min-vp-vpi value
                  — cisco-hdlc
                           — down-count down-count
                           - no down-count
                           — keepalive time-interval
                           — no keepalive
                           — up-count up-count
                           — no up-count
                  - crc {16 | 32}
                  — description description-string
                  - no description
                  — [no] egress-scheduler-override
                           — level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                           — no level priority-level
                           — max-rate rate
                           - no max-rate
                  — egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name
                  — [no] encap-type {atm | bcp-null | bcp-dot1q | ipcp | ppp-
                     auto | frame-relay | wan-mirror | cisco-hdlc | cem }
                  - frame-relay
                           — [no] frf-12
                              — egress
                                  — qos-profile profile-id
```

```
- no qos-profile
                     — fragment-threshold threshold
                     - no fragment-threshold
                 — [no] identifier frf16-link-id-string
                 — lmi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}
                 — mode {dce | dte | bidir}
                 — n391dte intervals
                 — no n391dte
                 — n392dce threshold
                  — no n392dce
                 — n392dte threshold
                 - no n392dte
                 - n393dce count
                 — no n393dce
                 - n393dte count
                 - no n393dte
                 — t391dte keepalive
                 - no t391dte
                 — t392dce keepalive
                 — no t392dce
         — idle-cycle-flag {flags | ones}
         — idle-payload-fill {all-ones}
         — idle-payload-fill pattern pattern
         - no idle-payload-fill
         — idle-signal-fill {all-ones}
         — idle-signal-fill pattern pattern
         - no idle-signal-fill
         — load-balancing-algorithm option
         - no load-balancing-algorithm
         — mac ieee-address
         — no mac
         — [no] mode {access | network}
         — mtu mtu-bytes
         — no mtu
         - network
                 — accounting-policy policy-id
                 — no accounting-policy
                 — [no] collect-stats
                 — queue-policy name
                 - no queue-policy
         — ppp
                 — [no] ber-sf-link-down
                 — keepalive time-period [dropcount drop count]
                 - no keepalive
         — [no] scramble
         - [no] shutdown
         — speed {56 | 64}
         — timeslots timeslots
         — no timeslots
— clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed | adaptive}
framing (E-1) {no-crc-g704 | g704 | e1-unframed}
— insert-single-bit-error
- [no] invert-data
— loopback {line | internal}
- no loopback
```

```
— [no] report-alarm [ais] [los] [oof] [rai] [looped]
        — [no] shutdown
         — signal-mode {cas}
        — no signal-mode
        threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf} rate {1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100}
         — no threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf}
— [no] e3 [sonet-sdh-index]
         — atm
                  — cell-format cell-format
                  — min-vp-vpi value
         — bert {2e3 | 2e9 | 2e11 | 2e15 | 2e20 | 2e20q | 2e23 | ones | zeros | alter-
            nating} duration duration
         — no bert
         — bit-error-insertion rate

    no bit-error-insertion

         - cisco-hdlc
                  — down-count down-count
                  - no down-count
                 — keepalive time-interval
                 — no keepalive
                 — up-count up-count
                  - no up-count
         — clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed}
         - crc {16 | 32}
         — description description-string
         — no description
        — [no] egress-scheduler-override
                 — level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]
                 — no level priority-level
                  - max-rate rate
                  - no max-rate
         — egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name
         - encap-type {atm | bcp-null | bcp-dot1q | ipcp | ppp-auto | frame-
            relay | wan-mirror | cisco-hdlc | cem }
         — [no] feac-loop-respond
         - frame-relay
                 — [no] frf-12
                          - egress
                              — qos-profile profile-id
                              — no qos-profile
                          — fragment-threshold threshold
                           - no fragment-threshold
                  — lmi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}
                  — mode {dce | dte | bidir}
                  — n391dte intervals
                  — no n391dte
                  — n392dce threshold
                  - no n392dce
                  — n392dte threshold
                  — no n392dte
                  - n393dce count
                  - no n393dce
                 - n393dte count
                  - no n393dte
                  — t391dte keepalive
```

```
- no t391dte
                  — t392dce keepalive
                  — no t392dce
        — framing (E-3) \{g751 \mid g832\}
        — idle-cycle-flag {flags | ones}
         - no idle-cycle-flag
         — load-balancing-algorithm option
         — no load-balancing-algorithm
         — loopback {line | internal | remote}
         — no loopback
        — mac ieee-address
         — no mac
        — mdl {eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | gen} mdl-string
        — no mdl [eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | gen]
        — mdl-transmit {path | idle-signal | test-signal}
        — no mdl-transmit [path | idle-signal | test-signal]
        — mode {access | network}
        — mtu mtu-bytes
         - no mtu
         — network
                  — accounting-policy policy-id
                  — no accounting-policy
                  - [no] collect-stats
                  — queue-policy name
                  - no queue-policy
        — ppp
                  — keepalive time-period [dropcount drop-count]
                  — no keepalive
        — [no] report-alarm [ais] [los] [oof] [rai] [looped]
        — [no] scramble
         - [no] shutdown
— lbo [0dB | -7.5dB | -15.0dB | -22.5dB]
— length {133 | 266 | 399 | 533 | 655}
— line-impedance {75 | 100 | 120}
```

LAG Commands

```
config
     — [no] lag [lag-id]
              - access
                       — adapt-qos type
              — description long-description-string
              — no description
              — [no] dynamic-cost
              — encap-type {dot1q | null | qinq}
              - no encap-type
              — hold-time down hold-down-time
              — no hold-time
              — lacp [mode] [administrative-key admin-key]
              — no lacp
              — lacp-xmit-interval {slow | fast}
              — no lacp-xmit-interval
              - [no] lacp-xmit-stdby
              — mac ieee-address
              — no mac
              — mode {access | network}
              - no mode
              — port port-id [port-id ... up to 16 total] [priority priority] [sub-group sub-group-id]
              — no port port-id [port-id ... up to 16 total]
              — port-threshold value [action {dynamic-cost | down}]
              - no port-threshold
              — port-type {standard | hsmda-ports}
              - no port-type
              — selection-criteria [highest-count | highest-weight] [slave-to-partner]
              - no selection-criteria
              - [no] shutdown
```

Multi-Chassis Redundancy Commands

```
config
     - redundancy
              — bgp-multi-homing
                       — boot-timer seconds
                        — no boot-timer
                        — site-activation-timer seconds

    no site-activation-timer

              - multi-chassis
                       — [no] peer ip-address
                                — authentication-key [authentication-key | hash-key] [hash | hash2]
                                - no authentication-key
                                — description description-string
                                - no description
                                - [no] mc-endpoint
                                          — [no] bfd-enable
                                         — boot-timer interval

    no boot-timer

                                          — hold-on-neighbor-failure multiplier
                                         - no hold-on-neighbor-failure
                                         — keep-alive-interval interval
                                         no keep-alive-interval
                                         — [no] passive-mode
                                         - [no] shutdown
                                         — system-priority value
                                         - no system-priority
                                — [no] mc-lag
                                         — hold-on-neighbor-failure multiplier
                                         — no hold-on-neighbor-failure
                                         — keep-alive-interval interval
                                          — no keep-alive-interval
                                         — lag lag-id lacp-key admin-key system-id system-id [remote-
                                             lag remote-lag-id] system-priority system-priority source-
                                             bmac-lsb use-lacp-key
                                          — lag lag-id lacp-key admin-key system-id system-id [remote-
                                             lag remote-lag-id] system-priority system-priority source-
                                             bmac-lsb MAC-Lsb
                                          — lag lag-id lacp-key admin-key system-id system-id [remote-
                                             lag remote-lag-id] system-priority system-priority
                                          — no lag lag-id
                                             [no] shutdown
                                  mc-ring
                                          — ring sync-tag [create]
                                         — no ring sync-tag
                                                  - in-band-control-path
                                                           — dst-ip ip-address
                                                           — no dst-ip
                                                           — interface ip-int-name
                                                           - no interface
                                                           — service-id service-id
                                                           - no service-id
                                                   — [no] path-b
                                                            — [no] range vlan-range
                                                   — [no] path-excl
```

```
— [no] range vlan-range
                 — ring-node ring-node-name [create]
                 — no ring-node ring-node-name
                         — connectivity-verify
                             — dst-ip ip-address
                             — no dst-ip
                             — interval interval
                             — no interval
                             — service-id service-id
                             — no service-id
                             - [no] shutdown
                             — src-ip ip-address
                             — no src-ip
                             — src-mac ieee-address
                             — no src-mac
                             — vlan [vlan-encap]
                             - no vlan
                 - [no] shutdown
— [no] shutdown
— source-address ip-address
- no source-address
— [no] sync
        — [no] igmp
        — [no] igmp-snooping
        — [no] mc-ring
        — [no] mld-snooping
        — port [port-id | lag-id] [sync-tag sync-tag]
        — no port [port-id | lag-id]
                 — range encap-range [sync-tag sync-tag]
                 — no range encap-range
        — [no] shutdown
        — [no] srrp
        - [no] sub-mgmt
```

Show Commands

```
show
     — aps [port port-id] [group group-name] [detail]
     — chassis [environment] [power-supply]
     — card [slot-number] [detail]
     — card state
     — elmi
               — evc [port-id [vlan vlan-id]]
               — uni [port-id]
     — interface-group-handler [igh-id]
     — mcm slot [/mcm] [detail]
     — mda slot [/mda] [detail]
     — pools mda-id[/port] [access-app [pool-name | service service-id]]
     — pools mda-id[/port] [access-app [pool-name | service service-id | queue-group queue-group-name]]
     — pools mda-id[/port] [network-app [pool-name | queue-group queue-group-name]]
     — pools mda-id[/port] [direction [pool-name|service service-id | queue-group queue-group-name]]
     — lag [lag-id] [detail] [statistics]
     — lag lag-id associations
     — megapools slot-number
     — megapools slot-number fp forwarding-plane [service-id service-id] [queue-group queue-group-
         name | [ingress | egress]
     — multilink-bundle [bundle-id | bpgrp-id | slot/mda | type {mlppp}] [detail]
     — multilink-bundle [bundle-id | bpgrp-id | slot/mda | [ppp]
     — multilink-bundle [bundle-id | bpgrp-id] relations
               — ima
                        — atm [detail]
                                 — connections
                                 — port-connection [detail]
                                 — pvc [detail]
                                 — pvp [vpi] [detail]
                                 — pvt [vpi.vci] [detail]
               — ppp [multiclass]
               — relations
     — port port-id [count] [detail]
      — port port-id description
     — port port-id associations
     — port port-id atm
     — port port-id atm connections
     — port port-id atm ilmi
     — port port-id atm interface-connections
     — port port-id atm pvc [vpi[/vci]] [detail]
     — port port-id atm pvp [vpi] [detail]
     — port port-id atm pvt [vpi-range] [detail]
     — port port-id cisco-hdlc [detail]
     — port port-id mlfr-link[detail]
     — port port port-id otu [detail]
     — port port-id ppp [detail]
     — port port-id frame-relay [detail]
        port port-id queue-group [ingress|egress] [queue-group-name] [access|network] [{statistic|asso-
         cations \]
     — port port-id dot1x [detail]
     — port port-id ethernet [efm-oam | detail]
               — lldp [nearest-bridge | nearest-non-tpmr | nearest-customer] [remote-info] [detail]
     — port aps [detail]
```

```
    port cem
    port port-id ima-link
    port port-id ima-link
    port-tree port-id
    redundancy
    multi-chassis all
    multi-chassis mc-lag
    multi-chassis sync
    mc-ring peer ip-address statistics
    mc-ring peer ip-address [ring sync-tag [detail | statistics]]
    mc-ring peer ip-address ring sync-tag ring-node [ring-node-name [detail | statistics]]
    mc-ring global-statistics
```

Monitor Commands

```
Monitor

— port port-id [port-id...(up to 5 max)] [interval seconds] [repeat repeat] [absolute | rate] [multiclass]

— port (ATM) atm [interval seconds] [repeat repeat] [absolute | rate]
```

Clear Commands

```
clear

— card slot-number soft

— lag lag-id statistics

— mda mda-id [statistics]

— port port-id statistics

— port port-id statistics

— port port-id atm pvc [vpi[/vci]] statistics

— port port-id atm pvp [vpi] statistics

— port port-id atm pvt [vpil.vpi2] statistics

— port port-id atm ilm statistics

— port port-id atm ilm statistics

— port port-id atm interface-connection statistics

— port port-id queue-group queue-group-name [access | network] {ingress | egress} [access|network] [{statistics|associations}]
```

Debug Commands

```
debug

— atm

— ilmi [port-id]

— no ilmi port-id

— cisco-hdlc port-id

— lag [lag-id lag-id port port-id] [all]

— lag [lag-id lag-id port port-id] [sm] [pkt] [cfg] [red] [iom-upd] [port-state] [timers] [sel-logic] [mc] [mc-pkt]

— no lag [lag-id lag-id]

— [no] ppp port-id
```

Tools Commands

```
- dump
- aps aps-id [clear]
- aps mc-aps-signaling [clear]
- aps mc-aps-ppp [clear]
- frame-relay port-id
- lag port-id
- redundancy
- multi-chassis
- mc-ring
- srrp-sync-data [instance instance-id] [peer ip-address]
```

```
- sync-database [peer ip-address] [port port-id | lag-id] [sync-tag sync-
tag] [application {dhcps | igmp| igmp-snooping | mc-ring | srrp | sub-
mgmt | mld-snooping}] [detail] [type {alarm-deleted | local-deleted}]

tools
- perform
- aps
- clear aps-id {protect | working}
- exercise aps-id {protect | working}
- force aps-id {protect | working}
- lockout aps-id
- request aps-id {protect | working}
- ima
- reset bundle-id
```

Card, MDA, and Port Command Reference

Configuration Commands

- Generic Commands on page 195
- Card Commands on page 198
- MDA Commands on page 201
- Interface QoS Commands on page 205
- General Port Commands on page 209
- APS Commands on page 223
- Ethernet Port Commands on page 230
- 802.1x Port Commands on page 255
- LLDP Port Commands on page 260
- Network Port Commands on page 262
- Interface Group Handler Commands on page 264
- Multilink-Bundle Port Commands on page 266
- SONET/SDH Port Commands on page 283
- SONET/SDH Path Commands on page 290
- ATM Interface Commands on page 297
- Frame Relay Commands on page 301
- TDM Commands on page 308
- LAG Commands on page 327
- Multi-Chassis Redundancy Commands on page 334

Generic Commands

description

Syntax description description-string

no description

Context config>port

config>port>ethernet>access>egr>vport config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qgrp

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

config>lag

Description This command creates a text description for a configuration context to help identify the content in the

configuration file.

The **no** form of this command removes any description string from the context.

Default No description is associated with the configuration context.

Parameters long-description-string — The description character string. Strings can be up to 160 characters long

composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, \$,

spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

shutdown

Syntax [no] shutdown

Context config>card

config>card>mda

config>interface-group-handler

config>port

config>port>ethernet

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e1

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

config>port>multilink-bundle>ima>test-pattern-procedure

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi

config>lag

config>port>ethernet>efm-oam

config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr config>redundancy>mc>peer>mc-lag config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command administratively disables an entity. When disabled, an entity does not change, reset, or

remove any configuration settings or statistics.

The operational state of the entity is disabled as well as the operational state of any entities contained within.

The **no** form of this command administratively enables an entity.

Special Cases

card — The default state for a card is **no shutdown**.

interface group handler (IGH) — The default state for an IGH is shutdown.

mda — The default state for a mda is **no shutdown**.

lag — The default state for a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) is **shutdown**.

port — The default state for a port is **shutdown**.

path — The default state for a SONET/SDH path is **shutdown**.

Card Commands

card

Syntax card slot-number

no card slot-number

Context config

Description This mandatory command enables access to the chassis card Input/Output Control Forwarding

Module (IOM/CFM), slot, MCM and MDA CLI context.

The **no** form of this command removes the card from the configuration. All associated ports, services,

and MDAs must be shutdown.

Default No cards are configured.

Parameters *slot-number* — The slot number of the card in the chassis.

Values 1 — 10 depending on chassis model.

card-type

Syntax card-type card-type

no card-type

Context config>card

Description This mandatory command adds an CFM to the device configuration for the slot. The card type can be

preprovisioned, meaning that the card does not need to be installed in the chassis.

A card must be provisioned before an MDA, MCM or port can be configured.

A card can only be provisioned in a slot that is vacant, meaning no other card can be provisioned (configured) for that particular slot. To reconfigure a slot position, use the **no** form of this command to remove the current information.

A card can only be provisioned in a slot if the card type is allowed in the slot. An error message is generated if an attempt is made to provision a card type that is not allowed.

If a card is inserted that does not match the configured card type for the slot, then a medium severity alarm is raised. The alarm is cleared when the correct card type is installed or the configuration is modified.

A high severity alarm is raised if an administratively enabled card is removed from the chassis. The alarm is cleared when the correct card type is installed or the configuration is modified. A low severity trap is issued when a card is removed that is administratively disabled.

Because the IOM-3 integrated card does not have the capability in install separate MDAs, the configuration of the MDA is automatic. This configuration only includes the default parameters such

as default buffer policies. Commands to manage the MDA such as **shutdown**, named buffer pool etc will remain in the MDA configuration context.

An appropriate alarm is raised if a partial or complete card failure is detected. The alarm is cleared when the error condition ceases.

The **no** form of this command removes the card from the configuration

Default No cards are preconfigured for any slots.

Parameters *card-type* — The type of card to be configured and installed in that slot.

Values iom-12g, iom-40g

MCM Commands

mcm

Syntax mcm mcm-slot

no mcm mcm-slot

Context config>card

Description This mandatory command enables access to a card's MCM CLI context to configure MCMs.

Default No MCM slots are configured by default.

Parameters mcm-slot — The MCM slot number to be configured. Even slot numbers 2-12 are invalid. MCM

provisioning is not required to provision Compact Media Adapters (CMAs).

Values SR-c4: 1, 3

SR-c12: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11

mcm-type

Syntax mda mcm-type

no mcm mcm-type

Context config>card>mcm

Description This mandatory command provisions a specific MCM type to the device configuration for the slot.

The MCM can be preprovisioned but an MDA must be provisioned before ports can be configured.

Ports can be configured once the MDA is properly provisioned.

To modify an MCM slot, shut down all port associations. MCMs are required to provision MDAs.

MCMs are not required to provision CMAs.

Parameters *mcm-type* — The type of MCM to provision for that slot.

Values mcm-v1, mcm-v2

MDA Commands

mda

Syntax mda mda-slot

no mda mda-slot

Context config>card

Description This mandatory command enables access to a card's MDA CLI context to configure MDAs.

Default No MDA slots are configured by default.

Parameters mda-slot — The MDA slot number to be configured. MDAs may not be provisioned before MCMs

are configured for the same slot. MCMs are not required for CMA provisioning.

Values 7710 SR c-12 MDA: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11

7710 SR c-12 CMA: 1-12

7710 SR c-4 MDA: 1, 3 7710 SR c-4 CMA: 1-4

mda-type

Syntax mda-type mda-type

no mda-type

Context config>card>mda

Description This mandatory command provisions a specific MDA/CMA type to the device configuration for the slot. The MDA/CMA can be preprovisioned but an MDA/CMA must be provisioned before ports can

be configured. Ports can be configured once the MDA/CMA is properly provisioned.

A maximum of two MDAs or four CMAs (or a combination) can be provisioned on a 7710 SR-c4. Only one MDA/CMA can be provisioned per MDA slot. To modify an MDA slot, shut down all port

associations.

CMAs do not rely on MCM configuration and are provisioned without MCMs.

Note: CMAs are provisioned using MDA commands. A medium severity alarm is generated if an MDA/CMA is inserted that does not match the MDA/CMA type configured for the slot. This alarm is cleared when the correct MDA/CMA is inserted or the configuration is modified. A high severity alarm is raised when an administratively enabled MDA/CMA is removed from the chassis. This alarm is cleared if the either the correct MDA/CMA type is inserted or the configuration is modified. A low severity trap is issued if an MDA/CMA is removed that is administratively disabled.

An alarm is raised if partial or complete MDA/CMA failure is detected. The alarm is cleared when the error condition ceases.

Configuration Commands

All parameters in the MDA context remain and if non-default values are required then their configuration remains as it is on all existing MDAs.

The **no** form of this command deletes the MDA/CMA from the configuration. The MDA/CMA must be administratively shut down before it can be deleted from the configuration.

Default No MDA/CMA types are configured for any slots by default.

Parameters *mda-type* — The type of MDA or CMA selected for the slot postion.

7710: m60-10/100eth-tx, m8-oc3-sfp, m5-1gb-sfp, m2-oc48-sfp, m20-100eth-sfp, m20-1gb-tx, m4-atmoc12/3-sfp, m20-1gb-sfp, m5-1gb-sfp-b, m4-choc3-as-sfp, c8-10/100eth-tx, c1-1gb-sfp, c8-chds1, c4-ds3, c2-oc12/3-sfp, c8-atmds1, c1-choc3-ces-sfp, m1-choc12-as-sfp, m12-chds3-as, m4-chds3-as, m4-choc3-ces-sfp, m10-1gb-xp-sfp, m20-1gb-xp-sfp, m20-1gb-xp-tx

ingress

Syntax ingress

Context config>card>mda

Description This command enables the context to configure ingress MDA parameters.

mcast-path-management

Syntax mcast-path-management

Context config>card>mda>ingress

Description This command enables the context to configure local MDA settings for ingress multicast path

management.

ancillary-override

Syntax ancillary-override

Context config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt

Description This command enables the context to configure ancillary path bandwidth override parameters.

path-limit

Syntax path-limit megabits-per-second

no path-limit

Context config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>anc-override

Description This command overrides the path limits contained in the bandwidth policy associated with the MDA.

The **no** form of the command removes the path limit override from an ingress multicast path and

restores the path limit defined in the bandwidth policy associated with the MDA.

Parameters *megabits-per-second* — Specifies the path limit override to give the upper limit that multicast

channels may use on each path.

Values ancillary-override: 1 — 5000

primary-override: 1 — 2000 secondary-override: 1 — 2000

bandwidth-policy

Syntax bandwidth-policy policy-name

no bandwidth-policy

Context config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt

Description This command specifies an existing multicast bandwidth policy. Bandwidth policies are used to

manage the ingress multicast path bandwidth. Each forwarding plane supports multicast forwarding paths into the switch fabric. Bandwidth policy parameters are configured in the **config>mcast-mgmt**

context.

Parameters policy-name — Specifies an existing multicast bandwidth policy.

primary-override

Syntax primary-override

Context config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt

Description This command enables the context to configure primary path limit override parameters.

secondary-override

Syntax secondary-override

Context config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt

Description This command enables the context to configure secondary path limit override parameters.

scheduler-policy

Syntax scheduler-policy hsmda-scheduler-policy-name

no scheduler-policy

Context config>card>mda>ingress

Description This command overrides the default HSMDA scheduling policy on the ingress MDA. The command

can only be executed on an MDA provisioned as a HSMDA. Attempting to provision a scheduler policy on a non-HSMDA will fail. The defined hsmda-scheduler-policy-name must be an existing HSMDA scheduler policy. An HSMDA scheduler policy that is currently associated with an

HSMDA cannot be removed from the system.

When the scheduler policy is changed on an ingress HSMDA, the ingress scheduling parameters are

immediately changed to reflect the parameters within the policy.

The scheduler policy defined on the ingress context of an HSMDA cannot be changed when local scheduler overrides exist. The scheduler overrides must be removed prior to changing the scheduler

policy. Once the scheduler policy is changed, any required overrides may be redefined.

The **no** form of the command restores default HSMDA scheduler policy control over the ingress scheduler on the HSMDA. The **no scheduler-policy** command cannot be executed when scheduler overrides exist on the ingress HSMDA. The overrides must be removed prior to executing the no

scheduler-policy command.

Parameters hsmda-scheduler-policy-name — Specifies an existing policy created in the **config>qos>hsmda**-

scheduler-policy context. The "default" policy name cannot be specified. Instead, the **no scheduler-policy** command should be executed resulting in the default scheduler policy being

used by the ingress MDA.

sync-e

Syntax [no] sync-e

Context config>card>mda

Description This command enables synchronous Ethernet on the MDA. Then any port on the MDA can be used

as a source port in the sync-if-timing configuration.

The **no** form of the command disables synchronous Ethernet on the MDA.

Interface QoS Commands

access

Syntax access

Context config>card>mda

config>port

Description This command enables the access context to configure egress and ingress pool policy parameters.

On the MDA level, access egress and ingress pools are only allocated on channelized MDAs/CMAs.

network

Syntax network

Context config>card>mda

config>port

Description This command enables the network context to configure egress and ingress pool policy parameters.

On the MDA level, network egress pools are only allocated on channelized MDAs/CMAs.

egress

Syntax egress

Context config>port>access

config>card>mda>access config>card>mda>network config>port>network

Description This command enables the context to configure egress buffer pool parameters which define the

percentage of the pool buffers that are used for CBS calculations and specify the slope policy that is

configured in the **config>qos>slope-policy** context.

On the MDA level, network and access egress pools are only allocated on channelized MDAs/CMAs.

ingress

Syntax ingress

Context config>card>mda>access

config>card>mda>network config>port>access

Description T

This command enables the context to configure ingress buffer pool parameters which define the percentage of the pool buffers that are used for CBS calculations and specify the slope policy that is configured in the **config>qos>slope-policy** context.

configured in the comig>qos>stope-poncy context.

On the MDA level, access ingress pools are only allocated on channelized MDAs/CMAs.

channel

Syntax channel

Context config>port>access>egress

Description This command configures access egress parameters for all channels on this port.

pool

Syntax [no] pool [name]

Context config>card>mda>access>egress

config>card>mda>access>ingress config>card>mda>network>egress config>port>access>egress>channel

config>port>access>egress config>port>access>ingress config>port>network>egress config>port>network>ingress config>port>access>uplink>egress

Description This command configures pool policies.

On the MDA level, access and network egress and access ingress pools are only allocated on channelized MDAs. On the MDA level, access and network egress and access ingress pools are only allocated on channelized MDAs. Network ingress pools are allocated on the MDA level for non-

channelized MDAs.

Default default

Parameters name — Specifies the pool name, a string up to 32 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit

ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, \$, spaces, etc.), the entire string

must be enclosed within double quotes.

resv-cbs

Syntax resv-cbs percent-or-default

no resv-cbs

Context config>port>access>egress>pool

config>port>ethernet>network config>card>mda>access>egress config>card>mda>access>ingress config>card>mda>network>egress config>card>mda>network>ingress

config>port>access>egress>channel>pool

config>port>access>ingress>pool config>port>network>egress>pool

Description

This command defines the percentage or specifies the sum of the pool buffers that are used as a guideline for CBS calculations for access and network ingress and egress queues. Two actions are accomplished by this command.

- A reference point is established to compare the currently assigned (provisioned) total CBS with the amount the buffer pool considers to be reserved. Based on the percentage of the pool reserved that has been provisioned, the over provisioning factor can be calculated.
- The size of the shared portion of the buffer pool is indirectly established. The shared size is important to the calculation of the instantaneous-shared-buffer-utilization and the average-shared-buffer-utilization variables used in Random Early Detection (RED) per packet slope plotting.

It is important to note that this command does not actually set aside buffers within the buffer pool for CBS reservation. The CBS value per queue only determines the point at which enqueuing packets are subject to a RED slope. Oversubscription of CBS could result in a queue operating within its CBS size and still not able to enqueue a packet due to unavailable buffers. The resv-cbs parameter can be changed at any time.

If the total pool size is 10 MB and the resv-cbs set to 5, the 'reserved size' is 500 KB.

The **no** form of this command restores the default value.

Default default (30%)

Parameters *percent-or-default* — Specifies the pool buffer size percentage.

Values 0 — 100, default

slope-policy

Syntax slope-policy name no slope-policy

Context config>port>access>egress>pool

config>card>mda>access>egress config>card>mda>access>ingress

Configuration Commands

config>card>mda>network>egress config>card>mda>network>ingress config>port>access>egress>channel>pool config>port>access>ingress>pool config>port>network>egress>pool

Description

This command specifies an existing slope policy which defines high and low priority RED slope parameters and the time average factor. The policy is defined in the **config>qos>slope-policy** context.

General Port Commands

port

Syntax port {port-id | bundle-id | bpgrp-id | aps-id}

no port {bundle-id | bpgrp-id | aps-id}

Context config

Description This command enables access to the context to configure ports, multilink bundles, and bundle

protection groups (BPGs). Before a port can be configured, the chassis slot must be provisioned with a valid card type and the MDA parameter must be provisioned with a valid MDA type. (See **card** and

mda commands.)

Default No ports are configured. All ports must be explicitly configured and enabled.

Parameters port-id — Specifies the physical port ID in the slot/mda/port format.

bundle-id — Specifies the multilink bundle to be associated with this IP interface. The command syntax must be configured as follows:

Syntax: bundle-type-slot/mda.bundle-num

bundle-ppp-*slot/mda.bundle-num* (Creates a multilink PPP bundle.)

bundle: keyword

slot: card/mda slot numbers

bundle-num: 1 — 256

For example:

router1>config# port bundle-1/1.1 (multilink PPP bundle)

aps-id — This option configures APS on un-bundled SONET/SDH ports. All SONET-SDH port parameters, with certain exceptions, for the working and protection circuit ports must be configured in the config>port>aps-group-id context. The working and protection circuit ports inherit all those parameters configured. The exception parameters for the working and protect circuits can be configured in the config>port>sonet-sdh context. Exception list commands include:

clock-source
[no] loopback
[no] report-alarm
section-trace
[no] threshold

When an **aps**-group-id is created all applicable parameters under the port CLI tree (including parameters under any submenus) assume **aps**-group-id defaults, or when those are not explicitly specified, default to SONET/SDH port defaults for any SONET port.

.All but a few exception SONET/SDH parameters for the working channel port must be configured in the **config>port>aps>sonet-sdh** context. The protection channel inherits all the

configured parameters. The exception parameters for the protection channel can be configured in the **config>port>aps>sonet-sdh** context.

Signal failure (SF) and signal degrade (SD) alarms are not enabled by default on POS interfaces. It is recommended to change the default alarm notification configuration for POS ports that belong to APS groups in order to be notified of SF/SD occurrences to be able to interpret the cause for an APS group to switch the active line.

For path alarms, modify the logical line aps-id in the **configure port aps-id sonet-sdh path report-alarm** context. For example:

```
configure port aps-1 sonet-sdh path report-alarm p-ais
```

For line alarms, separately, modify the 2 physical ports that are members of the logical aps-id port (the working and protect lines). APS reacts only to line alarms, not path alarms. For example:

```
configure port 1/2/3 sonet-sdh report-alarm lb2er-sd configure port 1/3/4 sonet-sdh report-alarm lb2er-sd
```

For example:

If the SD and SF threshold rates must be modified, the changes must be performed at the line level on both the working and protect APS port member.

The **no** form of this command deletes an aps-*group-id* or bundle-aps-group-id. In order for an aps-*group-id* to be deleted,

The same rules apply for physical ports, bundles deletions apply to APS ports/bundles deletions (for example an aps-group-id must be shutdown, have no service configuration on it, and no path configuration on it). In addition working and protection circuits must be removed before an aps-group-id may be removed.

```
Syntax: port aps-group-id
```

aps: keyword *group-id*: 1 — 16

Example: **port aps**-16

ddm-events

Syntax [no] ddm-events

Context config>port

Description This command enables Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) events for the port.

The **no** form of the command disables DDM events.

modify-buffer-allocation-rate

Syntax modify-buffer-allocation-rate

Context config>port

Description This command enables the context to configure ingress and egress percentage of rate parameters. This

command only applies to physical ports (for example, it will not work on APS or similar logical ports). The percentage of rate commands are used to define a percentage value that affects the amount of buffers used by ingress and egress port managed buffer space. Enter the modify-buffer-allocation-

rate context when editing the port's percentage of rate commands.

ing-percentage-of-rate

Syntax ing-percentage-of-rate rate-percentage

no ing-percentage-of-rate

Context config>port>modify-buffer-allocation-rate

Description This command increases or decreases the active bandwidth associated with the ingress port that

affects the amount of ingress buffer space managed by the port. Changing a port's active bandwidth using the ing-percentage-of-rate command is an effective means of artificially lowering the buffers

managed by one ingress port and giving them to other ingress ports on the same MDA.

The ing-percentage-of-rate command accepts a percentage value that increases or decreases the active bandwidth based on the defined percentage. A value of 50% causes the active bandwidth to be reduced by 50%. A value of 150% causes the active bandwidth to be increased by 50%. Values from

1 to 1000 percent are supported.

A value of 100 (the default value) is equivalent to executing the no ing-percentage-of-rate command

and restores the ingress active rate to the normal value.

Parameters rat

rate-percentage — The rate-percentage parameter is required and defines the percentage value used to modify the current ingress active bandwidth of the port. This does not actually change the bandwidth available on the port in any way. The defined rate-percentage is multiplied by the ingress active bandwidth of the port. A value of 150 results in an increase of 50% (1.5 x Rate).

Values 1 to 1000

Default 100 (no change to active rate)

The **no** ing-percentage-of-rate command is used to remove any artificial increase or decrease of the ingress active bandwidth used for ingress buffer space allocation to the port. The no ing-percentage-of-rate command sets rate-percentage to 100%.

egr-percentage-of-rate

Syntax egr-percentage-of-rate rate-percentage

no egr-percentage-of-rate

Context config>port>modify-buffer-allocation-rate

Description

The egr-percentage-of-rate command is used to increase or decrease the active bandwidth associated with the egress port that affects the amount of egress buffer space managed by the port. Changing a ports active bandwidth using the egr-percentage-of-rate command is an effective means of artificially lowering the buffers managed by one egress port and giving them to other egress ports on the same MDA.

The egr-percentage-of-rate command accepts a percentage value that increases or decreases the active bandwidth based on the defined percentage. A value of 50% causes the active bandwidth to be reduced by 50%. A value of 150% causes the active bandwidth to be increased by 50%. Values from 1 to 1000 percent are supported.

A value of 100 (the default value) is equivalent to executing the no egr-percentage-of-rate command and restores the egress active rate to the normal value.

Parameters

rate-percentage — The rate-percentage parameter is required and defines the percentage value used to modify the current egress active bandwidth of the port. This does not actually change the bandwidth available on the port in any way. The defined rate-percentage is multiplied by the egress active bandwidth of the port. A value of 150 results in an increase of 50% (1.5 x Rate).

Values 1 to 1000

Default 100 (no change to active rate)

The **no** egr-percentage-of-rate command is used to remove any artificial increase or decrease of the egress active bandwidth used for egress buffer space allocation to the port. The no egr-percentage-of-rate command sets rate-percentage to 100%.

egress-scheduler-override

Syntax [no] egress-scheduler-override

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>ethernet config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command applies egress scheduler overrides. When a port scheduler is associated with an egress port, it is possible to override the following parameters:

- The max-rate allowed for the scheduler.
- The maximum **rate** for each priority level 8 through 1.
- The CIR associated with each priority level 8 through 1.

See the 77710 SR OS Quality of Service Guide for command syntax and usage for the **port-scheduler-policy** command.

The **no** form of this command removes all override parameters from the egress port or channel scheduler context. Once removed, the port scheduler reverts all rate parameters back to the parameters defined on the port-scheduler-policy associated with the port.

level

Syntax level priority-level rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]

no level priority-level

Context config>port>ethernet>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>ds3>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command overrides the maximum and CIR rate parameters for a specific priority level on the port or channel's port scheduler instance. When the **level** command is executed for a priority level, the corresponding priority level command in the port-scheduler-policy associated with the port is ignored.

The override level command supports the keyword **max** for the **rate** and **cir** parameter. When executing the level override command, at least the **rate** or **cir** keywords and associated parameters must be specified for the command to succeed.

The **no** form of this command removes the local port priority level rate overrides. Once removed, the port priority level will use the port scheduler policies level command for that priority level.

Parameters

priority-level — Identifies which of the eight port priority levels are being overridden.

Values 1 — 8

rate *pir-rate* — Overrides the port scheduler policy's maximum level rate and requires either the **max** keyword or a rate defined in kilobits-per-second to follow.

Values 1 — 40000000, max

cir *cir-rate* — Overrides the port scheduler policy's within-cir level rate and requires either the max keyword or a rate defined in kilobits-per-second to follow.

Values 0— 40000000, max

max — removes any existing rate limit imposed by the port scheduler policy for the priority level allowing it to use as much total bandwidth as possible.

max-rate

Syntax max-rate rate

no max-rate

Context config>port>ethernet>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>ds3>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>e3>egress-scheduler-override

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>egress-scheduler-override

Description This command overrides the **max-rate** parameter found in the port-scheduler-policy associated with

the port. When a max-rate is defined at the port or channel level, the port scheduler policies max-rate

parameter is ignored.

The egress-scheduler-override **max-rate** command supports a parameter that allows the override command to restore the default of not having a rate limit on the port scheduler. This is helpful when the port scheduler policy has an explicit maximum rate defined and it is desirable to remove this limit

at the port instance.

The **no** form of this command removes the maximum rate override from the egress port or channels port scheduler context. Once removed, the max-rate parameter from the port scheduler policy

associated with the port or channel will be used by the local scheduler context.

Parameters rate — Specifies the explicit maximum frame based bandwidth limit. This value overrides the QoS

scheduler policy rate.

Values 1 — 40000000, max

egress-scheduler-policy

Syntax egress-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name

no egress-scheduler-policy

Context config>port>ethernet

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

config>port>tdm>ds3>channel-group

Description This command enables the provisioning of an existing port-scheduler-policy to a port or channel.

The egress-scheduler-override node allows for the definition of the scheduler overrides for a specific

port or channel.

When a port scheduler is active on a port or channel, all queues and intermediate service schedulers on the port are subject to receiving bandwidth from the scheduler. Any queues or schedulers with port-parent associations are mapped to the appropriate port priority levels based on the port-parent command parameters. Any queues or schedulers that do not have a port-parent or valid intermediate scheduler parent defined are treated as orphaned and are handled based on the port scheduler policies default or explicit orphan behavior.

The port scheduler maximum rate and priority level rate parameters may be overridden to allow unique values separate from the port-scheduler-policy-name attached to the port or channel. Use the **egress-scheduler-override** command to specify the port or channel specific scheduling parameters.

The command used to associate an egress scheduler policy on the port is overloaded for HSMDA. HSMDA policies should be associated with HSMDA ports.

The **no** form of this command removes a port scheduler policy from an egress port or channel. Once the scheduler policy is removed, all orphaned queues and schedulers revert to a free running state governed only by the local queue or scheduler parameters. This includes any queues or schedulers with a port-parent association.

Parameters

port-scheduler-policy-name — Specifies an existing port-scheduler-policy configured in the **config>qos** context.

elmi

Syntax elmi

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI)parameters for the Ethernet

port. E-LMI is only supported on Ethernet access ports with Dot1q encapsulation type.

mode

Syntax mode {none | uni-n}

Context config>port>ethernet>elmi

Description This command configures the the Ethernet LMI mode.

Default none

Parameters none — Specifies that the ELMI mode is set to none.

uni-n — Specifies that the ELMI mode is set to uni-n.

n393

Syntax n393 [2..10]

no n393

Context config>port>ethernet>elmi

Description This command configures the monitored count of consecutive errors.

Parameters 2 .. 10 — Specifies the monitored count of consecutive errors.

t391

Syntax t391 [5..30]

no t391

Context config>port>ethernet>elmi

Description This command configures the polling timer for UNI-C.

Parameters 5 ...30 — Specifies the polling timer for UNI-C.

t392

Syntax t392 [5..30]

no t392

Context config>port>ethernet>elmi

Description This command configures the polling verification timer for UNI-N.

Parameters 5 .. 30 — Specifies the polling verification timer for UNI-N.

mode

Syntax mode {access | network}

no mode

Context config>port>ethernet

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command configures an Ethernet port, TDM channel, or SONET/SDH path (sub-port) for

access, network mode operation.

An access port or channel is used for customer facing traffic on which services are configured. A Service Access Point (SAP) can only be configured on an access port or channel. When a port is configured for access mode, the appropriate **encap-type** must be specified to distinguish the services on the port or SONET path. Once an Ethernet port, a TDM channel or a SONET path has been configured for access mode, multiple services can be configured on the Ethernet port, a TDM channel or SONET path. Note that ATM, Frame Relay, and cHDLC port parameters can only be configured in the access mode.

An access port or channel is used for customer facing traffic on which services are configured. A Service Access Point (SAP) can only be configured on an access port or channel. When a port is configured for access mode, the appropriate encap-type must be specified to distinguish the services on the port or SONET path. Once an Ethernet port, a TDM channel or a SONET path has been

configured for access mode, multiple services can be configured on the Ethernet port, a TDM channel or SONET path. Note that ATM, Frame Relay, and cHDLC port parameters can only be configured in the access mode.

A network port or channel participates in the service provider transport or infrastructure network when a network mode is selected. When the network option is configured, the encap-type cannot be configured for the port/channel.

When network mode is selected on a SONET/SDH path, the appropriate control protocols are activated when the need arises. For example, configuring an IP interface on the SONET path activates IPCP while the removal of the IP interface causes the IPCP to be removed. The same applies for MPLS, MPLSCP, and OSICP. When configuring a SONET/SDH port, the mode command must be entered in the channel context or an error message is generated.

The **no** form of this command restores the default.

Special Cases

SONET/SDH Path — When network mode is selected, the appropriate control protocols are activated when the need arises. For example, configuring an IP interface on the SONET path activates IPCP while the removal of the IP interface causes the IPCP to be removed. The same applies for MPLS, MPLSCP, and OSICP. When configuring a SONET/SDH port, the **mode** command must be entered in the channel context or an error message is generated.

Default

network — Configures the Ethernet port, TDM channel or SONET path for transport network use.

access — Default channel/port mode for channelized, ASAP, and ATM MDAs.

Parameters

network — Configures the Ethernet port, TDM channel or SONET path as service access.

access — Configures the Ethernet port, TDM channel or SONET path for transport network use.

mac

Syntax mac ieee-address

no mac

Context con

config>port>ethernet config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

config>lag

config>eth-tunnel

Description

This command assigns a specific MAC address to an Ethernet port, Link Aggregation Group (LAG),

Ethernet tunnel, or BCP-enabled port or sub-port.

Only one MAC address can be assigned to a port. When multiple **mac** commands are entered, the last command overwrites the previous command. When the command is issued while the port is operational, IP will issue an ARP, if appropriate, and BPDU's are sent with the new MAC address.

The **no** form of this command returns the MAC address to the default value.

Default

A default MAC address is assigned by the system from the chassis MAC address pool.

Parameters

ieee-address — Specifies the 48-bit MAC address in the form aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff or aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff where aa, bb, cc, dd, ee and ff are hexadecimal numbers. Allowed values are any non-broadcast, non-multicast MAC and non-IEEE reserved MAC addresses.

mtu

Syntax mtu mtu-bytes

no mtu

Context config>port>ethernet

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command configures the maximum payload MTU size for an Ethernet port or PPP-enabled port or sub-port and Frame Relay-enabled port or subport. The Ethernet port level MTU parameter indirectly defines the largest physical packet the port can transmit or the far-end Ethernet port can receive. Packets received larger than the MTU will be discarded. Packets that cannot be fragmented at egress and exceed the MTU are discarded.

The value specified for the MTU includes the destination MAC address, source MAC address, the Ethertype or Length field and the complete Ethernet payload. The MTU value does not include the preamble, start of frame delimiter or the trailing CRC.

PoS channels use the MTU to define the largest PPP payload a PoS frame may contain. A significant difference between SONET/SDH PoS channel and Ethernet physical MTU values the overhead considered part of the framing method and the overhead considered to be part of the application using the frame. In Ethernet, the preamble, start of frame delimiter and the CRC are considered part of the framing overhead and not part of the frame payload. For a PoS channel, the HDLC framing overhead is not included in the physical MTU; only the PPP and PPP payload are included. If the port mode or encapsulation type is changed, the MTU assumes the default values of the new mode or encapsulation type.

The **no** form of this command restores the default values.

Default

The default MTU value depends on the (sub-)port type, mode and encapsulation and are listed in the following table:

| Туре | Mode | Encap Type | Default (Bytes) |
|------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| 10/100 or Gig | Access | null | 1514 |
| 10/100 or Gig | Access | dot1q | 1518 |
| 10/100 or Gig | Access | q-in-q | 1522 |
| SONET/SDH or TDM | Access | mpls | 1506 |

| Туре | Mode | Encap Type | Default (Bytes) |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|
| SONET/SDH or TDM | Access | bcp-null | 1518 |
| SONET/SDH or TDM | Access | bcp-dot1q | 1522 |
| SONET/SDH or TDM | Access | ipcp | 1502 |
| SONET/SDH or TDM | Access | frame-relay | 1578 |
| ATM, SONET/SDH or TDM | Access | atm | 1524 |
| 10/100 or 100FX Ethernet | Network | null | 1514 |
| 10/100 or 100FX Ethernet | Network | dot1q | 1518 |
| SONET/SDH | Network | ppp-auto | 1524 |

Parameters

mtu-bytes — Sets the maximum allowable size of the MTU, expressed as an integer.

Values 512 — 9212

| | Range |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| config>port>ethernet | 512 — 9212 |
| config>port>sonet-sdh>path | 512 — 9208 |
| config>port>tdm>ds3 | 512 — 9208 |
| config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group | 512 — 9208 |
| config>port>tdm>e3 | 512 — 9208 |
| config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group | 512 - 9208 |

network

Syntax network

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

Description This command enables the context to configure network channel group parameters.

queue-policy

Syntax queue-policy name

no queue-policy

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>network

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>network

Description This command specifies an existing network policy to apply to the channel group.

queue-policy

Syntax queue-policy name

no queue-policy

Context config>card>mda>network>ingress

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>network

Description This command specifies the network-queue policy which defines queue parameters such as CBS,

high priority only burst size, MBS, CIR and PIR rates, as well as forwarding-class to queue mappings. The network-queue policy is defined in the **config>qos>network-queue** context.

Default default

Parameters *name* — Specifies an exisiting network-queue policy name.

ppp

Syntax ppp

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command enables access to the context to configure the LCP operational parameters for a

SONET/SDH PoS link, a DS-3/E-3 port or channel, a DS-1/E-1 channel or a DS-0 channel.

Default no ppp

compress

Syntax compress {acfc [pfc] | pfc [acfc]}

no compress

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>ppp

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>ppp

Description This command enables and disables Protocol Field Compression (PFC) per RFC 1661, *The Point-to-*

Point Protocol (PPP), Section 6.5 and Address and Control Field Compression (ACFC) as per

Section 6.6.

This command is only supported on DS-1 and E-1 channel groups on ASAP MDAs.

The **no** form of the command disables the header compression.

Default no compress

Parameters acfc — Specifies address and control field compression.

pfc — specifies protocol field compression.

ber-sf-link-down

Syntax [no] ber-sf-link-down

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>ppp

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>ppp

Description This command enables the port down on BER-SF alarm. When enabled, the link will be placed out of

service once ber-sf is detected.

The **no** form of the command reverts to normal operation where the link remains in-service when ber-

sf is encountered.

Default no ber-sf-link-down

report-alarm

Syntax [no] report-alarm [ais] [los] [oof] [rai] [looped]

Context config>port>tdm> ds3

config>port>tdm> e3

Description This command enables logging of DS-3 and E-3 alarms for a DS-3/E-3 port or channel.

The **no** form of this command disables logging of the specified alarms.

Parameters ais — Reports alarm indication signal errors. When configured, ais alarms are not raised and cleared.

Default ais alarms are issued

los — Reports loss of signal errors. When configured, **los** traps are not raised and cleared.

Default los traps are issued.

oof — Reports out-of-frame errors. When configured, oof alarms are not raised and cleared.

Default oof alarms are not issued.

rai — Reports resource availability indicator events. When configured, **rai** events are not raised and cleared.

Default rai alarms are not issued

looped — Reports looped packets errors.

Default looped alarms are not issued

scramble

Syntax [no] scramble

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command enables payload scrambling on channel groups.

Scrambling randomizes the pattern of 1s and 0s carried in a SONET frame. Rearranging or scrambling the pattern prevents continuous strings of all 1s or all 0s and meets the needs of physical

layer protocols that rely on sufficient transitions between 1s and 0s to maintain clocking.

For ATM, this command enables or disables ATM cell-level payload scrambling/descrambling using x43+1 polynomial as defined in ITU-T I.432.1. Scrambling is enabled by default for the ATM path/

channel. Note that this scrambling is done in addition to SONET/SDH frame scrambling/

descrambling, which is always enabled in the framer.

The **no** form of this command disables scrambling.

Default no scramble

keepalive

Syntax keepalive time-interval [dropcount drop-count]

no keepalive

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>ppp

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>ppp

config>port>tdm>ds3>ppp config>port>tdm>e1>ppp config>port>tdm>e3>ppp

Description This command sets the keepalive interval.

The **no** form of this command returns the interval to the default value.

Default 10

Parameters time-interval — Specifies the time in seconds between keepalive messages, expressed as a decimal

integer.

Values 1 - 60 seconds

drop-count — Specifies the number of consecutive keepalive failed request attempts or remote replies that can be missed after which the port is operationally downed.

Values 1 — 255

APS Commands

aps

Syntax aps

Context config>port

Description This command configures APS (Automatic Protection Switching). APS is used by SONET/SDH add/

drop multiplexers (ADMs) or other SONET/SDH-capable equipment to protect against circuit or

equipment failure.

An APS group contains a working and a protect circuit and can span a single node (SC-APS) or two

nodes (MC-APS).

The working and protection configurations on Alcatel-Lucent 7750 SRs must match the circuit configurations on the peer. This means that the working circuit on the 7750 SR must be connected to the peer's working circuit and the protect circuit must be connected to the peer's protection circuit.

The **aps** command is only available for APS groups and not physical ports.

Default none

advertise-interval

Syntax advertise-interval advertise-interval

no advertise-interval

Context config>port>aps

Description This command specifies the time interval, in 100s of milliseconds, between 'I am operational'

messages sent by both protect and working circuits to their neighbor for multi-chassis APS.

The advertise-interval value is valid only for a multi-chassis APS as indicated by the value of the

neighbor command value if it is not set to 0.0.0.0.

Default 10

Parameters advertise-interval — Specifies the time interval, in 100s of milliseconds, between 'I am operational'

messages sent by both protect and working circuits to their neighbor for multi-chassis APS.

Values 10 — 650

hold-time

Syntax hold-time hold-time

no hold-time

Context config>port>aps

Description This command specifies how much time can pass, in 100s of milliseconds, without receiving an

advertise packet from the neighbor before the multi-chassis signaling link is considered not

operational.

The **hold-time** is usually 3 times the value of the **advertise-interval**. The value of the **advertise-interval** is valid only for a multi-chassis APS as indicated by the value of neighbor IP address if it is

not set to 0.0.0.0.

Parameters hold-time — Specifies how long to wait for an APS advertisement packet before the peer in a Multi-

Chassis APS group is considered operationally down.

Values 10 — 650

hold-time-aps

Syntax hold-time-aps [Isignal-failure sf-time] [Isignal-degrade sd-time]

no hold-time-aps

Context config>port>aps

Description This command configures hold-down timers to debounce signal failure conditions (lais, b2err-sf) and

signal degrade conditions (b2err-sd) for Uni 1+1 Sig+Data APS switching mode (switching mode

uni-1plus1).

The **no** version of this command resets hol a specified string expression from an app-filter definition.

Default 0 (disabled)

Parameters *sf-time* — Specifies an integer to define the signal failure hold-down time in milliseconds.

Values 1 — 100

sd-time — Specifies an integer to define the signal degrade hold-down time in milliseconds.

Values 1 — 100

neighbor

Syntax neighbor ip-address

no neighbor

Context config>port>aps

Description

This command specifies the neighbor's IP address only on a multi-chassis APS where the working and protect circuits are configured on different routers. When the value the neighbor IP address is set to 0.0.0.0, this implies that the APS group is configured as a single-chassis APS group.

The route to the neighbor must not traverse the multi-chassis APS member (working or protect) circuits. It is recommended that the neighbor IP address configured is on a shared network between the routers that own the working and protect circuits.

By default no neighbor address is configured and both the working and protect circuits should be configured on the same router (i.e., single-chassis APS). APS is assumed to be configured wholly on a single chassis.

Parameters

ip-address — Specifies the neighbor's IP address only on a multi-chassis APS where the working and protect circuits are configured on different routers. The node should be connected with a direct interface to ensure optimum fail-over time.

Values ipv4-address: a.b.c.d

ipv6-address: x:x:x:x:x:x:x (eight 16-bit pieces)

x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.d x: [0 — FFFF]H d: [0 — 255]D

protect-circuit

Syntax protect-circuit port-id

no protect-circuit

Context config>port>aps

Description

This command configures a physical port that will act as the protection circuit for this APS group. The protect circuit port must contain only the default configuration and cannot belong to another APS group. The protect circuit port must be of the same type as the working circuit for the APS group, for the port to be added to an APS group port. If that's not the case, the command will return an error.

A protection circuit can only be added if the working circuit already exists; the protection circuit must be removed from the configuration before the working circuit is removed.

When a port is a protect-circuit of an APS group, the configuration options available in the **config>port** *port-id>***sonet-sdh** context is not allowed for that port unless it is part of the noted exceptions. The exception list includes these SONET/SDH commands:

clock-source
[no] loopback
[no] report-alarm
section-trace
[no] threshold

When is port configured as a protection circuit of an APS group, the configurations described above and all service configurations related to APS port are operationally inherited by the protect circuit. If the protect circuit cannot inherit the configurations (due to resource limitations), the configuration attempt fails and an error is returned to the user.

The protect circuit must be shutdown before it can be removed from the APS group port. The inherited configuration for the circuit and APS operational commands for that circuit are not preserved when the circuit is removed from the APS group.

The **no** form of this command removes the protect-circuit.

Default

none

Parameters

port-id — Specify the physical port that will act as the protection circuit for this APS group in the *slot/mda/port* format.

Syntax: port-id: slot/mda/port

Also see Modifying Hold-Down Timer Values on page 228 for information about modifying the timer defaults in the event of communication delays between the APS controllers.

rdi-alarms

rdi-alarms [suppress | circuit] Syntax

Context config>port>aps

Description

This command configures how RDI alarms (line, path, section) are generated on physical circuits of an APS ports. The command configuration changes are supported only for switching-mode set to uni 1plus1. The configuration can be changed only when no working and protecting circuit has been added. Options:

- circuit–RDI alarms are H/W-generated independently on each working and protect circuit based on RX failure of that circuit regardless of APS line status.
- suppress-RDI H/W generation on working and protect circuits is suppressed. No alarms are generated on RX failure of that circuit.

Default rdi-alarms circuit

revert-time

Syntax revert-time minutes

no revert-time

Context config>port>aps

Description This command configures the revert-time timer to determine how long to wait before switching back

to the working circuit after that circuit has been restored into service.

A change in the *minutes* value takes effect upon the next initiation of the wait to restore (WTR) timer. It does not modify the length of a WTR timer that has already been started. The WTR timer of a nonrevertive switch can be assumed to be infinite.

The **no** form of this command restores the default (non-revertive mode).

Default The default is to not revert back unless the protect circuit fails or operator intervention.

Parameters

minutes — Specify the time, in minutes, to wait before reverting back to the original working circuit after it has been restored into service.

Values 0— 60 minutes

Default 5

switching-mode

Syntax switching-mode {uni-1plus1 (R8.0)| bi-directional | uni-directional}

Context config>port>aps

Description This command configures the switching mode for the APS group.

Parameters bi-directional — Configures the group to operate in Bidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS mode.

uni-directional — Configures the group to operate in Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling APS mode.

uni-1plus1 — Configures the group to operate in Unidirectional 1+1 Signalling and Datapath APS mode (7750 SR-c4/c12 platforms only).

working-circuit

Syntax working-circuit port-id

Context config>port>aps

Description

This command configures a physical port that will act as the working circuit for this APS group. The working circuit port must contain only the default configuration and cannot be part of another APS group. The working circuit must be created before the protection circuit.

When a port is a working circuit of an APS group, the configuration available under **config>port** *port-id* context (including submenus) is not allowed for that port unless it is a part of the noted exceptions.

When a port is being configured as a working circuit of an APS group, all common configuration as described above and all service configurations related to the APS port is operationally inherited by the working circuit from the aps-*group-id*. If the working circuit cannot inherit that configuration, for example, due to resource limitations, the configuration attempt fails and an error is returned to the user.

Before a working circuit can be removed from an APS group, the working circuit port must be shutdown. The inherited configuration for the circuit and APS operational commands for that circuit are not preserved when the circuit is removed from the APS group.

Note that all configurations for aps-group-id under the **config>port** context and its submenus and all configuration for services that use this aps-group-id is preserved as a non-activated configuration since the APS group no longer has any physical circuits assigned.

The **no** form of this command removes the working-circuit. The working circuit can only be removed from the configuration after the protect circuit has been removed.

Default none

Parameters

port-id — Specify the physical port that will act as the working circuit for this APS group.

Syntax: port-id: slot/mda/port

Modifying Hold-Down Timer Values

Note that for APS configurations, the **hold-time down** and **hold-time up** default values are 100 ms and 500 ms respectively. But, if there is a large difference in the transmission delay between the APS working (**working-circuit**) and protect line (**protect-circuit**), it is highly suggested to increase the default timer on the working line accordingly with the transmission delay present on the protect line. See **hold-time** on **page 285**.

The following output shows an example of the timers on POS interfaces.

```
A:NS044050253# show port aps-1
______
SONET/SDH Interface
______
Description : APS Group
Interface : aps-1 Speed
Admin Status : up Oper Status
Physical Link : Yes Loopback Mode
                                                           : up
                                                           : none
Single Fiber Mode : No

      Single Fiber Mode
      : No

      Clock Source
      : node
      Framing
      : sonet

      Last State Change
      : 04/11/2007 13:53:01
      Port IfIndex
      : 1358987264

      J0 String
      : 2/1/5 7750-SR-7
      Section Trace Mode
      : string

      Rx S1 Byte
      : 0x00 (stu)
      Rx K1/K2 Byte
      : 0x00/0x00

      Tx S1 Byte
      : 0x0f (dnu)
      Tx DUS/DNU
      : disabled

Cfg Alarm : loc lais lrdi sslf lb2er-sd lb2er-sf slof slos lrei
Alarm Status :
Hold time up : 500 milliseconds
Hold time down : 100 milliseconds
______
Port Statistics
______
                   Output
Packets
                                            6670498 3804661
                                              0
Discards
                                                  0
Unknown Proto Discards
______
A:NS044050253#
For unprotected port these timer are different:
A:NS044050253# show port 2/2/2
______
SONET/SDH Interface
______
Description : OC-48 SONET/SDH
Interface : 2/2/2
Admin Status : up
Physical Link : Yes
                 : OC-46 SONEI/3DN

: 2/2/2 Speed

: up Oper Status

: Yes Loopback Mode
                                                             : oc48
                                                             : none
Single Fiber Mode : No
                                       APS Role
APS Group : none
                                                            : none
```

Clock Source : loop Clock Source : loop Framing : sonet Last State Change : 04/11/2007 14:53:53 Port IfIndex : 37814272Framing : sonet

 J0 String
 : 0x01
 Section Trace Mode
 : byte

 Rx S1 Byte
 : 0x00 (stu)
 Rx K1/K2 Byte
 : 0x00/0x00

 Tx S1 Byte
 : 0x0f (dnu)
 Tx DUS/DNU
 : disabled

Cfg Alarm : loc lrdi lb2er-sf slof slos Alarm Status :

Hold time up : 500 milliseconds
Hold time down : 0 milliseconds

Transceiver Data

Transceiver Type : SFP

Model Number : SF1 CCT

Transceiver Code : OC48 SR

Laser Wavelength : 1310 Diag Capable : yes

Vendor OUI : 00:01:9c

Media : SONET/SDH

Serial Number : 6331000705
Part Number : CT2-MS1LBTD32Z2

Optical Compliance*: 00:01:00:00:00:00:00

Link Len 9u : 2 kms Link Len Cu Link Len 9u : 20 * 100m Link Len 62.5u : 0 m Link Len 9u : 20 * 100m Link Len 50u : 0 * 10m : 0 * 10m

Port Statistics

______ Packets 0 0 Unknown Proto Discards

A:NS044050253#

Ethernet Port Commands

ethernet

Syntax ethernet

Context config>port

Description This command enables access to the context to configureEthernet port attributes.

This context can only be used when configuring Fast Ethernet Ethernet LAN ports on an appropriate

MDA.

mode

Syntax mode {access | network | hybrid}

no mode

Context config>port>ethernet

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command configures an Ethernet port for access, network, or hybrid mode of operation. It also configures a TDM channel or SONET/SDH path (sub-port) for access or network mode operation.

An access port or channel is used for customer facing traffic on which services are configured. A Service Access Point (SAP) can only be configured on an access port or channel. When a port is configured for access mode, the appropriate encap-type must be specified to distinguish the services on the port or SONET path. Once an Ethernet port, a TDM channel or a SONET path has been configured for access mode, multiple services can be configured on the Ethernet port, a TDM channel or SONET path. Note that ATM, Frame Relay, and cHDLC port parameters can only be configured in the access mode.

A network port or channel participates in the service provider transport or infrastructure network when a network mode is selected. When the network option is configured, the encap-type cannot be configured for the port/channel.

When network mode is selected on a SONET/SDH path, the appropriate control protocols are activated when the need arises. For example, configuring an IP interface on the SONET path activates IPCP while the removal of the IP interface causes the IPCP to be removed. The same applies for MPLS, MPLSCP, and OSICP. When configuring a SONET/SDH port, the mode command must be entered in the channel context or an error message is generated.

The **no** form of this command restores the default.

Default network — for Ethernet ports

access — for TDM channel or SONET paths

Parameters access — Configures the Ethernet port, TDM channel or SONET path as service access.

network — Configures the Ethernet port, TDM channel or SONET path for transport network use.

access

Syntax access

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures Ethernet access port parameters.

egress

Syntax egress

Context config>port>ethernet>access

config>port>ethernet>network

Description This command configures Ethernet access egress port parameters.

ingress

Syntax ingress

Context config>port>ethernet>access

Description This command configures Ethernet access ingress port parameters.

queue-group

Syntax queue-group queue-group-name [create]

no queue-group queue-group-name

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr

config>port>ethernet>access>ing config>port>ethernet>network>egr

Description This command creates an ingress or egress queue group on an Ethernet port. A queue group is a

collection of queues identified by a group name. Queue groups are used as an alternative queue destination for SAPs or egress IP interfaces. Queue groups are not supported on HSMDA Ethernet

ports.

Within a SAP, a forwarding class may be redirected from the local SAP queue to a port queue group queue. The forwarding classes from multiple SAPs may be redirected to the same queue group which can be used to minimize the number of per-SAP queues.

Within a network IP interface, an egress forwarding class may be redirected from the port network queue (created by the network-queue policy applied to the network port) to an egress port queue group. The egress queue groups may be used to create queues per egress IP interface. In this case, each IP interface would be mapped to a different queue group and the network QoS policy applied to the IP interface will dictate which forwarding classes are redirected to the queue group. As an alternative, multiple IP interfaces may share the same queue group.

Queue groups may be created on both access and network oriented ports. When the port is in access mode, the queue groups must be created within the port access node. Queue groups on network mode ports are created within the network node.

Within the access and network nodes, queue groups are also configured as ingress or egress. Access ingress queue groups can only be used by ingress SAP forwarding classes and only a single ingress queue group per port is supported. Multiple access egress queue groups may be created on a single port and are used by egress SAP forwarding classes. On network mode ports, queue groups are only supported on the egress side and are used by forwarding classes on egress IP interfaces.

When the queue group is created in an ingress port context, the group-name must be an existing ingress queue group template. Similarly, queue groups created in an egress port context must have a group-name of an existing egress queue group template. Two ingress queue groups with the same name cannot be created on the same port. Two egress queue groups cannot be created on the same port with the same name.

The queues defined in the template are created on the queue group. The queue parameters within the template are used as the default queue parameters for each queue in the queue group. The default queue parameters for each queue may be overridden on the queue group with specific queue parameters.

Each queue group supports the application of a scheduler-policy for the purpose of managing the queues within the group into an aggregate SLA. The queues defined within the template may be configured with parent scheduler defining the mapping of a queue to one of the schedulers within the scheduler policy. Egress queue groups also support the agg-rate-limit parameter and the queues in the egress template support the port-parent command. Each command is used for configuring egress port virtual scheduling behavior.

Each queue group allows the application of an accounting policy and the ability to enable and disable collecting statistics. The statistics are derived from the queue counters on each queue within the queue group. The accounting policy defines which queue counters are collected and to which accounting file they will be written.

A queue group does not have an administrative shutdown or no shutdown command. A queue group is considered to be always ?p?once created.

When creating a queue group, the system will attempt to allocate queue resources based on the queues defined in the queue group template. If the appropriate queue resources do not currently exist, the queue group will not be created. Ingress port queue groups do not support the shared-queuing or multipoint-shared queuing behavior.

When the queue group is created on a LAG (Link Aggregation Group), it must be created on the primary port member. The primary port member is the port with the lowest port ID based on the slot, MDA position and port number on the MDA. A queue group created on the primary LAG port will be automatically created on all other port members. If a new port is being added to a LAG with an existing queue group, the queue group must first be created on the port prior to adding the port to the LAG. If the LAG queue group has queue overrides, the queue overrides must also be defined on the port queue group prior to adding the port to the LAG.

A port queue group cannot be removed from the port when a forwarding class is currently redirected to the group. All forwarding class redirections must first be removed prior to removing the queue group.

Default

none

Parameters

group-name — The group-name parameter is required when executing the port queue-group command. The specified group-name must exist as an ingress or egress queue group template depending on the ingress or egress context of the port queue group. Only a single queue group may be created on an ingress port. Multiple queue groups may be created on an egress port.

create — Keyword used to associate the queue group. The create keyword requirement can be enabled/disabled in the environment>create context.

agg-rate-limit

Syntax agg-rate-limit kilobits-per-second [queue-frame-based-accounting]

no agg-rate-limit

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>ggrp

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qgrp

Description This command defines the maximum total rate of all egress queues in this queue-group.

If a port scheduler is not defined on the egress port, the queues are allowed to operate based on their own bandwidth parameters.

The **no** form of the command removes the aggregate rate limit from the configuration.

Parameters

agg-rate — Defines the rate, in kilobits-per-second, that the maximum aggregate rate the queues on the port can operate.

Values 1 — 40000000, max

queue-frame-based-accounting — This keyword enables frame based accounting on all queues associated with the port. If frame based accounting is required when an aggregate limit is not necessary, the max keyword should precede the queue-frame-based-accounting keyword. If frame based accounting must be disabled, execute agg-rate-limit without the queue-frame-based-accounting keyword present.

host-match

Syntax host-match dest destination-string [create]

no host-match dest destination-string

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp

Description This command configures host matching for the Ethernet port egress queue-group.

The no form of the command removes

Parameters dest destination-string — Specify a host match destination string up to 32 characters in length.

create — Keyword used to create the host match. The **create** keyword requirement can be enabled/

disabled in the **environment>create** context.

queue-overrides

Syntax queue-overrides

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qgrp

Description This command enables the context to define optional queue parameter overrides for each queue

within the queue group.

queue

Syntax queue queue-id [queue-type] [create]

no queue queue-id

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover config>port>eth>network>eqr>qqrp>qover

Description This command associates a queue for use in a queue group template. The defined queue-id acts as a

repository for the default parameters for the queue. The template queue is created on each queue-group object which is created with the queue group template name. Each queue is identified within the template by a queue-id number. The template ensures that all queue groups created with the template's name will have the same queue-ids providing a uniform structure for the forwarding class redirection commands in the SAP egress QoS policies. The parameters within the template queue will be used as the default settings for each queue in the actual queue group. The queue parameters may

be individually changed for each queue in each queue group using per queue overrides.

The **no** form of the command removes the queue-id from the configuration.

Default none

adaptation-rule

Parameters

Syntax adaptation-rule [pir adaptation-rule] [cir adaptation-rule]

no adaptation-rule

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover>q

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover>q config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qover>q

Description This command specifies the method used by the system to derive the operational CIR and PIR set-

tings when the queue is provisioned in hardware. For the CIR and PIR parameters individually, the system attempts to find the best operational rate depending on the defined constraint.

The **no** form of the command removes any explicitly defined constraints used to derive the operational CIR and PIR created by the application of the policy. When a specific **adaptation-rule** is

removed, the default constraints for **rate** and **cir** apply.

Default adaptation-rule pir closest cir closest

adaptation rule pir closest en closes

pir — Defines the constraints enforced when adapting the PIR rate defined within the queue queue-id rate command. The pir parameter requires a qualifier that defines the constraint used when deriving the operational PIR for the queue. When the rate command is not specified, the default applies.

cir — Defines the constraints enforced when adapting the CIR rate defined within the queue queueid rate command. The cir parameter requires a qualifier that defines the constraint used when deriving the operational CIR for the queue. When the cir parameter is not specified, the default constraint applies.

adaptation-rule — Specifies the adaptation rule to be used while computing the operational CIR or PIR value.

Values

max — The max (maximum) option is mutually exclusive with the min and closest options. When max is defined, the operational PIR for the queue will be equal to or less than the administrative rate specified using the rate command.

min — The min (minimum) option is mutually exclusive with the max and closest options. When min is defined, the operational PIR for the queue will be equal to or greater than the administrative rate specified using the rate command.

closest — The **closest** parameter is mutually exclusive with the **min** and **max** parameter. When **closest** is defined, the operational PIR for the queue will be the rate closest to the rate specified using the **rate** command.

burst-limit

Syntax burst-limit {default | size [byte | kilobyte]}

no burst-limit

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover>q

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover>q

config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qover>q

Description

The queue burst-limit command is used to define an explicit shaping burst size for a queue. The configured size defines the shaping leaky bucket threshold level that indicates the maximum burst over the queue's shaping rate.

The burst-limit command is supported under the sap-ingress and sap-egress QoS policy queues. The command is also supported under the ingress and egress queue-group-templates queues.

The **no** form of this command is used to restore the default burst limit to the specified queue. This is equivalent to specifying burst-limit default within the QoS policies or queue group templates. When specified within a queue-override queue context, any current burst limit override for the queue will be removed and the queue's burst limit will be controlled by its defining policy or template.

Parameters

default — The default parameter is mutually exclusive to specifying an explicit size value. When burst-limit default is executed, the queue is returned to the system default value.

size — When a numeric value is specified (size), the system interprets the value as an explicit burst limit size. The value is expressed as an integer and by default is interpreted as the burst limit in Kilobytes. If the value is intended to be interpreted in bytes, the byte qualifier must be added following size.

Values 1 to 14,000 (14,000 or 14,000,000 depending on bytes or kilobytes)

Default No default for size, use the default keyword to specify default burst limit

byte — The **bytes** qualifier is used to specify that the value given for size must be interpreted as the burst limit in bytes. The byte qualifier is optional and mutually exclusive with the kilobytes qualifier.

kilobyte — The **kilobyte** qualifier is used to specify that the value given for size must be interpreted as the burst limit in Kilobytes. The kilobyte qualifier is optional and mutually exclusive with the bytes qualifier. If neither bytes nor kilobytes is specified, the default qualifier is kilobytes.

cbs

Syntax cbs size-in-kbytes

no cbs

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover>q

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover>q config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qover>q

Description

The cbs command is used to define the default committed buffer size for the template queue. Overall, the cbs command follows the same behavior and provisioning characteristics as the cbs command in the SAP ingress QoS policy. The exception is the addition of the cbs-value qualifier keywords bytes or kilobytes.

The **no** form of this command restores the default CBS size to the template queue.

Default default

Parameters

size-in-kbytes — The size parameter is an integer expression of the number of kilobytes reserved for the queue. If a value of 10KBytes is desired, enter the value 10. A value of 0 specifies that no reserved buffers are required by the queue (a minimal reserved size can still be applied for scheduling purposes).

Values 0 - 131072 or default

high-prio-only

Syntax high-prio-only percent

no high-prio-only

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover>q

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover>q config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qover>q

Description The **high-prio-only** command specifies the percentage of buffer space for the queue, used exclu-

sively by high priority packets. The specified value overrides the default value for the context.

The priority of a packet can only be set in the SAP ingress QoS policy and is only applicable on the ingress queues for a SAP. The **high-prio-only** parameter is used to override the default value derived

from the **network-queue** command.

The **no** form of this command restores the default high priority reserved size.

Parameters percent — The percentage reserved for high priority traffic on the queue. If a value of 10KBytes is

desired, enter the value 10.

Values 0 — 100, default

mbs

Syntax mbs size-in-kbytes

no mbs

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover>q

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover>q config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qover>q

Description The Maximum Burst Size (MBS) command specifies the default maximum buffer size for the templete group. The value is given in kilobutes.

plate queue. The value is given in kilobytes.

The MBS value is used by a queue to determine whether it has exhausted all of its buffers while enqueuing packets. Once the queue has exceeded the amount of buffers allowed by MBS, all packets are discarded until packets have been drained from the queue.

The sap-ingress context for mbs provides a mechanism for overriding the default maximum size for the queue.

The sum of the MBS for all queues on an ingress access port can oversubscribe the total amount of buffering available. When congestion occurs and buffers become scarce, access to buffers is controlled by the RED slope a packet is associated with. A queue that has not exceeded its MBS size is

not guaranteed that a buffer will be available when needed or that the packets RED slope will not force the discard of the packet. Setting proper CBS parameters and controlling CBS oversubscription is one major safeguard to queue starvation (when a queue does not receive its fair share of buffers). Another is properly setting the RED slope parameters for the needs of services on this port or channel.

If the CBS value is larger than the MBS value, an error will occur, preventing the MBS change.

The **no** form of this command returns the MBS size assigned to the queue to the value.

Default default

Parameters

size-in-kbytes — The size parameter is an integer expression of the maximum number of kilobytes of buffering allowed for the queue. For a value of 100 kbps, enter the value 100. A value of 0 causes the queue to discard all packets.

Values 0 - 131072 or default

rate

Syntax rate pir-rate [cir cir-rate]

no rate

Context

config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp>qover>q config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp>qover>q config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qover>q

Description

This command specifies the administrative Peak Information Rate (PIR) and the administrative Committed Information Rate (CIR) parameters for the queue. The PIR defines the maximum rate that the queue can transmit packets out an egress interface (for SAP egress queues). Defining a PIR does not necessarily guarantee that the queue can transmit at the intended rate. The actual rate sustained by the queue can be limited by oversubscription factors or available egress bandwidth.

The CIR defines the rate at which the system prioritizes the queue over other queues competing for the same bandwidth. In-profile packets are preferentially queued by the system at egress and at subsequent next hop nodes where the packet can traverse. To be properly handled as in- or out-of-profile throughout the network, the packets must be marked accordingly for profiling at each hop.

The CIR can be used by the queue's parent commands *cir-level* and *cir-weight* parameters to define the amount of bandwidth considered to be committed for the child queue during bandwidth allocation by the parent scheduler.

The **rate** command can be executed at anytime, altering the PIR and CIR rates for all queues created through the association of the SAP egress QoS policy with the *queue-id*.

The **no** form of the command returns all queues created with the *queue-id* by association with the QoS policy to the default PIR and CIR parameters (**max**, 0).

Default

rate max cir 0 — The max default specifies the amount of bandwidth in kilobits per second (thousand bits per second). The max value is mutually exclusive to the pir-rate value.

Parameters

pir-rate — Defines the administrative PIR rate, in kilobits, for the queue. When the **rate** command is executed, a valid PIR setting must be explicitly defined. When the **rate** command has not been

executed, the default PIR of max is assumed.

Fractional values are not allowed and must be given as a positive integer.

The actual PIR rate is dependent on the queue's **adaptation-rule** parameters and the actual hardware where the queue is provisioned.

Values 1 — 100000000, max

Default max

cir-rate — The cir parameter overrides the default administrative CIR used by the queue. When the rate command is executed, a CIR setting is optional. When the rate command has not been executed or the cir parameter is not explicitly specified, the default CIR (0) is assumed. Fractional values are not allowed and must be given as a positive integer.

Values 0 — 100000000, max

Default 0

scheduler-policy

Syntax scheduler-policy scheduler-policy-name

no scheduler-policy

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qgrp

Description This command associates a virtual scheduler policy with a port queue group. Scheduler policies are

defined in the **config>qos>scheduler-policy** scheduler-policy-name context.

The **no** form of this command removes the configured ingress or egress scheduler policy from the

queue-group.

Parameters scheduler-policy-name — The scheduler-policy-name parameter applies an existing scheduler policy

that was created in the **config>qos>scheduler-policy** scheduler-policy-name context to create

the hierarchy of ingress or egress virtual schedulers.

secondary-shaper

Syntax secondary-shaper *secondary-shaper-name* **rate** {**max** | *rate*}

no secondary-shaper secondary-shaper-name

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egress

Description This command configures the Ethernet access egress secondary shaper on this port.

Parameters secondary-shaper-name — Specifies the secondary shaper name to apply to this port.

rate {max | rate} — The max keyword and rate parameter are mutually exclusive.

max — The **max** keyword specifies that the egress aggregate rate limit is unlimited.

rate — The rate parameter defines the actual egress rate.

Values 1 — 10000 Mbps

vport

Syntax vport name [create]

no vport name

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egress

Description This command configures a scheduling n

This command configures a scheduling node, referred to as virtual port, within the context of an egress Ethernet port. The vport scheduler operates exactly like a port scheduler with the difference that multiple vport objects can be configured on the egress context of an Ethernet port.

The vport is always configured at the port level even when a port is a member of a LAG.

The user applies a port scheduler policy to a vport using the following command:

configure>port>ethernet>acess>egress>vport>port-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name

A vport cannot be parented to the port scheduler. The CLI will not allow the user to apply a port scheduler policy to a vport if one has been applied to the port. Conversely, the CLI will not allow the user to apply a port scheduler policy to the egress of an Ethernet port if one has been applied to any vport defined on the access egress context of this port. It is thus important the user ensures that the sum of the max-rate parameter value in the port scheduler policies of all vport instances on a given egress Ethernet port does not oversubscribe the port? rate.

SAP and subscriber host queues can be port-parented to a vport scheduler in a similar way they port-parent to a port scheduler.

Parameters

name — Specifies the name of the vport scheduling node and can be up to 32 ASCII characters in length. This does not need to be unique within the system but is unique within the port or a LAG.

host-match

Syntax host-match dest description-string [create] no host-match dest destination-string

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egress>vport

Description This command specifies the destination and organization strings to be used for matching subscriber hosts with this vport.

The parent vport of a subscriber host queue, which has the port-parent option enabled, is determined by matching the destination string **dest** string associated with the subscriber and the organization string org string associated with the subscriber host with the strings defined under a vport on the port associated with the subscriber.

If a given subscriber host queue does not have the port-parent option enabled, it will be fosterparented to the vport used by this subscriber and which is based on matching the dest string and org string. If the subscriber could not be matched with a vport on the egress port, the host queue will not be bandwidth controlled and will compete for bandwidth directly based on its own PIR and CIR parameters.

By default, a subscriber host queue with the port-parent option enabled is scheduled within the context of the port's port scheduler policy.

Parameters

description-string — The destination character string. Allowed values are any string up to 80 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, \$, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

port-scheduler-policy

Syntax port-scheduler-policy port-scheduler-policy-name

no port-scheduler-policy

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egress>vport

Description This command specifies the destination and organization strings to be used for matching

subscriber hosts with this vport.

The parent vport of a subscriber host queue, which has the port-parent option enabled, is determined by matching the destination string dest string associated with the subscriber and the organization string org string associated with the subscriber host with the strings defined under a vport on the port associated with the subscriber.

If a given subscriber host queue does not have the port-parent option enabled, it will be foster-parented to the vport used by this subscriber and which is based on matching the dest string and org string. If the subscriber could not be matched with a vport on the egress port, the host queue will not be bandwidth controlled and will compete for bandwidth directly based on its own PIR and CIR parameters.

By default, a subscriber host queue with the port-parent option enabled is scheduled within the context of the port? port scheduler policy.

The no form of the command removes the port-scheduler-policy-name from the configuration.

Parameters port-scheduler-policy-name — Specifies an existing port-scheduler-policy configured in the

config>qos context.

autonegotiate

Syntax autonegotiate [limited]

[no] autonegotiate

Context config>port>ethernet

Description

This command enables speed and duplex autonegotiation on Fast Ethernet ports and enables far-end fault indicator support on gigabit ports.

There are three possible settings for autonegotiation:

- "on" or enabled with full port capabilities advertised
- "off" or disabled where there are no autonegotiation advertisements
- "limited" where a single speed/duplex is advertised.

When autonegotiation is enabled on a port, the link attempts to automatically negotiate the link speed and duplex parameters. If autonegotiation is enabled, the configured duplex and speed parameters are ignored.

When autonegotiation is disabled on a port, the port does not attempt to autonegotiate and will only operate at the **speed** and **duplex** settings configured for the port. Note that disabling autonegotiation on gigabit ports is not allowed as the IEEE 802.3 specification for gigabit Ethernet requires autonegotiation be enabled for far end fault indication.

If the **autonegotiate limited** keyword option is specified the port will autonegotate but will only advertise a specific speed and duplex. The speed and duplex advertised are the **speed** and **duplex** settings configured for the port. One use for limited mode is for multispeed gigabit ports to force gigabit operation while keeping autonegotiation enabled for compliance with IEEE 801.3.

7710 SR OS requires that autonegotiation be disabled or limited for ports in a Link Aggregation Group to guarantee a specific port speed.

The **no** form of this command disables autonegotiation on this port.

Default

autonegotiate

Parameters

limited — The Ethernet interface will automatically negotiate link parameters with the far end, but will only advertise the speed and duplex mode specified by the Ethernet speed and duplex commands.

dot1q-etype

Syntax dot1q-etype 0x0600..0xffff

no dot1q-etype

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command specifies the Ethertype expected when the port's encapsualtion type is dot1q. Dot1q

encapsulation is supported only on Ethernet interfaces.

The **no** form of this command reverts the dot1q-etype value to the default.

Parameters 0x0600..0xffff — Specifies the Ethertype to expect.

Default If the encap-type is dot1p, then the default is 0x8100.

If the encap-type is ging, then the default is 0x8100.

duplex

Syntax duplex {full | half}

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures the duplex of a Fast Ethernet port when autonegotiation is disabled.

This configuration command allows for the configuration of the duplex mode of a Fast Ethernet port.

If the port is configured to autonegotiate this parameter is ignored.

Default full

Parameters full — Sets the link to full duplex mode.

half — Sets the link to half duplex mode.

efm-oam

Syntax efm-oam

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures EFM-OAM attributes.

accept-remote-loopback

Syntax [no] accept-remote-loopback

Context config>port>ethernet>efm-oam

Description This command enables reactions to loopback control OAM PDUs from peers.

The no form of this command disables reactions to loopback control OAM PDUs.

Default no accept-remote-loopback

hold-time

Syntax hold-time time-value

no hold-time

Context config>port>ethernet>efm-oam

Description This command configures efm-oam operational transition dampening timers which reduce the

number of efm-oam state transitions reported to upper layers.

Default 0

Parameters

time-value — Indicates the number of seconds that the efm-oam protocol will wait before going back to the operational state after leaving the operational state. Note that the hold-time does not apply if efm-oam moved from operational to link-fault.

A hold-time value of zero indicates that there should be no delay in transitioning to the operational state. A non-zero value will cause the efm-oam protocol to attempt to negotiate with a peer if possible, but it will remain in the send-local-remote-ok state until the hold time has expired if negotiation is successful.

If efm-oam is administratively shutdown while it was in the operational state and then re-enabled when a non-zero hold time is configured, efm-oam will not transition to the operational state until the hold-time expires.

Values 0 - 50

mode

Syntax mode {active | passive}

Context config>port>ethernet>efm-oam

Description This command configures the mode of OAM operation for this Ethernet port. These two modes differ

in that active mode causes the port to continually send out efm-oam info PDUs while passive mode waits for the peer to initiate the negotiation process. A passive mode port cannot initiate monitoring

activites (such as loopback) with the peer.

Default active

Parameters active — Provides capability to initiate negotiation and monitoring activities.

passive — Relies on peer to initiate negotiation and monitoring activities.

transmit-interval

Syntax [no] transmit-interval interval [multiplier multiplier]

Context config>port>ethernet>efm-oam

Description This command configures the transmit interval of OAM PDUs.

Default transmit-interval 10 multiplier 5

Parameters *interval* — Specifies the transmit interval.

Values 1 — 600 (in 100 milliseconds)

multiplier multiplier — Specifies the multiplier for transmit-interval to set local link down timer.

Values 2-5

tunneling

Syntax [no] tunneling

Context config>port>ethernet>efm-oam

Description This command enables EFM OAM PDU tunneling. Enabling tunneling will allow a port mode Epipe

SAP to pass OAM frames through the pipe to the far end.

The no form of the command disables tunneling.

Default no tunneling

egress-rate

Syntax egress-rate sub-rate

no egress-rate

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures the rate of traffic leaving the network.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default no egress-rate

Parameters *sub-rate* — The egress rate in Kbps.

Values 1 — 10000000

encap-type

Syntax encap-type {dot1q | null | qinq}

no encap-type

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures the encapsulation method used to distinguish customer traffic on an

Ethernet access port, or different VLANs on a network port.

The **no** form of this command restores the default.

Default null

Parameters dot1q — Ingress frames carry 802.1Q tags where each tag signifies a different service.

null — Ingress frames will not use any tags to delineate a service. As a result, only one service can be configured on a port with a null encapsulation type.

qinq — Specifies QinQ encapsulation.

hold-time

Syntax hold-time {[up hold-time up] [down hold-time down] [seconds | centiseconds]}

no hold-time

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures port link dampening timers which reduce the number of link transitions reported to upper layer protocols. The **hold-time** value is used to dampen interface transitions.

When an interface transitions from an up state to a down state, it is immediately advertised to the rest of the system if the hold-time down interval is zero, but if the hold-time down interval is greater than zero, interface down transitions are not advertised to upper layers until the hold-time down interval has expired. Likewise, an interface is immediately advertised as up to the rest of the system if the hold-time up interval is zero, but if the hold-time up interval is greater than zero, up transitions are not advertised until the hold-time up interval has expired.

The **no** form of this command reverts to the default values.

Default down 0 seconds — No port link down dampening is enabled; link down transitions are immediately

reported to upper layer protocols.

up 0 seconds — No port link up dampening is enabled; link up transitions are immediately reported

to upper layer protocols.

Parameters up *hold-time up* — The delay, in seconds or centiseconds, to notify the upper layers after an interface transitions from a down state to an up state.

Values 0 — 900 seconds

0, 10 — 90000 centiseconds in 5 centisecond increments

down *hold-time down* — The delay, in seconds or centiseconds, to notify the upper layers after an interface transitions from an up state to a down state.

Values 0 - 900 seconds

0, 10 — 90000 centiseconds in 5 centisecond increments

seconds | **centiseconds** — Specify the units of your hold time in **seconds** or **centiseconds**.

hsmda-scheduler-overrides

Syntax [no] hsmda-scheduler-overrides

Context config>port>ethernet

Description

This command enables the context to configure ingress and egress HSMDA scheduler override parameters. Executing hsmda-scheduler-override places the current CLI context into the egress scheduler override node either at the ingress MDA or egress port level.

Default values are:

| Command | Configuration |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| description | no description |
| max-rate | no max-rate |
| group | group 1 rate max |
| | group 2 rate max |
| scheduling-class | scheduling-class 1 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 2 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 3 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 4 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 5 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 6 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 7 rate max |
| | scheduling-class 8 rate max |
| | description max-rate group |

The **no** form of the command removes the overridden parameters from the HSMDA egress port or ingress MDA scheduler. Once existing overrides are removed, the scheduler reverts all scheduling parameters back to the parameters defined on the hsmda-scheduler-policy associated with the egress port or ingress MDA.

group

Syntax group group-id rate rate

no group group-id

Context config>port>ethernet>hsmda

config>card>mda>ingress>hsmda-scheduler-override

Description

This command changes the maximum rate allowed for a weighted scheduling group on the local HSMDA scheduler. Scheduling classes within the group are managed with an aggregate rate limit when either an explicit group rate is defined on the HSMDA scheduling policy or a local override is defined based on the group override command.

The **no** form of the command removes the local overrides for the weighted scheduling group. Once removed, the defined behavior within the HSMDA scheduling policy for the weighted scheduling group is used.

Parameters

group-id — Identifies the two weighted scheduling groups to be overridden.

Values 1, 2

rate — The megabits-per-second parameter specifies a local limit on the total bandwidth for the weighted scheduling group and overrides any rate defined in the HSMDA scheduler policy for the weighted scheduling group. The parameter is specified in Megabits per second in a base 10 context. A value of 1 equals a rate of 1000000 bits per second.

The **max** keyword removes any existing rate limit imposed by the HSMDA scheduler policy for the weighted scheduling group allowing it to use as much total bandwidth as possible.

Values 1 — 40000, max (Mbps)

max-rate

Syntax max-rate rate

no max-rate

Context config>port>ethernet>hsmda

Description

This command overrides the **max-rate** parameters configured in the hsmda-scheduler-policy associated with the egress port or ingress MDA. When a **max-rate** is defined at the override level, the HSMDA scheduler policy's **max-rate** parameter is ignored.

The **hsmda-scheduler-override max-rate** command supports a **max** parameter that allows the override command to restore the default of not having a rate limit on the port scheduler. This is helpful when the HSMDA scheduler policy has an explicit maximum rate defined and it is desirable to remove this limit at the port instance.

The **no** form of the command removes the maximum rate override from the egress port or the ingress MDA scheduler context. Once removed, the max-rate parameter from the HSMDA scheduler policy associated with the port or MDA will be used by the local scheduler context.

Parameters

rate — The **rate** parameter is mutually exclusive to specifying the **max** keyword. When executing the max-rate override command either the keyword **max** or a rate in megabits-per-second must be specified.

Values 1 — 40000000, max (Mbps)

max — The max keyword is mutually exclusive to specifying a rate in megabits-per-second. When executing the max-rate override command either the keyword max or a rate in megabits-per-second must be specified. The max keyword removes an existing rate limit from the HSMDA scheduler context.

scheduling-class

Syntax scheduling-class class rate rate

scheduling-class class weight weight-in-group

no scheduling-class class

Context config>port>ethernet>hsmda

Description This command overrides the maximum rate allowed for a scheduling class or the weight of the class

within a weighted scheduling group. The scheduling-class override cannot be used to change scheduling class weighted group membership; weighted group membership may only be defined

within the HSMDA scheduling policy.

Scheduling classes correspond directly to the queue-IDs used by every queue on an HSMDA. All queues with an ID of 1 associated with the scheduler are members of scheduling class 1 on the

scheduler. Queues with an ID of 2 are members of scheduling class 2. This is true through scheduling class 8.

When the scheduling class is not a member of a weighted group, the scheduling-class command may be used to modify the maximum rate allowed for the scheduling class. This is done using the rate parameter followed by either the max keyword or an actual rate defined as megabits-per-second. Use the rate max combination to locally remove a rate limit defined for the class on the scheduling policy. When the rate megabits-per-second combination is used, the scheduling class defined as class-id is rate limited to the specified rate. Either the keyword max or a value for megabits-per-second must follow the rate keyword.

The rate keyword is mutually exclusive with the weight keyword. The weight keyword may only be specified when class-id is a member of a weighted scheduling group. When the weight keyword is specified, a weight value specified as weight must follow. The new weight locally overrides the weight defined for the scheduling class in the HSMDA scheduling policy.

When the scheduling-class command is executed, either the rate or weight keyword must follow.

When a scheduling class has a local rate override, the HSMDA policy associated with the override cannot move the scheduling class into a weighted scheduling group. Similarly, when a scheduling class has a local weight override, the HSMDA policy associated with the override cannot define a rate (neither max nor a megabit-per-second value) for the scheduling class. The local overrides of the scheduling class must be removed before these changes may be made.

The **no** form of the command removes the local overrides for the scheduling class. Once removed, the defined behavior for the scheduling class within the HSMDA scheduling policy will used.

Parameters

class — Identifies the scheduling class to be being overridden.

Values 1-8

rate — Overrides the HSMDA scheduler policies maximum rate for the scheduling class and requires either the max keyword or a rate defined in megabits-per-second. In order for the rate keyword to be specified, the scheduling class cannot be a member of a weighted scheduling group as defined on the HSMDA scheduling policy. The rate keyword is mutually exclusive with the weight keyword. Also, either the rate or weight keyword must be specified.

The **max** keyword removes any existing rate limit imposed by the HSMDA scheduler policy for the scheduling class allowing it to use as much total bandwidth as possible.

Values 1 — 40000000, max (Mbps)

weight weight-in-group — Overrides the weighted scheduler group weight for the scheduling class as defined in the HSMDA scheduler policy. In order for the weight keyword to be specified, the scheduling class must be a member of a weighted scheduling group as defined on the HSMDA scheduling policy. A value represented by group-weight must follow the weight keyword. The new weight will be used to determine the bandwidth distribution for member scheduling classes within the group of which the scheduling class is a member.

Values 1 — 100

ingress-rate

Syntax ingress-rate sub-rate

no ingress-rate

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures the maximum amount of ingress bandwidth that this port can receive.

The ingress-rate command is only valid for oversubscribed Ethernet MDAs. See Oversubscribed

Ethernet MDAs on page 23 for details.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default no ingress-rate

Parameters *sub-rate* — The egress rate in mbps.

Values 1 — 10000 mbps

lacp-tunnel

Syntax [no] lacp-tunnel

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command enables LACP packet tunneling for the Ethernet port. When tunneling is enabled, the

port will not process any LACP packets but will tunnel them instead. The port cannot be added as a

member to a LAG group.

The **no** form of the command disables LACP packet tunneling for the Ethernet port.

Default no lacp-tunnel

load-balancing-algorithm

Syntax load-balancing-algorithm option

no load-balancing-algorithm

Context config>port>ethernet

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command specifies the load balancing algorithm to be used on this port.

In the default mode, no load-balancing-algorithm, the port inherits the global settings. The value is

not applicable for ports that do not pass any traffic.

The configuration of load-balancing-algorithm at logical port level has three possible values:

- **include-14** Enables inherits system-wide settings including Layer 4 source and destination port value in hashing algorithm.
- exclude-14 Layer 4 source and destination port value will not be included in hashing.
- **no load-balancing-algorithm** Inherits system-wide settings.

The hashing algorithm addresses finer spraying granularity where many hosts are connected to the network. To address more efficient traffic distribution between network links (forming a LAG group), a hashing algorithm extension takes into account Layer 4 information (src/dst L4-protocol port). The hashing index can be calculated according to the following algorithm:

```
If [(TCP or UDP traffic) & enabled]
          hash (<TCP/UDP ports>, <IP addresses>)
else if (IP traffic)
          hash (<IP addresses>)
else
          hash (<MAC addresses>)
endif
```

This algorithm will be used in all cases where IP information in per-packet hashing is included (see LAG and ECMP Hashing on page 93). However the Layer 4 information (TCP/UDP ports) will not be used in the following cases:

- · Fragmented packets
- · Packets received from a VPRN tunnel.

Default

no load-balancing-algorithm

Parameters

option — Specifies the load balancing algorithm to be used on this port.

Values

include-14 — Specifies that the source and destination ports are used in the hashing algorithm.

exclude-14 — Specifies that the source and destination ports are not used in the hashing algorithm.

pbb-etype

Syntax pbb-etype [0x0600..0xffff]

no pbb-etype

Context config>port>ethernet

Default 0x88E7

Description This command configures the Ethertype used for PBB encapsulation.

Values 0x0600..0xffff: 1536 - 65535 (accepted in decimal or hex)

qinq-etype

Syntax qinq-etype 0x0600..0xffff

no qinq-etype

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures the Ethertype used for Q-in-Q encapsulation.

The no form of this command reverts the quinq-etype value to the default.

Parameters 0x0600..0xffff — Specifies the quinq-etype to expect.

Values 1536 — 65535 in decimal or hex formats.

report-alarm

Syntax [no] report-alarm [signal-fail] [remote] [local] [no-frame-lock] [lcd]

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command specifies when and if to generate alarms and alarm clear notifications for this port.

Parameters signal-fail — Reports an Ethernet signal lost alarm.

remote — Reports remote faults.

local — Reports local faults.

no-frame-lock — Reports a 'not locked on the ethernet framing sequence' alarm.

lcd — Reports a codegroup delineation error.

speed

Syntax speed {10 | 100 | 1000}

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures the port speed of a Fast Ethernet port when autonegotiation is disabled. If

the port is configured to autonegotiate this parameter is ignored. Speed cannot be configured for ports

that are part of a Link Aggregation Group (LAG).

Default 100

Parameters 10 — Sets the link to 10 mbps speed.

100 — Sets the link to 100 mbps speed.

1000 — Sets the link to 1000 mbps speed.

ssm

Syntax ssm

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command enables Ethernet Synchronous Status Message (SSM).

network-type

Syntax network-type [sonet | sdh]

Context config>port>ethernet>ssm

Description This command configures the encoding of synchronous status messages. For example, whether to use

an SDH or SONET set of values. Configuring the network-type is only applicable to SyncE ports. It is not configurable on SONET/SDH ports. For the network-type, sdh refers to ITU-T G.781 Option I, while sonet refers to G.781 Option II (equivalent to Telcordia GR-253-CORE). For compatibility

with Release 7.0, sdh is the default.

Default sdh

Parameters sdh — Specifies the values used on a G.781 Option 1 compliant network.

sonet — Specifies the values used on a G.781 Option 2 compliant network.

tx-dus

Syntax [no] tx-dus

Context config>port>ethernet>ssm

config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command forces the QL value transmitted from the SSM channel of the SONET/SDH port or the

Synchronous Ethernet port to be set to QL-DUS/QL-DNU. This capability is provided to block the

use of the interface from the SR/ESS for timing purposes.

Default no tx-dus

xgig

Syntax xgig {lan |wan}

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures a 10 Gbps interface to be in Local or Wide Area Network (LAN or WAN)

mode. When configuring the port to be in WAN mode certain SONET/SDH parameters can be

changed to reflect the SONET/SDH requirements for this port.

Configuration Commands

When the port is configured for LAN mode, all SONET/SDH parameters are pre-determined and not configurable.

Default lan

Parameters lan — Sets the port to operate in LAN mode

wan — Sets the port to operate in WAN mode.

802.1x Port Commands

max-auth-req

Syntax max-auth-req max-auth-request

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the maximum number of times that the 7710 SR will send an access

request RADIUS message to the RADIUS server. If a reply is not received from the RADIUS server after the specified *number* attempts, the 802.1x authentication procedure is considered to have failed.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default 2

Parameters *max-auth-request* — The maximum number of RADIUS retries.

Values 1 — 10

port-control

Syntax port-control [auto | force-auth | force-unauth]

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the 802.1x authentication mode.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default force-auth

Parameters force-auth — Disables 802.1x authentication and causes the port to transition to the authorized state without requiring any authentication exchange. The port transmits and receives normal traffic

without requiring 802.1x-based host authentication.

force-unauth — Causes the port to remain in the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the hosts to authenticate. The switch cannot provide authentication services to the host through the

nterface.

auto — Enables 802.1x authentication. The port starts in the unauthorized state, allowing only EAPOL frames to be sent and received through the port. Both the 7710 SR and the host can initiate an authentication procedure. The port will remain in un-authorized state (no traffic except EAPOL frames is allowed) until the first client is authenticated successfully. After this, traffic is allowed on the port for all connected hosts.

quiet-period

Syntax quiet-period seconds

no quiet-period

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the period between two authentication sessions during which no EAPOL

frames are sent by the 7710 SR.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default 30

Parameters seconds — Specifies the quiet period in seconds.

Values 1 — 3600

radius-plcy

Syntax radius-plcy name

no radius-plcy

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the RADIUS policy to be used for 802.1x authentication. An 802.1x

RADIUS policy must be configured (under config>security>dot1x) before it can be associated to a port. If the RADIUS policy-id does not exist, an error is returned. Only one 802.1x RADIUS policy

can be associated with a port at a time.

The **no** form of this command removes the RADIUS policy association.

Default no radius-plcy

Parameters name — Specifies an existing 802.1x RADIUS policy name.

re-auth-period

Syntax re-auth-period seconds

no re-auth-period

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the period after which re-authentication is performed. This value is only

relevant if re-authentication is enabled.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default 3600

Parameters *seconds* — The re-authentication delay period in seconds.

Values 1 — 9000

re-authentication

Syntax [no] re-authentication

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command enables / disables periodic 802.1x re-authentication.

When re-authentication is enabled, the 7710 SR will re-authenticate clients on the port every re-auth-

period seconds.

The **no** form of the command returns the value to the default.

Default re-authentication

server-timeout

Syntax server-timeout seconds

no server-timeout

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the period during which the 7710 SR waits for the RADIUS server to

responds to its access request message. When this timer expires, the 7710 SR will re-send the access

request message, up to the specified number times.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default 30

Parameters *seconds* — The server timeout period in seconds.

Values 1 — 300

supplicant-timeout

Syntax supplicant-timeout seconds

no supplicant-timeout

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the period during which the 7710 SR waits for a client to respond to its

EAPOL messages. When the supplicant-timeout expires, the 802.1x authentication session is

considered to have failed.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default 30

Configuration Commands

Parameters *seconds* — The server timeout period in seconds.

Values 1 — 300

transmit-period

Syntax transmit-period seconds

no transmit-period

Context config>port>ethernet>dot1x

Description This command configures the period after which the 7710 SR sends a new EAPOL request message.

The **no** form of this command returns the value to the default.

Default 30

Parameters *seconds* — The server transmit period in seconds.

Values 1 — 300

down-when-looped

Syntax down-when-looped

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command configures Ethernet loop detection attributes.

dot1x

Syntax dot1x

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command enables access to the context to configure port-specific 802.1x authentication

attributes. This context can only be used when configuring a Fast Ethernet, gigabit or 10Gig EthernetFast Ethernet, gigabit or 10Gig EthernetFast Ethernet or gigabit Ethernet LAN ports on an

appropriate MDA.

keep-alive

Syntax keep-alive timer

no keep-alive

Context config>port>ethernet>dwl

Description This command configures the time interval between keep-alive PDUs.

Default no keep-alive

Parameters *timer* — Specifies the time interval, in seconds, between keep-alive PDUs.

Values 1 — 120

retry-timeout

Syntax retry-timeout timer

no retry-timeout

Context config>port>ethernet>dwl

Description This command configures the minimum wait time before re-enabling port after loop detection.

Default no retry-timeout

Parameters timer — Specifies the minimum wait time before re-enabling port after loop detection.

Values 0, 10 — 160

use-broadcast-address

Syntax [no] use-broadcast-address

Context config>port>ethernet>dwl

Description This command specifies whether or not the down when looped destination MAC address is the

broadcast address, or the local port MAC address, as specified in the port's MAC address.

LLDP Port Commands

lldp

Syntax IIdp

Context config>port>ethernet

Description This command enables the context to configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) parameters

on the specified port.

dest-mac

Syntax dest-mac {bridge-mac}

Context config>port>ethernet>lldp

Description This command configures destination MAC address parameters.

Parameters bridge-mac — Specifies destination bridge MAC type to use by LLDP.

Values nearest-bridge — Specifies to use the nearest bridge.

nearest-non-tpmr — Specifies to use the nearest non-Two-Port MAC Relay

(TPMR).

nearest-customer — Specifies to use the nearest customer.

admin-status

Syntax admin-status {rx | tx | tx-rx | disabled}

Context config>port>ethernet>lldp>dstmac

Description This command configures LLDP transmission/reception frame handling.

Parameters rx — Specifies the LLDP agent will receive, but will not transmit LLDP frames on this port.

tx — Specifies that the LLDP agent will transmit LLDP frames on this port and will not store any information about the remote systems connected.

tx-rx — Specifies that the LLDP agent will transmit and receive LLDP frames on this port.

disabled — Specifies that the LLDP agent will not transmit or receive LLDP frames on this port. If there is remote systems information which is received on this port and stored in other tables, before the port's admin status becomes disabled, then the information will naturally age out.

notification

Syntax [no] notification

Context config>port>ethernet>lldp>dstmac

Description This command enables LLDP notifications.

The **no** form of the command disables LLDP notifications.

tx-mgmt-address

Syntax tx-mgmt-address [system]

no tx-mgmt-address

Context config>port>ethernet>lldp>dstmac

Description This command specifies which management address to transmit.

The no form of the command resets value to the default.

Default no tx-mgmt-address

Parameters system — Specifies to use the system IP address. Note that the system address will only be

transmitted once it has been configured if this parameter is specified.

tx-tlvs

Syntax tx-tlvs [port-desc] [sys-name] [sys-desc] [sys-cap]

no tx-tlvs

Context config>port>ethernet>lldp>dstmac

Description This command specifies which LLDP TLVs to transmit. The TX TLVS, defined as a bitmap, includes

the basic set of LLDP TLVs whose transmission is allowed on the local LLDP agent by the network management. Each bit in the bitmap corresponds to a TLV type associated with a specific optional

TLV. Organizationally-specific TLVs are excluded from the this bitmap.

There is no bit reserved for the management address TLV type since transmission of management

address TLVs are controlled by another object.

The **no** form of the command resets the value to the default.

no tx-tlvs

Parameters port-desc — Indicates that the LLDP agent should transmit port description TLVs.

sys-name — Indicates that the LLDP agent should transmit system name TLVs.

sys-desc — Indicates that the LLDP agent should transmit system description TLVs.

sys-cap — Indicates that the LLDP agent should transmit system capabilities TLVs.

Network Port Commands

network

Syntax network

Context config>port>ethernet

config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1 config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e1 config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command enables access to the context to configure network port parameters.

accounting-policy

Syntax accounting-policy policy-id

no accounting-policy

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qgrp

config>port>ethernet>network

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>network

config>port>tdm>ds1>network config>port>tdm>ds3>network config>port>tdm>e1>network config>port>tdm>e3>network

Description This command configures an accounting policy that can apply to an interface.

An accounting policy must be configured before it can be associated to an interface. If the accounting

policy-id does not exist, an error is returned.

Accounting policies associated with service billing can only be applied to SAPs. Accounting policies associated with network ports can only be associated with interfaces. Only one accounting policy can

be associated with an interface at a time.

The **no** form of this command removes the accounting policy association from the network interface,

and the accounting policy reverts to the default.

Default No accounting policies are specified by default. You must explicitly specify a policy. If configured,

the accounting policy configured as the default is used.

Parameters policy-id — The accounting policy-id of an existing policy. Accounting policies record either service

(access) or network information. A network accounting policy can only be associated with the

network port configurations. Accounting policies are configured in the config>log>accounting-policy context.

Values 1 — 99

collect-stats

Syntax [no] collect-stats

Context config>port>ethernet>access>egr>qgrp

config>port>ethernet>access>ing>qgrp config>port>ethernet>network>egr>qgrp

config>port>ethernet>network

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>network

config>port>tdm>ds3>network config>port>tdm>e1>network config>port>tdm>e3>network

Description This command enables the collection of accounting and statistical data for the network interface.

When applying accounting policies, the data, by default, is collected in the appropriate records and

written to the designated billing file.

When the **no collect-stats** command is issued, the statistics are still accumulated by the CFM cards,

however, the CPU does not obtain the results and write them to the billing file.

If the collect-stats command is issued again (enabled), then the counters written to the billing file will

include the traffic collected while the no collect-stats command was in effect.

Default no collect-stats

queue-policy

Syntax queue-policy name

no queue-policy

Context config>port>ethernet>network

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>network

config>port>tdm>ds1>network config>port>tdm>ds3>network config>port>tdm>e1>network config>port>tdm>e3>network

Description This command specifies the existing network queue policy which defines queue parameters such as

CBS, high priority only burst size, MBS, CIR and PIR rates, as well as forwarding-class to queue mappings. The network-queue policy is defined in the **config>qos>network-queue** context.

Default default

Parameters *name* — Specifies an exisiting network-queue policy name.

Interface Group Handler Commands

interface-group-handler

Syntax [no] interface-group-handler group-id

Context config

Description This command creates an interface group handler that can be associated with a number of

independent IP links. The purpose of the group is to operationally disable all interfaces in a common

group if the number of active links drops below the minimum interface threshold.

The **no** form of this command deletes the interface group handler. All members must be removed

before the IGH can be deleted.

Default None

Parameters *group-id* — Identifies the specific Interface Group Handler.

Values 1—100

member

Syntax [no] member portid

Context config>interface-group-handler

Description This command binds the specified port with the associate Interface Group Handler. Up to eight

member commands can be issued to add multiple ports to the associated IGH. The **member** must be a port or channel on a SONET or POS MDA. It must be a physical port or channel in network mode, and not bound to any router interfaces. A port or channel cannot be a member of more than one IGH

at the same time. MLPPP bundles and their members cannot be IGH members.

The **no** form of this command removes the specified port ID from the associated IGH.

Default None

Parameters portid — Identifies the port to be associated with the interface group handler.

threshold

Syntax threshold min

no threshold

Context config>interface-group-handler

Description This command identifies the minimum number of active links that must be present for the interface

group handler to be active. A threshold of 1 effectively disables the effect of the interface group

handler.

The **no** form of this command resets the threshold to 1.

Default None

Parameters min — Specifies the minimum number of active links that must be present for the interface group

handler to be active.

Values 1 — 8

Multilink-Bundle Port Commands

multilink-bundle

Syntax [no] multilink-bundle

Context config>port

Description This command creates the context to configure bundle properties for this bundle port.

Default None

fragment-threshold

Syntax fragment-threshold fragment-threshold

fragment-threshold unlimited

no fragment-threshold

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command sets the maximum length in bytes of a fragment transmitted across a multilink bundle.

The **no** form of this command resets the fragment threshold back to the default value.

Default 128

Parameters fragment-threshold — Specify the maximum fragment length, in bytes, to be transmitted across a

multilink bundle. Note that the value range is dependent on the MDA type. For example: channelized MDAs, such as the m1-choc12-sfp, m4-choc3-sfp, m12-chds3, and m4-chds3, support values of 128, 256, 512; ASAP channelized MDAs support any value in the valid range.

Values 128 — 512 bytes inclusive for MLPPP and MLFR bundles

128 bytes for IMA bundles

unlimited — This keyword disables fragmentation (MLPPP and MLFR only).

interleave-fragments

Syntax [no] interleave-fragments

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command enables Link Fragmentation and Interleaving on the multilink bundle.

The no form of this command disables Link Fragmentation and Interleaving on the multilink bundle.

member

Syntax [no] member port-id

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command binds a channel group to a multilink bundle. For IMA and MLFR groups, this

command binds a channel group filling up the entire DS-1 or E-1. MLPPP groups containing E1 links only allow channel groups filling up the entire E1. MLPPP Groups containing DS1 links with multiclass configured allow fractional (n x ds0) channel-groups or channel groups filling up the entire DS1. If a MLPPP group containing DS1 links does not have multiclass configured, only channel

groups filling up the entire DS1 are allowed.

The **no** form of this command removes the specified channel group from the multilink bundle.

Default None

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the physical port ID.

Syntax: slot/mda/port.channel

minimum-links

Syntax minimum-links minimum-links

no minimum-links

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command sets the minimum number of links that must be active for the bundle to be active.

If the number of active links drops below the configured minimum then the multilink bundle will

transition to an operationally down state.

The **no** form of this command removes the minimum link limit.

Default 1

Parameters *minimum-link* — Specify the minimum link limit, expressed as an integer.

Values 1-8

mlfr

Syntax mlfr

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command enables the context to configure a Multi-link Frame Relay (MLFR) bundle.

identifier

Syntax [no] identifier bundle-id-string

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

Description This command defines the identifier for the MLFR bundle. The **no** form of this command resets the

value to null.

Default null

Parameters bundle-id string — Specifies the bundle ID string.

identifier

Syntax [no] identifier frf16-link-id-string

Context config>port>tdm>channel-group>frame-relay

Description This command defines the identifier for a frame-relay link when used in an MLFR bundle. The **no**

form of this command resets the value to null.

Default null

Parameters *frf16-link-id-string* — Specifies the bundle ID string.

ingress

Syntax ingress

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

Description This command enables the context to configure the ingress QoS profile for the MLFR bundle.

egress

Syntax egress

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay>frf-12 config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay>frf-12

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay>frf-12 config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay>frf-12 config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay>frf-12

Description This command enables the context to configure the egress QoS profile for an MLFR bundle or a

Frame Relay port with FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled.

qos-profile

Syntax qos-profile profile-id

no qos-profile

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>ingress

config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>egress

config>port>tdm>channel-group>frame-relay>egress config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay>egress

Description This command specifies the ingress or egress QoS profile to be used for the configuration of the

ingress or egress QoS parameters of an MLFR bundle or a Frame Relay port with FRF.12 UNI/NNI

fragmentation enabled. Note that qos-profile on ingress is only applicable to MLFR.

The no form of the command removes the parameters from the configuration.

Parameters profile-id — Specifies the profile number. The value can only be modified if the MLFR bundle or FR

port is shut down.

Values 1-128

frame-relay

Syntax frame-relay

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

Description This command configures the Frame Relay parameters.

Imi-type

Syntax | Imi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}

Context config>port>multi-link-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the LMI type.

Parameters ansi — Use ANSI T1.617 Annex D.

itu — Use ITU-T Q933 Annex A.

none — Disable Frame Relay LMI on the given bundle.

rev1 — Use the Rev 1 version of ANSI T1.617 Annex D.

mode

Syntax mode {dce | dte | bidir}

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DCE/DTE mode of the Frame Relay interface.

Parameters dce — Enables the DCE mode.

dte — Enables the DTE mode.

bidir — Enables the bidirectional mode for LMI types ANSI and ITU.

n391dte

Syntax n391dte intervals

no n391dte

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the number of DTE full status polling intervals for the LMI.

Parameters *ntervals* — The number of exchanges to be done before requesting a full-status report. A value of 1

specifies to receive full-status messages only.

Values 1 — 255

n392dce

Syntax n392dce threshold

no n392dce

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DCE error threshold for the LMI.

Default 3

Parameters threshold — Specify the number of errors that will place the bundle in an operationally down state.

Values 1 - 10

n392dte

Syntax n392dte threshold

no n392dte

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DTE error threshold for the LMI.

Parameters count — Specify the number of errors that will place the bundle in an operationally down state.

Values 1 — 10

n393dce

Syntax n393dce count

no n393dce

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DCE monitored event count for the LMI.

Parameters count — Specify the diagnostic window used to verify link integrity on the DCE interface.

Values 1 - 10

n393dte

Syntax n393dte count

no n393dte

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DTE monitored event count for the LMI.

Parameters count — Specify the diagnostic window used to verify link integrity on the DTE interface.

Values 1 — 10

t391dte

Syntax t391dte keepalive

no t391dte

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DTE keepalive timer value for the LMI.

Parameters keepalive — Specify the interval in seconds between status inquiries issued by the DTE.

Values 5 — 30

t392dce

Syntax t392dce keepalive

no t392dce

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr>frame-relay

Description This command configures the DCE keepalive timer value for the LMI.

Parameters keepalive — Specify the expected interval in seconds between status inquiries issued by the DTE

equipment.

Values 5 — 30

hello-timeout

Syntax hello-timeout seconds

no hello-timeout

Context config>port>multilink-bundle<mlfr

Description This command specifies the value of the MLFR bundle T_HELLO timer. The timer controls the rate

that hello messages are sent. Following a period of T_HELLO duration, a HELLO message is

transmitted onto the bundle link.

Note that T_HELLO timer is also used during the bundle link add process as an additional delay

before resending an ADD_LINK message to the peer bundle link when the peer bundle link does not

answer as expected.

Default 10 seconds

Parameters *seconds* — [1-180 seconds]

ack-timeout

Syntax ack-timeout seconds

no ack-timeout

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

Description This command specifies the value of the MLFR bundle T_ACK timer.

This timer defines the maximum period to wait for a response to any message sent onto the bundle

link before attempting to retransmit a message onto the bundle link.

Default 4 seconds

Parameters seconds — [1-10 seconds]

retry-limit

Syntax retry-limit integer

no retry-limit

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

Description This command specifies the value of the MLFR bundle N_RETRY counter.

The counter specifies the number of times a retransmission onto a bundle link will be attempted

before an error is declared and the appropriate action taken.

Default 2

Parameters *integer* — Specifies the number of retransmission attempts.

Values 1-5

frf.12

Syntax frf.12

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

Description This command defines the context to configure the parameters of FRF.12 frame relay fragmentation.

fragment-threshold

Syntax fragment-threshold fragment-threshold

no fragment-threshold

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay>frf.12

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay>frf.12

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay>frf.12 config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay>frf.12

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay>frf.12

Description This command sets the maximum length in bytes of a fragment transmitted across a frame relay port

with the FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled.

The **no** form of this command resets the fragment threshold back to the default value.

Default 128

Parameters fragment-threshold — Specifies the maximum fragment length, in bytes, to be transmitted across the

FRF.12 port.

Values 128-512 bytes

mlppp

Syntax mlppp

Context config>port>ml-bundle

Description This command enables the context to configure multi-link PPP bundle attributes.

egress

Context config>port>ml-bundle>mlppp

Description This command enables the context to configure egress MLPPP QoS profile parameters for the

multilink bundle.

Default none

ingress

Context config>port>ml-bundle>mlppp

Description This command enables the context to configure ingress MLPPP QoS profile parameters for the

multilink bundle.

Default none

qos-profile

Syntax qos-profile profile-id

no qos-profile

Context config>port>ml-bundle>mlppp>egress

Description This command specifies the egress QoS profile to be used for the outgoing traffic over this MLPPP

bundle.

The ${\bf no}$ form of the command removes the parameters from the configuration.

profile-id — Specifies the egress QoS profile to be used for the outgoing traffic over this MLPPP

bundle. The value can only be modified if the bundle is shutdown.

Values 1 — 128

endpoint-discriminator

Syntax endpoint-discriminator class (ip-address | global-mac-address | null) [discriminator-id

discriminator-id]

no endpoint-discriminator

Context config>port>ml-bundle>mlppp

Description This command configures the endpoint-discriminator class and ID. The port must be shutdown to

modify command parameters.

The **no** form of the command removes the parameters from the configuration.

Parameters class — Specifies the Link Control Protocol endpoint descriminator class field type.

Values ip-address, global-mac-address, null

Default Bundle type Default

Physical MLPPP bundle ieee802dot1GlobalMacAddress

MLPPP bundle protection group IP address

discriminator-id — Specifies the endpoint discriminator identifier value within the specified endpoint-discriminator class. The values below are only for the ip-address class.

Values Any valid IP address.

qos-profile

Syntax qos-profile profile-id

no gos-profile

Context config>port>ml-bundle>mlppp>ingress

Description This command specifies the ingress QoS profile to be used for the incoming traffic over this MLPPP

bundle.

Parameters profile-id — Specifies the ingress QoS profile to be used for the incoming traffic over this MLPPP

bundle. The value can only be modified if the bundle is shutdown.

Values 1 — 128

magic-number

Syntax [no] magic-number

Context config>port>ml-bundle>mlppp

Description This command allows loopback detection to be enabled and disabled for MLPPP bundles. It is

disabled by default. When the magic number option is disabled, the magic number option will not be requested when a member is trying to bring up the LCP layer on a member link; if the remote peer

requests this option, it will be rejected. When transmitting echo-requests a magic number of 0 is used. When responding to echo-requests a magic number of 0 is sent.

The magic number option is sent to the remote peer during protocol negotiation. If this option is rejected by the remote peer, the router will bring the link up but will be unable to detect loopbacks since the router will always send a magic number of 0 in the echo messages. If this option is accepted by the remote peer, the router will send echo messages with randomly generated magic-numbers. If the SR receives a config-req with the same magic number that was sent out, the router will calculate a new magic number to use and send out another config-request. If the router is persistently seeing the randomly generated magic number in the received config-req, the router will declare a loopback.

The **no** form of the command disables the loopback detection.

Default no magic-number

multiclass

Syntax multiclass count

no multiclass

Context config>port>ml-bundle>multiclass

Description This command enables multi-class MLPPP as defined by RFC 2686, The Multi-Class Extension to

Multi-Link PPP, on a MLPPP bundle (including MLPPP bundle protection groups) with 2, 3 or 4 classes. For multiclass MLPPP bundles with a non-zero count, the class index takes valid values from 0 to one less than the maximum number of classes inclusive. For example a 4-class MLPPP bundle has 4 classes with indices 0, 1, 2, and 3. A bundle must be shutdown with no links for this value to be

changed.

Entries are created and deleted by the system depending on the number of classes being used by a

given MLPPP bundle.

The **no** form of the command disables multi-class MLPPP.

Default

Parameters *count* — Specifies the number of classes in a MLPPP bundle.

> **Values** 2 - 4

mrru

Syntax mrru mrru

no mrru

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command specifies the maximum received reconstructed unit (MRRU), similar to a maximum

> transmission unit (MTU), but applies only to MLPPP multilink bundles. The MRRU is the maximum frame size that can be reconstructed from multilink fragments. This command is only valid for

MLPPP bundles.

The **no** form of this command resets the MRRU to the default.

Default 1524

Parameters bytes — Specify the maximum received reconstructed unit size, expressed as an integer.

Values 1500 — 9206 bytes

protect-bundle

Syntax [no] protect-bundle bundle-id

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command configures a protect bundle that is part of this BPGrp.

Parameters bundle-id — Specifies the protection multilink bundle in the bundle protection group. The command

syntax must be configured as follows:

Syntax: bundle-type-slot/mda.bundle-num

bundle-PPP or IMA-*slot/mda.bundle-num* (Creates an MLPPP or IMA bundle.)

bundle: keyword

slot: IOM/MDA slot numbers

bundle-num: 1 — 256

For example:

router1>config>port>ml-bundle> protect-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1

red-differential-delay

Syntax red-differential-delay red-diff-delay [down]

no red-differential-delay

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command sets the maximum acceptable differential delay for individual links within a multilink

bundle. The differential delay is calculated as the round-trip differential delay for MLPPP bundles,

and as uni-directional differential delay for IMA bundles.

The **no** form of this command restores the red-differential-delay defaults.

Default None

Parameters red-diff-delay — Specify the maximum red differential delay value.

Values 0 - 25 milliseconds for all other bundles

0 — 50 milliseconds for IMA bundles

down — Transition the link that exceeded the differential delay to a down state (for example, remove it from the multilink bundle from an operational perspective).

short-sequence

Syntax [no] short-sequence

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command specifies that the Multi-link Point to Point Protocol (MLPPP) bundle should use short

(12 bit) sequence numbers instead of the default 24-bit sequence number. This command is only valid

for MLPPP bundles.

The **no** form of this command disables the short-sequence feature.

Default no short-sequence

working-bundle

Syntax [no] working-bundle bundle-id

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command configures a working bundle that is part of this BPGrp.

Parameters bundle-id — Specifies the working multilink bundle in the bundle protection group. The command

syntax must be configured as follows:

Syntax: bundle-type-slot/mda.bundle-num

bundle-PPP or IMA-*slot/mda.bundle-num* (Creates an MLPPP or IMA bundle.)

bundle: keyword

slot: IOM/MDA slot numbers

bundle-num: 1 — 256

For example:

router1>config>port>ml-bundle> working-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1

yellow-differential-delay

Syntax yellow-differential-delay yellow-diff-delay

no yellow-differential-delay

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command sets the yellow warning threshold for the differential delay for members within a

multilink bundle. If circuit's delay exceeds the yellow-differential delay value, a log message and SNMP trap is sent. This command is only valid for MLPPP bundles. The differential delay is

calculated as the round-trip differential delay for MLPPP bundles.

The no form of this command removes the yellow-differential-delay.

The **no** form of this command removes the yellow-differential-delay.

Default None

Parameters *yellow-diff-delay* — Specify the maximum yellow differential delay threshold value.

Values 1— 25 milliseconds

ima

Syntax ima

Context config>port>multilink-bundle

Description This command enables the context to configure parameters for an Inverse Multiplexing over ATM

(IMA) group. An IMA group is a collection of physical links bundled together and assigned to an ATM interface. IMA enables a high-speed channel that is composed of ATM cells to be transported as a number of lower-speed circuits. Then they are reassembled as the original high-speed ATM channel.

This command is only valid for IMA bundles.

link-delay

Syntax link-delay {activate | deactivate} milli-seconds

no link-delay {activate | deactivate}

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>ima

Description This command specifies the time to delay between detection of a link activation/deactivation

condition and acting upon it (going in/out of the RX failure state on a link).

Parameters activate *milli-seconds* — Specifies the time, in milli-seconds, used to clear an existing LIF or LODS

alarm. The time specified determines how long is needed for member links to stabilize before

being activated.

Values 1 — 30000 milli-seconds

Default 10000

deactivate milli-seconds — Specifies the time, in milli-seconds, used to raise an LIF or LODS alarm.

The time specified determines how long before a member link is declared in error and is

deactivated.

Values 1 — 30000 milli-seconds

Default 2000

max-bandwidth

Syntax max-bandwidth number-links

no max-bandwidth

Context config>port>ml-bundle>ima

Description This command specifies the number of links that is used to determine the maximum configurable

bandwidth that is allowed to be used for this IMA group.

The maximum bandwidth is computed as:

Maximum Configurable ATM Bandwidth (MCAB) =

(number-links) * (M-1)/M * (2048/2049) * primary member link speed

where,

M is the IMA frame size (128)

primary member link speed is either E-1 — 1920 kbps or DS-1 — 1539 kbps. E-1 speed is used for

a group with no members.

The total ATM bandwidth of services over shaped VCs cannot exceed the MCAB value as result of

adding more services or removing member links.

The **no** form of the command resets the max-bandwidth to its default value

Default 8

Parameters

number-links — Specifies the number of links that is used to determine the maximum configurable

bandwidth that is allowed to be used for this IMA group.

Values 1-8

test-pattern-procedure

Syntax test-pattern-procedure

Context config>port>ml-bundle>ima

Description This command enables the context to configure IMA test pattern procedures. Note that this command

and sub-commands are not saved in the router configuration between reboots.

test-link

Syntax test-link port-id

no test-link

Context config>port>ml-bundle>ima>test-pattern-procedure

Description This comand specifies IMA members on which an IMA test pattern procedure is to be performed.

The **no** form of this command deletes the link from test-pattern procedure. The test-pattern procedure

must be shutdown first.

Default no test-link

Parameters port-id — The port ID to be used to verify link connectivity within an IMA group.

Values port-id slot/mda/port[.channel]

aps-id aps-group-id[.channel] aps keyword

group-id 1 — 64

test-pattern

Syntax test-pattern pattern

no test-pattern

Context config>port>ml-bundle>ima>test-pattern-procedure

Description This command specifies the transmit test pattern in an IMA group loopback operation. This value can

only be changed when the **test-pattern-procedure** command is shut down

The **no** form of this command restores the test-pattern to the default.

Default 0

Parameters pattern — Specifies an integer taking the following values:

Values 0 — 255

shutdown

Syntax [no] shutdown

Context config>port>ml-bundle>ima>test-pattern-procedure

Description This command enables a configured IMA test pattern procedure.

The **no** form of this command disables the IMA test pattern procedure.

version

Syntax version IMA-version

no version

Context config>port>ml-bundle>ima>

Description This command configures the IMA version for the multilink bundle group. If there is a version

mismatch between this IMA group and the far end IMA group, the IMA group will become

operationally down. Automatic version changing is not supported. To change the IMA version, all member links must be removed from the group first.

Default 1-1

Parameters *IMA-version* — Specifies the IMA version for this group.

Values 1-0 — IMA version 1-0

1-1 — IMA version 1-1

SONET/SDH Port Commands

sonet-sdh

Syntax sonet-sdh
Context config>port

Description This command enables access to the context to configure SONET/SDH ports. This context can only

be used when configuring an OC-3, OC-12, and OC-48 SONET/SDH ports on an appropriate MDA/

CMA.

clock-source

Syntax clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description

This command configures the clock to be used for transmission of data out towards the line. The options are to use the locally recovered clock from the line's receive data stream or the node central reference.

Note: When changing the clock source for a port on an OC-48 MDA, a brief transmit interruption can occur on all ports of that MDA. Note that all SONET/SDH MDAs/CMAs support loop timing. The following table show MDAs that support loop timing:

| Sonet/SDH | Loop Timed | Default |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| OC-48 | Yes | loop-timed |
| OC-12 | No | node-timed |
| OC-3 | No | node-timed |
| Channelized OC-12 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized OC-3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized ASAP OC-12 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized ASAP OC-3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| CES OC-3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| ATM OC-12 | No | node-timed |
| ATM OC-3 | No | node-timed |

Parameters

loop-timed — The link recovers the clock from the received data stream.

node-timed — The link uses the internal clock when transmitting data.

framing

Syntax framing {sonet | sdh}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command specifies SONET/SDH framing to be either SONET or SDH.

Default sonet

Parameters sonet — Configures the port for SONET framing.

sdh — Configures the port for SDH framing.

group

Syntax group sonet-sdh-index payload {tu3 | vt2 | vt15}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command configures payload of the SONET/SDH group.

For example:

config>port>sonet-sdh#

group tug3-1.1 payload tu3 group tug3-1.2 payload vt2 group tug3-1.3 payload vt2 group tug3-2.1 payload vt15 group tug3-2.2 payload vt15 group tug3-2.3 payload tu3 group tug3-3.1 payload tu3 group tug3-3.2 payload tu3 group tug3-3.3 payload tu3

Default none

Parameters

sonet-sdh-index — Specifies the components making up the specified SONET/SDH path. Depending on the type of SONET/SDH port the *sonet-sdh-index* must specify more path indexes to specify the payload location of the path.

tu3 — Specify the Tributary Unit Group (TUG3) on a path. Configures the port or channel for transport network use.

vt2 — Configures the path as a virtual tributary group of type vt2.

vt15 — Configures the path as a virtual tributary group of type vt15.

hold-time

Syntax hold-time hold-time {[up hold-time up] [down hold-time down]}

no hold-time

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command configures SONET link dampening timers in 100s of milliseconds. This guards

against reporting excessive interface transitions. This is implemented by not advertising subsequent

transitions of the interface to upper layer protocols until the configured timer has expired.

Default no hold-time

Parameters up *hold-time up* — Configures the hold-timer for link up event dampening. A value of zero (0)

indicates that an up transition is reported immediately.

Values 0 - 100 in 100s of milliseconds

down *hold-time down* — The hold-timer for link down event dampening. A value of zero (0)

indicates that a down transition is reported immediately.

Values 0 - 100 in 100s of milliseconds

Note: For APS configurations, the **hold-time down** and **up** default values are 100 ms and 500 ms respectively. But, if there is a large communication delay (time to exchange K1/K2 bytes) between the APS Controllers of the two endpoints of an APS link, it is highly suggested to increase the default hold-time down timer on the APS group port accordingly with the communication delay. See **aps** on page 223.

loopback

Syntax | loopback {line | internal}

no loopback

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command activates a loopback on the SONET/SDH port.

The SONET port must be in a shut down state to activate any type of loopback. The loopback setting

is never saved to the generated/saved configuration file.

Note that loopback mode changes on a SONET/SDH port can affect traffic on the remaining ports.

Default no loopback

Parameters line — Set the port into line loopback state.

internal — Set the port into internal loopback state.

report-alarm

Syntax [no] report-alarm [loc] [lais] [lrdi] [ss1f] [lb2er-sd] [lb2er-sf] [slof] [slos] [lrei]

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command enables logging of SONET (SDH) line and section alarms for a SONET-SDH port.

Only line and section alarms can be configured in the SONET/SDH context, for path alarms see the

sonet-sdh>path context.

The **no** form of this command disables logging of the specified alarms

Parameters loc — Reports a loss of clock which causes the operational state of the port to be shut down.

Default loc alarms are issued.

lais — Reports line alarm indication signal errors. When configured, **lais** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default lais alarms are not issued.

lrdi — Reports line remote defect indication errors. LRDI's are caused by remote LOF, LOC, LOS. When configured, **lrdi** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default Irdi alarms are issued.

ss1f — Reports section synchronization failure which is detected when the S1 byte is not consistent for 8 consecutive frames. When configured, **ss1f** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default ss1f alarms are not issued.

lb2er-sd — Reports line signal degradation BER (bit interleaved parity) errors. Use the threshold command to set the error rate(s) that when crossed determine signal degradation and signal failure. When configured, **lb2er-sd** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default lb2er-sd alarms are not issued.

lb2er-sf — Reports line signal failure BER errors. Use the threshold command to set the error rate(s) that when crossed determine signal degradation and signal failure. When configured, **lb2er-sf** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default lb2er-sf alarms are issued.

slof — Reports section loss of frame errors. When configured, **slof** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default slof alarms are issued.

slos — Reports a section loss of signal error on the transmit side. When configured, **slos** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default slos alarms are issued.

lrei — Reports a line error condition raised by the remote as a result of b1 errors received from this node. When configured, **lrei** traps are raised but not cleared

Default lrei traps are not issued.

section-trace

Syntax section-trace (increment-z0 | byte value | string string)

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command configures the section trace bytes in the SONET section header to interoperate with

some older versions of ADMs or regenerators that require an incrementing STM ID. You can explicitly configure an incrementing STM value rather than a static one in the SDH overhead by

specifying the z0-increment.

Default byte 0x1

Parameters *increment-z0* — Configure an incrementing STM ID instead of a static value.

byte value — Set values in SONET header bytes.

Default 0x1

Values 0 - 255 or 0x00 - 0xFF

string string — Specifies a text string that identifies the section.

Values A string up to 16 bytes.

speed

Syntax speed {oc3 | oc12}

no speed

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command configures the speed of a SONET/SDH port as either OC3 or OC12. The framer for

this MDA operates in groups of four. Changing the port speed for a port requires resetting the framer and causes a slight disruption on all four ports. The first framer controls ports 1,2,3,4, the second

framer controls ports 5,6,7,8 etc.

To change the port speed on a SONET/SDH port, the port must be administratively shut down and all channels must be removed. When the port speed is changed, the default channel configuration is

recreated.

The **no** form of this command reverts back to default.

Default oc12

Parameters oc3 — set the speed of the port to OC-3.

oc12 — Set the speed of the port to OC-12.

suppress-lo-alarm

Syntax [no] suppress-lo-alarm

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command enables the suppression of lower order alarms on SONET/SDH port such as MLPPP

bundle alarms, DS1/E1 links alarms and 336 APS channel groups alarms.

The no form of the command disables the suppression of lower order alarms on SONET/SDH port.

tx-dus

Syntax [no] tx-dus

Context config>port>ethernet>ssm

config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command forces the QL value transmitted from the SSM channel of the SONET/SDH port or

the Synchronous Ethernet port to be set to QL-DUS/QL-DNU. This capability is provided to block

the use of the interface from the SR/ESS for timing purposes.

Default no tx-dus

threshold

Syntax threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf} rate threshold-rate

no threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command configures the line signal degradation bit error rate (BER) and line signal failure

thresholds.

Line signal (b2) bit interleaved parity error rates are measured and when they cross either the degradation or failure thresholds alarms are raised (see the report-alarm line & section command), furthermore if the failure threshold is crossed the link will be set to operationally down.

Note: For APS configurations, if the **ber-sd** or **ber-sf** threshold rates must be modified, the changes must be performed at the line level on both the working and protect APS port member. See port For example: router1>config# port bundle-1/1.1 (multilink PPP bundle) aps-id on page 209.

The **no** form of this command reverts to the default value.

Default threshold ber-sf 6 — Signal degrade BER threshold of 10⁻⁶

threshold ber-sf 3 — Signal failure BER threshold of 10⁻³

Parameters ber-sd — Specifies the BER that specifies signal degradation

ber-sf — Specifies the BER that specifies signal failure

rate — The BER negative exponent (n in 10⁻ⁿ), expressed as a decimal integer.

Values
$$3 - 9 (10^{-3} - 10^{-9})$$

SONET/SDH Path Commands

path

Syntax [no] path [sonet-sdh-index]

Context config>port>sonet-sdh

Description This command defines the SONET/SDH path.

The **no** form of this command removes the specified SONET/SDH path.

Default full channel (or clear channel)

Parameters

sonet-sdh-index — Specifies the components making up the specified SONET/SDH path. Depending on the type of SONET/SDH port the *sonet-sdh-index* must specify more path indexes to specify the payload location of the path. The *sonet-sdh-index* differs for SONET and SDH ports.

Syntax: sts1-x.x

| | SONET | SDH | |
|-------|--|--------|--|
| OC-48 | STS-12-index STS-3-index STS-1-index | STM-16 | AUG-4-index AUG-1-index AU-3-index |
| OC-12 | STS-3-index STS-1-index | STM-4 | AUG-1-index AU-3-index |
| OC-3 | STS-1-index | STM-1 | AU-3-index |

In addition the support of virtual tributary circuits adds an additional level of complexity and several addition levels of indexes.

payload

Syntax payload (sts3 | tug3 | ds3 | e3)

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description This command specifies if the associated SONET/SDH path is an asynchronous circuit or a virtual

tributary group (VT). This command is only applicable to channelized MDAs.

Default none

Parameters sts3 — Configures STS3/STM1 payload as clear channel.

tu3 — Configures STS3/STM1 payload as Tributary Unit Group 3 (TUG3).

- ds3 Configures the port or channel as DS-3 STS1/VC3 payload as DS-3.
- e3 Configures the port or channel as E-3 STS1/VC3 payload as E-3.
- vt2 Configures the path STS1 payload as vt2 as a virtual tributary group. Only allowed on STS-1 nodes. (SONET VT container)
- vt15 Configures the path as a virtual tributary group. Only allowed on STS-1 nodes. (SONET VT container)
- **ds1** Configures the port or channel as DS1.vt15 or vt2 payload as DS-1
- **e1** Configures VT2 payload as E-1.

report-alarm

Syntax [no] report-alarms [pais] [plop] [prdi] [pplm] [prei] [puneq] [plcd]

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description This command enables logging of SONET (SDH) path alarms for a SONET-SDH port. Only path alarms can be configured in the channel context.

The **no** form of this command disables logging of the specified alarms.

Parameters pais — Reports path alarm indication signal errors. When configured, pais alarms are raised and cleared.

Default pais alarms are not issued

plop — Reports path loss of pointer (per tributary) errors. When configured, **plop** traps are raised but not cleared.

Default plop traps are issued

prdi — Reports path remote defect indication errors. When configured, **prdi** alarms are raised and cleared.

Default prdi alarms are not issued

pplm — Reports a path payload mismatch, as a result the channel will be operationally downed. When configured, **pplm** traps are raised but not cleared.

Default pplm traps are issued

prei — Reports a path error condition raised by the remote as a result of b3 errors received from this node. When configured, **prei** traps are raised but not cleared.

Default prei traps are not issued

puneq — Reports path unequipped errors. Reports path unequipped signal errors.

Default puneq traps are issued

plcd — Reports path loss of codegroup delineation errors. It is applicable only when the value of xgig is set to WAN.

Default plcd traps are not issued

crc

Syntax crc {16 | 32}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description A 16 bit CRC can only be configured on an OC-3 channel, all other channel speeds must use a 32 bit

CRC except for the paths configured with encap-type atm at OC3 speed

Default 16 for OC-3, DS-1, DS-3

32 for OC-12, OC-48, ATM-OC12/3, etc.

Note: The CRC default is 32 when the encap-type is set to ATM and also, the default cannot be

changed when the encap-type is set to ATM.

Parameters 16 — Use 16 bit checksum for the associated port/channel.

32 — Use 32 bit checksum for the associated port/channel.

encap-type

 $\textbf{Syntax} \qquad \textbf{encap-type } \{ \textbf{atm} \mid \textbf{bcp-null} \mid \textbf{bcp-dot1q} \mid \textbf{ipcp} \mid \textbf{ppp-auto} \mid \textbf{frame-relay} \mid \textbf{wan-mirror} \mid \textbf{van-mirror} \mid$

cisco-hdlc}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description This command configures the encapsulation method used to distinguish customer traffic on an access SONET/SDH channel sub-port.

When the **encap-type** is set to ATM the CRC default cannot be changed.

When the **encap-type** is ATM, ATM sub-layer verification (GR-1248-CORE, *Generic Requirements for Operations of ATM Network Elements (NEs)*) is automatically enabled. The result of the verification includes:

- Out of Cell Delineation (OCD) event count. The OCD event count is described in RFC 2515, Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management. Note that multiple events occurring within a second will be counted as 1 event for ATM and ASAP MDAs as a result of a hardware limit.
- Loss of Cell Delineation defect/alarm. The LCD defect/alarm is defined in RFC 2515, *Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management*. When a path is in an LCD defect state, the path's operational status will be down. When a path exits the LCD state, the path's operational status will change to up (assuming nothing else causes the path to stay down). A trap is raised to indicate the LCD status change. Also a P-RDI is sent to indicate the defect to the remote end.

The **encap-type** is only required when configuring a SONET/SDH path for access mode.

The **no** form of this command restores the default.

Default bcp-null

Parameters atm — Specifies that the encapsulation on the port is ATM.

bcp-null — Only a single service is configured on this channel and IEEE 802.1Q tags are not used as a service delimiter. Any IEEE 802.1Q tags encountered are regarded as part of the customer payload and transparently forwarded. When bcp-null encapsulation is specified, the PPP Bridge Control Protocol (BCP) is activated and all packets on this access port will be encapsulated in accordance with the BCP protocol.

Note that null ports will accept q-tagged frames.

bcp-dot1q — Ingress frames carry IEEE 802.1Q tags and the tags are used as service delimiter. Any untagged packets are silently discarded with exception of protocol specific packets. When bcp-dot1q encapsulation is specified, the PPP Bridge Control Protocol (BCP) is activated and all packets on this access port will be encapsulated in accordance with the BCP protocol.

ipcp — Ingress frames are encapsulated according to the IP Control Protocol. When **ipcp** encapsulation is specified, the PPP IP Control Protocol will be activated and only packets that comply with IPCP encapsulation are processed; others are silently discarded.

ppp-auto — Enables PPP on the associated port/channel. The activation of ipcp and mplscp is automatically enabled depending on the protocol configuration. This encap type is only valid on ports/channels in network mode.

frame-relay — Enables frame relay on the associated port/channel.

wan-mirror — The port is used for mirroring of frame-relay and POS ports. On these ports, no link management protocol would run.

cisco-hdlc — Monitors line status on a serial interface by exchanging keepalive request messages with peer network devices.

ppp

Syntax ppp

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description This command enables access to the context to configure the LCP operational parameters for a

SONET/SDH Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) link.

keepalive

Syntax keepalive time-interval [dropcount count]

no keepalive

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>ppp

Description This command enables the sending of keepalive messages and configures the time between messages

and how many reports can be missed before bringing the link down.

The **no** form of this command disables the sending of echo requests.

Default keepalive 10 dropcount 3

Parameters

time-interval — The time interval, in seconds, that echo requests are issued.

Values 1 — 60

Default 10

dropcount *count* — The number of keepalive messages that can be missed before the line is brought down.

Values 1—255

Default 3

report-alarm

Syntax [no] report-alarm {pais | plop | prdi | pplm | prei}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description This command enables logging of SONET (SDH) path alarms for a SONET-SDH port. Only path

alarms can be configured in the channel context.

The **no** form of this command disables logging of the specified alarms.

Parameters pais — Reports path alarm indication signal errors. When configured, pais alarms are raised and

cleared.

Default pais alarms are not issued

plop — Reports path loss of pointer (per tributary) errors. When configured, plop traps are raised but

not cleared.

Default plop traps are issued

prdi — Reports path remote defect indication errors. When configured, prdi alarms are raised and

cleared.

Default prdi alarms are not issued

pplm — Reports a path payload mismatch, as a result the channel will be brought down. When

configured, **pplm** traps are raised but not cleared.

Default pplm traps are issued

prei — Reports a path error condition raised by the remote as a result of b3 errors received from this

node. When configured, prei traps are raised but not cleared

Default prei traps are not issued

scramble

Syntax [no] scramble

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description

This command enables SONET/SDH payload scrambling. Scrambling randomizes the pattern of 1s and 0s carried in a SONET frame. Rearranging or scrambling the pattern prevents continuous strings of all 1s or all 0s and meets the needs of physical layer protocols that rely on sufficient transitions between 1s and 0s to maintain clocking.

For ATM, this command enables or disables ATM cell-level payload scrambling/descrambling using x43+1 polynomial as defined in ITU-T I.432.1. Scrambling is enabled by default for the ATM path/channel. Note that this scrambling is done in addition to SONET/SDH frame scrambling/descrambling, which is always enabled in the framer.

The **no** form of this command disables scrambling.

Default no scramble

signal-label

Syntax signal-label value

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

Description This command sets the C2 byte value. The purpose of this byte is to communicate the payload type

being encapsulated by SONET framing.

Default 0xcf

Parameters value — Specifies the C2 byte value, expressed as a decimal integer or a value in hex format.

Values 1 - 254 or 0x01 - 0xfe

trace-string

Syntax trace-string [trace-string]

no trace-string

Context config>port> sonet-sdh>path

Description This command specifies that a J1-path-trace that identifies the circuit is inserted continuously at

source. This can be checked against the expected value by the receiver. If no trace string is entered

then a null string is used.

The **no** form of this command resets the string to its default.

Default The default J1 value is Alcatel-Lucent XXX YYY (for example, Alcatel 7710 SR) where XXX is the

platform name, such as "7710", and YYY is the product name, such as "SR" or "ESS". The value does not change when the encap-type changes. The J1 string contains all zeros for a non-provisioned path.

Parameters trace-string — Specifies either a string up to 62 bytes for SONET or 15 bytes for SDH. If the string

contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks.

keepalive

Syntax keepalive time-interval

no keepalive

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>ds3>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>e3>cisco-hdlc

Description This command specifies the interval, in seconds, used to send periodic keepalive packets. The

> receiver process expects to receive a keepalive packet every "keepalive interval". The link is declared down if the receiver process does not receive a keepalive within the "timeout interval". The link is declared up once the number of continual keepalive packets received equals to the up-count. The nodes at the two endpoints of the cHDLC link should be provisioned with the same values.

Default

Parameters time-interval — Specifies the interval used to send periodic keepalive packets.

> **Values** 0 — 300 seconds. A value of 0 means no keepalive packets are sent.

up-count

Syntax up-count up-count

no up-count

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>ds3>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>e3>cisco-hdlc

Description This command configures the number of continual keepalive packets that have to be received in order

to declare the link up. It is expected that the nodes at the two endpoints of the cHDLC link are

provisioned with the same values.

Default

Parameters

up-count — Specifies the number of continual keepalive packets that must be received in order to

declare the link up.

Values 1 - 3

ATM Interface Commands

atm

Syntax atm

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group config>port>multilink-bundle>ima

Description This command enables the context to configure ATM interface properties.

cell-format

Syntax cell-format cell-format

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>atm

config>port>tdm>ds3>atm config>port>tdm>e3>atm

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>atm config>port>multilink-bundle>ima>atm

Description This command configures the ATM cell format.

Parameters uni — Specifies the user-to-network interface (UNI) cell format.

nni — Specifies the network-to-network interface (NNI) cell format.

mapping

Syntax mapping mapping

Context config>port>tdm>ds3>atm

Description This command configures the ATM cell mapping for DS-3 channels. The mapping value specifies the

cell mapping that is to be used on this ATM interface.

Default direct cell mapping

Parameters mapping — The mapping value specifies the cell mapping that is to be used on this ATM interface.

Values direct — Specifies direct cell mapping.

plcp — Specifies PLCP cell maping.

Configuration Commands

min-vp-vpi

Syntax min-vp-vpi value

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm

config>port>multilink-bundle>ima>atm config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>atm

config>port>tdm>ds3>atm

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>atm

config>port>tdm>e3>atm

Description This command sets the minimum allowable virtual path identifier (VPI) value that can be used on the

ATM interface for a VPC.

Parameters value — Specify the minimum allowable VPI value that can be used on the ATM interface for a VPC.

Values 0 — 4095 (NNI)

0 — 255 (UNI)

Default 0

ilmi

Syntax ilmi [vpi/vci]

no ilmi

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm

Description This command creates an ILMI link PVCC by default on VPI/VCI 0/16. Deleting an ILMI link

deletes the PVCC. ILMI is supported only on ATM interfaces on SONET/SDH paths.

Parameters *vpi/vci* — Specifies the PVC identifier (vpi/vci).

Values vpi 0 — 4095 (NNI) 0 — 255 (UNI)

1 2 5 (552)

vci 1, 2, 5 — 65535

egress

Syntax egress

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi

Description This command enables the context to configure egress traffic attributes for the ILMI link.

ingress

Syntax ingress

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi

Description This command enables the context to configure ingress traffic attributes for the ILMI link.

traffic-desc

Syntax traffic-desc traffic-desc-profile-id

no traffic-desc

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi>egress

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi>ingress

Description This command associates an ATM traffic descriptor profile to an ILMI link. It is recommended to

change this to the traffic profile as defined in the ILMI specification.

Default atm-td-profile 1

Parameters traffic-desc-profile-id — Specifies an existing ATM traffic descriptor profile. Traffic descriptor pro-

files are configured in the **config>qos>atm-td-profile** context.

Values 1 — 1000

keep-alive

Syntax keep-alive [poll-frequency seconds] [poll-count value] [test-frequency seconds]

no keep-alive

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi

Description This command configures keepalive parameters to monitor ILMI link connectivity.

The **no** form of this command resets the devault values on an ILMI link.

Last Config Change: 03/29/2007 20:35:19 Poll Count:4

Poll Freq: 5 Test Freq: 1

Parameters poll-frequency seconds — Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, between successive

transmissions of ILMI messages on this interface for the purpose of detecting the establishment

of ILMI connectivity.

Values 1 — 255

poll-count value — Specifies the number of consecutive polls on this interface for which no ILMI

response message is received before ILMI connectivity is declared lost.

Values 1 — 255

test-frequency *seconds* — Specifies the frequency for testing for connectivity when the link is establishing before polling begins.

Values 0 - 255

protocol

Syntax protocol protocol-type

no protocol

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>atm>ilmi

Description This command configures the protocol.

Parameters protocol-type — The protocol-type is an enumerated integer whose value indicates the ILMI version

of either 3.1 or 4.0 that is advertised by IME and also indicates the ILMI IME type of either user-

side or network-side.

Values 4_0-user, 4_0-network. 3_1-user, 3_1-network

Frame Relay Commands

frame-relay

Syntax frame-relay

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command allows access to the context to configure the Frame Relay Local Management

Interface (LMI) operational parameters for a SONET/SDH PoS link, a DS-0 channel group, or a DS-

3/E-3 port or channel.

The port's mode must be set to access in config>port>sonet-sdh>path>mode access context.

The port's encapsulation type must be set to frame-relay in the config>port>sonet-

sdh>path>encap-type frame-relay context.

The **no** form of this command removes the Frame Relay LMI operational parameters.

frf-12

Syntax [no] frf-12

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

Description This command defines the context to configure the parameters of FRF.12 Frame Relay fragmentation.

egress

Syntax egress

Context config>port>multilink-bundle>mlfr

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay>frf-12

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay>frf-12 config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay>frf-12

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay>frf-12

Configuration Commands

Description This command enables the context to configure the egress QoS profile for an MLFR bundle or a

Frame Relay port with FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled.

qos-profile

Syntax qos-profile profile-id

no qos-profile

Context config>port>tdm>channel-group>frame-relay>egress

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay>egress

Description This command specifies the ingress or egress QoS profile to be used for the configuration of the

egress QoS parameters of a Frame Relay port with FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled.

The no form of the command removes the parameters from the configuration.

Parameters profile-id — Specifies the profile number. The value can only be modified if the FR port is shut

down.

Values 1-128

fragment-threshold

Syntax fragment-threshold fragment-threshold

no fragment-threshold

Context config>port>tdm>channel-group>frame-relay>frf.12

config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay>frf.12

Description This command sets the maximum length in bytes of a fragment transmitted across a frame relay port

with the FRF.12 UNI/NNI fragmentation enabled.

The no form of this command resets the fragment threshold back to the default value.

Default 128

Parameters fragment-threshold — Specifies the maximum fragment length, in bytes, to be transmitted across the

FRF.12 port.

Values 128-512 bytes

identifier

Syntax [no] identifier frf16-link-id-string

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

Description This command defines the identifier for the FR bundle when used in an MLFR bundle. The **no** form

of this command resets the value to null.

Default null

Parameters *frf16-link--id-string* — Specifies the bundle ID string.

Values 50 chars maximum

Imi-type

Syntax Imi-type {ansi | itu | none | rev1}

no Imi-type

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command configures the Local Management Interface (LMI) type for Frame Relay interfaces.

LMIs are sets of enhancements to the basic Frame Relay specification.

The **no** form of this command changes the LMI type back to the default value.

Default itu

Parameters ansi — Use ANSI T1.617 Annex D.

itu — Use ITU-T Q933 Annex A.

none — Disable Frame Relay LMI on the given port/channel.

rev1 — Use the Rev 1 version of ANSI T1.617 Annex D.

mode

Syntax mode {dce | dte | bidir}

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the Frame Relay interface into the DCE, DTE, or Bidirectional mode of LMI

operation. The DTE mode causes the router to send status enquiries over the interface. The DCE mode causes the router to respond to status enquiries. In bidirectional mode, the router performs both DTE and DCE operation over the FR interface. The bidirectional mode applies to the ANSI and ITU

LMI types only.

This feature is used when two routers are connected back-to-back, running frame relay encapsulation.

Default dte

Parameters dce — Enables the DCE mode.

dte — Enables the DTE mode.

bidir — Enables the bidirectional mode for LMI types ANSI and ITU.

n391dte

Syntax n391dte intervals

no n391dte

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DTE full status polling interval for the Frame Relay Local Management

Interface (LMI). The number specifies the frequency at which inquiries expect a full status report.

The no form of this command returns the n391dte counter to the default value.

Default 6

Parameters intervals — The number of exchanges to be done before requesting a full-status report. A value of 1

specifies to receive full-status messages only.

Values 1 — 255

n392dce

Syntax n392dce threshold

no n392dce

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DCE error threshold for the Frame Relay Local Management Interface (LMI).

The threshold specifies the number of errors needed to bring down a link.

The **no** form of this command returns the **n392dce** counter to the default value.

Default 3

Parameters threshold — Specify the number of errors that will place the channel in an operationally down state.

 $\textbf{Values} \qquad 1-10$

n392dte

Syntax n392dte count

no n392dte

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DTE error threshold for the Frame Relay Local Management Interface (LMI).

The count specifies the number of errors needed to bring down a link.

The **no** form of this command returns the **n392dte** counter to the default value.

Default 3

Parameters count — Specify the number of errors that will place the path or channel in an operationally down

state.

Values 1 — 10

n393dce

Syntax n393dce count

no n393dce

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DCE monitored event count for the Frame Relay Local Management Interface

(LMI).

The **no** form of this command returns the **n393dce** counter to the default value.

Default 4

Parameters count — Specify the diagnostic window used to verify link integrity on the DCE interface.

 $\textbf{Values} \qquad 1-10$

n393dte

Syntax n393dte number

no n393dte

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DTE monitored event count for the Frame Relay Local Management Interface

(LMI).

The **no** form of this command returns the **n393dte** counter to the default value.

Default 4

Parameters number — Specify the diagnostic window used to verify link integrity on the DTE interface.

Values 1 — 10

t391dte

Syntax t391dte seconds

no t391dte

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DTE keepalive timer for the Frame Relay Local Management Interface

(LMI).

This number specifies the period at which the DTE sends out a keepalive response request to the

DCE and updates status depending on the DTE error threshold value.

The **no** form of this command returns the **t391dte** keepalive timer to the default value.

Default 10

Parameters seconds — Specify the interval in seconds between status inquiries issued by the DTE.

Values 5 — 30

t392dce

Syntax t392dce seconds

no t392dce

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>ds3>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>frame-relay

config>port>tdm>e3>frame-relay

Description This command sets the DCE keepalive timer for the Frame Relay Local Management Interface

(LMI).

This number specifies the period at which the DCE checks for keepalive responses from the DTE and

updates status depending on the DCE error threshold value.

The **no** form of this command returns the **t392dce** keepalive timer to the default value.

Default 15

Parameters seconds — Specify the expected interval in seconds between status inquiries issued by the DTE

equipment.

Values 5 — 30

TDM Commands

tdm

Syntax tdm

Context config>port

Description This command enables the context to configure DS-1/E-1 and DS-3/E-3 parameters for a port on a

channelized MDA T1/E1. This context cannot be accessed on non-channelized MDAs.

TDM is a mechanism to divide the bandwidth of a stream into separate channels or time slots by assigning each stream a different time slot in a set. TDM repeatedly transmits a fixed sequence of time slots over a single transmission channel. Each individual data stream is reassembled at the

receiving end based on the timing.

Default None

ds1

Syntax [no] ds1 ds1-id Context config>port>tdm

Description This command enables the context to configure digital signal level 1 (DS-1) frame parameters. The

> T-Carrier system was the first successful system that supported digitized voice transmission. The original transmission rate (1.544 Mbps) in the T-1 (DS-1) line is commonly used by Internet service

providers (ISPs) to connect to the Internet.

North America uses the T-Carrier system while Europe uses the E-Carrier system of transmission, using multiples of the DS- system. Digital signals are carried inside the carrier systems.

T-1 transmits DS-1-formatted data at 1.544 Mbps through the network. The corresponding European carrier is E-1 with a data rate of 2.048 Mbps. E-1 and T-1 (DS-1) can be interconnected for international use.

The **no** form of this command disables DS-1 capabilities.

Default

None

Parameters

ds1-id — Identifies the DS-1 channel being created.

Values DS1: 1 — 28

ds3

Syntax [no] ds3 [sonet-sdh-index]

Context config>port>tdm

Description

This command enables the context to configure DS-3 parameters. DS-3 lines provide a speed of 44.736 Mbps and is also frequently used by service providers. DS-3 lines carry 28 DS-1 signals and a 44.736 Mbps data rate.

A DS-3 connection typically supports data rates of about 43 Mbps. A T-3 line actually consists of 672 individual channels, each supporting 64 Kbps. T-3 lines are used mainly by Service Providers to connect to the Internet backbone and for the backbone itself.

Depending on the MDA type, the DS-3 parameters must be disabled if clear channel is enabled by default (for example, on the m12-ds3 MDA). Clear channel is a channel that uses out-of-band signaling, not in-band signaling, so the channel's entire bit rate is available. Channelization must be explicitly specified. Note that if DS-3 nodes are provisioned on a channelized SONET/SDH MDA you must provision the parent STS-1 SONET/STM0 SDH path first.

North America uses the T-Carrier system while Europe uses the E-Carrier system of transmission, using multiples of the DS system. Digital signals are carried inside the carrier systems.

The **no** form of this command disables DS-3 capabilities.

Default

Parameters

sonet-sdh-index — Specifies the components making up the specified SONET/SDH Path. Depending on the type of SONET/SDH port the sonet-sdh-index must specify more path indexes to specify the payload location of the path. The sonet-sdh-index differs for SONET and SDH ports.

e1

Syntax e1 [e1-id]

Context config>port>tdm

none

Description This command enables the context to configure E-1 parameters. E-1 is a basic time division

multiplexing scheme used to carry digital circuits. It is also a standard WAN digital communication

format designed to operate over copper facilities at a rate of 2.048 Mbps.

North America uses the T-Carrier system while Europe uses the E-Carrier system of transmission, using multiples of the DS system. Digital signals are carried inside the carrier systems. The **no** form

of this command disables E-1 capabilities.

Default none

Parameters *e1-id* — Specifies the E-1 channel being created.

Values E1: 1 — 21

e3

Syntax e3 sonet-sdh-index

Context config>port>tdm

Description

This command enables the context to configure E-3 parameters. E-3 lines provide a speed of 44.736 Mbps and is also frequently used by service providers. E-3 lines carry 16 E-1 signals with a data rate of 34.368 Mbps.

A E-3 connection typically supports data rates of about 43 Mbps. A E-3 line actually consists of 672 individual channels, each supporting 64 Kbps. E-3 lines are used mainly by Service Providers to connect to the Internet backbone and for the backbone itself.

Depending on the MDA type, the E-3 parameters must be disabled if clear channel is enabled by default (for example, on the m12-ds3e3 MDA). Clear channel is a channel that uses out-of-band signaling, not in-band signaling, so the channel's entire bit rate is available. Channelization must be explicitly specified. Note that if E-3 nodes are provisioned on the channelized SONET/SDH MDA you must provision the parent STS-1 SONET/STM0 SDH path first.

North America uses the T-Carrier system while Europe uses the E-Carrier system of transmission, using multiples of the DS system. Digital signals are carried inside the carrier systems.

The **no** form of this command disables E-3 capabilities.

bert

Syntax bert {2e3|2e9|2e11|2e15|2e20|2e20q|2e23|ones|zeros|alternating} duration duration

no bert

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e1 config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command initiates or restarts a Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) on the associated DS-1/E-1 or DS-3/E-3 circuit.

The associated DS-1, E-1, DS-3, or E-3 must be in a shutdown (admin down) state to initiate this test.

The **no** form of the command terminates the BERT test if it has not yet completed.

Notes:

- This command is not saved in the router configuration between boots.
- The 4-port OC-3/STM-1 and the 1-port OC-12/STM-4 ASAP MDA supports up to 28 concurrent BERT tests per MDA. The 4-port and 12-port DS-3/E-3 ASAP MDAs support a single BERT test per MDA. An attempt to configure more BERT tests can result in an error indicating an operation failure due to resource exhaustion.
- If the ASAP MDA BERT error insertion **rate** command is executed when tests are running, it will not take effect until test is restarted.

Default 2e3

Parameters *duration* — Sets the duration for the BERT test.

Values Up to 24 hours, in seconds or hh:mm:ss format

ones — Sends an all ones pattern.

zeros — Sends an all zeroes pattern.

alternating — Sends an alternating ones and zeros pattern.

2e3 — Sends a pseudo-random 2³ -1 pattern

2e9 — Sends a pseudo-random 2^9 -1 pattern

2e15 — Sends a pseudo-random 2^15 -1 pattern.

2e20 — Sends a pseudo-random 2^20 -1 pattern. Not available on channelized ASAP MDAs.

bit-error-insertion

Syntax bit-error-insertion rate

no bit-error-insertion

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e1 config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command inserts bit errors into a running BERT test. The number of errors inserted corresponds

to 10\(^-\)(-rate). A rate of 0 will cause 1 error in every bit transmitted. A rate of 7 will cause an error rate

of 10⁽⁻⁷⁾, or 1 error in every one billion bits transmitted.

The no command disables the insertion of bit errors into the bit error rate test stream.

NOTE: This command is not saved in the router configuration between boots.

Default no bit-error-insertion

Parameters rate — Specifies the bit error rate, expressed as an integer.

Values 2-7

buildout

Syntax buildout {long | short}

Context config>port>tdm

Description This command specifies line buildout (cable length) for physical DS-1/DS-3 ports .

Default short

Parameters long — Sets the line buildout for length runs up to 450 feet.

short — Sets the line buildout for length runs up to 225 feet.

lbo

Syntax | Ibo [0dB | -7.5dB | -15.0dB | -22.5dB]

Context config>port>tdm

Description This command applies only to a DS-1 port configured with a 'long' buildout (see the **buildout** command). Specify the number of decibels the transmission signal decreases over the line.

For 'short' buildout the following values are valid:

lboNotApplicable — Not applicable

For 'long' buildout the following values are valid:

lbo0dBFor 0 dBlboNeg7p5dBFor -7.5 dBlboNeg15p0dBFor -15.0 dBlboNeg22p5dBFor -22.5 dB

The default for 'short' build out is 'NotApplicable' while the default for 'long' buildout is 'lbo0dB'.

length

Syntax length {133 | 266 | 399 | 533 | 655}

Context config>port>tdm

Description

This command applies only to a DS-1 port configured with a 'short' buildout. The **length** command configures the length of the line (in feet). For line lengths longer than 655 feet, configure the DS-1 port buildout as 'long'.

For 'long' buildout the following values are valid:

NotApplicable — Not applicable

For 'short' buildout the following values are valid:

0-133 For line length from 0 to 133 feet 134-266 For line length from 134 to 266 feet 267-399 For line length from 267 to 399 feet 400-533 For line length from 400 to 533 feet 534-655 For line length from 534 to 655 feet

The default for 'long' buildout is 'NotApplicable' while the default for 'short' buildout is '0 — 133'.

channel-group

Syntax [no] channel-group channel-group-id

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

Description This command creates DS0 channel groups in a channelized DS1 or E1 circuit. Channel groups

cannot be further subdivided.

The **no** form of this command deletes the specified DS1 or E1 channel.

Default None

Description *channel-group-id* — Identifies the channel-group ID number.

Values DS1: 1 — 24 E1: 1 — 32

channelized

Syntax channelized (ds1 | e1)

no channelized

Context config>port>tdm>ds3

Description This command specifies that the associated DS-3 is a channelized DS-3 with DS-1/E-1 sub-channels.

Depending on the MDA type, the DS-3 parameters must be disabled if clear channel is the default (for example, on m12-ds3 MDAs). Clear channel is a channel that uses out-of-band signaling, not in-band signaling, so the channel's entire bit rate is available. Channelization must be explicitly specified. The no form specifies the associated DS-3 is a clear channel circuit and cannot contain sub-channel DS-

1s/E-1s. The sub-channels must be deleted first before the **no** command is executed.

Default no channelized.

Parameters ds1 — Specifies that the channel is DS-1.

e1 — Specifies that the channel is E-1.

cisco-hdlc

Syntax cisco-hdlc

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command enables the context to configure Cisco HDLC parameters. Cisco HDLC is an

encapsulation protocol that governs information transfer. It specifies a data encapsulation method on

synchronous serial links using frame characters and checksums.

Cisco HDLC monitors line status on a serial interface by exchanging keepalive request messages with peer network devices. It also allows routers to discover IP addresses of neighbors by exchanging Serial Link Address Resolution Protocol (SLARP) address-request and address-response messages with peer network.

Only IES SAPs (including SAPs in VPRN service) can provision a Cisco-HDLC-capable configuration.

clock-source

Syntax clock-source {loop-timed | node-timed | adaptive}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e1 config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command configures the clock to be used for transmission of data out towards the line. The options are to use the locally recovered clock from the line's receive data stream, the node central reference, or an adaptively recovered clock using the received packets.

The following tables show MDAs that support loop timing at DS3/E3 and DS1/E1 channelization options.

| TDM DS3/E3 | LoopTimed | Default |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Channelized OC-12 | No | node-timed |
| Channelized OC-3 | No | node-timed |
| Channelized DS3/E3 | No | node-timed |
| Channelized ASAP OC-12 | Yes | node-timed |
| Channelized ASAP OC-3 | Yes | node-timed |
| Channelized ASAP DS3/E3 | Yes | node-timed |
| CES OC-3 | Yes | node-timed |

| TDM DS1/E1 | LoopTimed | Default |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Channelized OC-12 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized OC-3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized DS3/E3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized ASAP OC-12 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized ASAP OC-3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| Channelized ASAP DS3/E3 | Yes | loop-timed |
| CES OC-3 | Yes | loop-timed |

Parameters

loop-timed — The link recovers the clock from the received data stream.

node-timed — The link uses the internal clock when transmitting data.

adaptive — The clock is adaptively recovered from the rate at which data is received and not from the physical layer. Adaptive timing is only supported on ds1 and e1 channels.

crc

Syntax crc {16 | 32}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command configures the precision of the cyclic redundancy check (CRC).

Default 16 for non-ATM channel groups configured under DS-1, E-1 and for non-ATM E-3 and DS-3

channel/ports.

32 for ATM channel-groups configured under DS-1 and E-1, and for ATM E-3 and DS-3 channels/

ports. The default cannot be changed.

Parameters 16 — Use 16 bit checksum for the associated port/channel.

32 — Use 32 bit checksum for the associated port/channel.

down-count

Syntax down-count down-count

no down-count

Context config>port>sonet-sdh>path>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc config>port>tdm>ds3>cisco-hdlc config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group>cisco-hdlc

config>port>tdm>e3>cisco-hdlc

Description

This command configures the number of keepalive intervals that must pass without receiving a keepalive packet before the link is declared down. It is expected that the nodes at the two endpoints of the cHDLC link are provisioned with the same values.

Default

down-count — Specifies the number of keep alive intervals that must pass without receiving a keep alive packet before the link is declared down.

Values 3 — 16

encap-type

Syntax encap-type {atm | bcp-null | bcp-dot1q | ipcp | ppp-auto | frame-relay | wan-mirror |cisco-hdlc| cem}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description

This command configures the encapsulation method used to on the specified port, path, or channel. This parameter can be set on both access and network ports.

When the **encap-type** is set to ATM the CRC, timeslots, scrambling (if applicable), and idle-cycle-flags are set to ATM defaults respectively. When the encap-type is changed from ATM, those parameters are set to their non-ATM defaults.

When the **encap-type** is ATM, ATM sub-layer verification (GR-1248-CORE, *Generic Requirements for Operations of ATM Network Elements (NEs)*) is automatically enabled. When ATM PLCP cell mapping is used, the results of this verification include:

- PLCP Severely Errored Framing Seconds
- PLCP Alarm State
- PLCP Unavailable Seconds Counter

When ATM direct cell mapping is used, the result of the verification includes:

- Out of Cell Delineation (OCD) event count. The OCD event count is described in RFC 2515,
 Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management. Note that multiple events occurring
 within a second will be counted as 1 event for ASAP MDAs as a result of a hardware limit.
- Loss of Cell Delineation defect/alarm. The LCD defect/alarm is defined in RFC 2515, *Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management*. When a path is in an LCD defect state, the path's operational status will be down. When a path exits the LCD state, the path's operational status will change to up (assuming nothing else causes the path to stay down). A trap is raised to indicate the LCD status change. Also, a P-RDI is sent to indicate the defect to the remote end.

The **no** form of this command restores the default.

Default bcp-null

Parameters atm — Specifies the encapsulation on the port is ATM.

bcp-null — When selected, this keyword specifies that only a single service is configured on this channel and IEEE 802.1Q tags are not used as a service delimiter. Any IEEE 802.1Q tags encountered are regarded as part of the customer payload and transparently forwarded. When bcp-null encapsulation is specified, the PPP Bridge Control Protocol (BCP) is activated and all packets on this access port will be encapsulated in accordance with the BCP protocol.

bcp-dot1q — When selected, this keyword specifies that ingress frames carry IEEE 802.1Q tags and the tags are used as service delimiter. Any untagged packets are silently discarded with exception of protocol specific packets. When bcp-dot1q encapsulation is specified, the PPP Bridge Control Protocol (BCP) is activated and all packets on this access port will be encapsulated in accordance with the BCP protocol.

ipcp — Ingress frames are encapsulated according to the IP Control Protocol. When ipcp encapsulation is specified, the PPP IP Control Protocol will be activated and only packets that comply with IPCP encapsulation are processed; others are silently discarded.

ppp-auto — (Network mode) Enables PPP on the associated port/channel. The activation of ipcp and mplscp is automatically enabled depending on the protocol configuration. This encap type is only valid on ports/channels in network mode.

frame-relay — Enables frame relay on the associated port/channel.

wan-mirror — The port is used for mirroring of frame-relay and POS ports. On these ports, no link management protocol will run.

cisco-hdlc — Monitors line status on a serial interface by exchanging keepalive request messages with peer network devices.

cem — On circuit emulation CMAs and MDAs, only the **cem** encap-type is supported. All other values are blocked with an appropriate warning. The **cem** encap-type is not supported on other CMAs and MDAs and are blocked with an appropriate warning.

feac-loop-respond

Syntax [no] feac-loop-respond

Context config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command enables the associated DS-3 interface to respond to remote loop signals.

The DS-3 far-end alarm and control (FEAC) signal is used to send alarm or status information from the far-end terminal back to the local terminal. DS-3 loopbacks at the far-end terminal from the local terminal are initiated.

The **no** form of this command prevents the associated DS-3/E-3 interface from responding to remote loop signals.

Default no feac-loop-respond

framing (DS-1)

Syntax framing {esf | sf | ds1-unframed}

Context config>port>>tdm>ds1

Description This command specifies the DS-1 framing to be used with the associated channel.

Default DS1: esf

Parameters esf — Configures the DS-1 port for extended super frame framing.

sf — Configures the DS-1 port for super frame framing.

ds1-unframed — Specifies ds-1 unframed (G.703) mode for DS-1 interfaces. This parameter allows the configuration of an unstructured DS-1 channel on a CES MDA. In G.704, timeslot 0 is used to carry timing information by a service provider, thus, only 31 slots are made available to the end user. In G.703, all 32 time slots are available to the end user. Timing is provided by the end user. When an e1-unframed channel is shutdown, it sends the AIS pattern to the far-end DS-1 which does not react. The operational status remains up and no alarms are generated while the near-end (shutdown) is operationally down. This is normal behavior since the G.703 option does not have framing. G.703 framing is only applicable for FR, PPP, and C-HDLC encapsulations.

framing (E-1)

Syntax framing {no-crc-g704 | g704 | e1-unframed}

Context config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command specifies the E-1 framing to be used with the associated channel .

Default g704

Parameters g704 — Configure the E-1 port for G.704 framing.

no-crc-g70 — Configures the E-1 for G.704 with no CRC4.

e1-unframed — Specifies E-1 unframed (G.703) mode for E-1 interfaces. This parameter also allows the configuration of an unstructured E-1 channel on an ASAP or CES MDA. In G.704, timeslot 0 is used to carry timing information by a service provider, thus, only 31 slots are made available to the end user. In G.703, all 32 time slots are available to the end user. Timing is provided by the end user. When an e1-unframed channel is shutdown, it sends the AIS pattern to the far-end E-1 which does not react. The operational status remains up and no alarms are generated while the near-end (shutdown) is operationally down. This is normal behavior since the G.703 option does not have framing. G.703 framing is only applicable for FR, PPP, and CHDLC and CEM encapsulations.

framing (DS3)

Syntax framing {c-bit | m23}

Context config>port>tdm>ds3

Description This command specifies DS-3 framing for the associated DS-3 port or channel.

Default c-bit

Parameters c-bit — Configures the DS-3 port/channels for C-Bit framing.

m23 — Configures the DS-3 port/channel for M23 framing.

framing (E-3)

Syntax framing {**g751** | **g832**}

Context config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command specifies E-3 framing for the associated E-3 port or channel.

Default E-3 non-ATM: g751 and cannot be changed.

E-3 ATM: g832 and cannot be changed.

Parameters g751 — Configures the E-3 port/channel for g751 framing.

g832 — Configures the E-3 port/channel for g832 framing.

idle-cycle-flag

Syntax idle-cycle-flag {flags | ones}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>ds3 config>port>tdm>e1

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command configures the value that the HDLC TDM DS-0, E-1, E-3, DS-1, or DS-3 interface

transmits during idle cycles. For ATM ports/channels/channel-groups, the configuration does not

apply and only the no form is accepted.

The no form of this command reverts the idle cycle flag to the default value.

Default flags (0x7E)

no flags (ATM)

Parameters flags — Specifies that 0x7E is used as the idle cycle flag.

ones — Specifies that 0xFF is used as the idle cycle flag.

idle-payload-fill

Syntax idle-payload-fill pattern pattern

no idle-payload-fill

idle-payload-fill {all-ones}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

Description This command defines the data pattern to be transmitted when the circuit emulation service is not

operational or temporarily experiences under-run conditions.. This command is only valid for cesopsn and cesopsn-cas circuit emulation services. It is blocked with a warning for unstructured

(satop) circuit emulation services.

Default all-ones

Parameters all-ones — Defines the 8 bit value to be transmitted as 11111111.

pattern — Transmits a user-defined pattern.

idle-signal-fill

Syntax idle-signal-fill {all-ones}

idle-signal-fill pattern pattern

no idle-signal-fill

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

Description This command defines the signaling pattern to be transmitted when the circuit emulation service is

not operational or temporarily experiences under-run conditions. This command is only valid for cesopsn-cas circuit emulation services. It is blocked with a warning for unstructured (satop) and basic

cesopsn circuit emulation services.

Default all-ones

Parameters all-ones — Defines the 8 bit value to be transmitted as 11111111.

pattern — Transmits a user-defined pattern.

insert-single-bit-error

Syntax insert-single-bit-error

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command inserts a single bit error for the BERT test.

Default no bit-error-insertion

invert-data

Syntax [no] invert-data

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command causes all data bits to be inverted, to guarantee ones density. Typically used with AMI

line encoding.

Default no invert-data

loopback

Syntax loopback {line | internal | fdl-ansi | fdl-bellcore | payload-ansi | inband-ansi | inband-

belicore) no loopback

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command puts the specified port or channel into a loopback mode.

The corresponding port or channel must be in a shutdown state in order for the loopback mode to be enabled. The upper level port or channel or parallel channels should not be affected by the loopback

mode.

NOTE: This command is not saved in the router configuration between boots.

The **no** form of this command disables the specified type of loopback.

Default no loopback

Parameters line — Places the associated port or channel into a line loopback mode. A line loopback loops

frames received on the corresponding port or channels back to the remote router.

internal — Places the associated port or channel into a internal loopback mode. A internal loopback

loops the frames from the local router back at the framer.

fdl-ansi — Requests FDL line loopback according to ANSI T1.403.

fdl-bellcore — Requests FDL line loopback according to Bellcore TR-TSY-000312.

payload-ansi — Requests payload loopback using ANSI signaling.

inband-ansi — Requests inband line loopback according to ANSI T1.403.

inband-bellcore — Requests inband line loopback according to Bellcore signaling.

loopback

Syntax | loopback {line | internal | remote}

no loopback

Context config>port>tdm>e3

config>port>tdm>ds3

Description This command puts the specified port or channel into a loopback mode.

The corresponding port or channel must be in a shutdown state in order for the loopback mode to be enabled. The upper level port or channel or parallel channels should not be affected by the loopback

mode.

NOTE: This command is not saved in the router configuration between boots.

The **no** form of this command disables the specified type of loopback.

Default no loopback

Parameters line — Places the associated port or channel into a line loopback mode. A line loopback loops

frames received on the corresponding port or channels back to the remote router.

internal — Places the associated port or channel into a internal loopback mode. A internal loopback

loops the frames from the local router back at the framer.

remote — Sends a signal to the remote device to provide a line loopback.

mdl

Syntax mdl {eic | lic | fic | unit | pfi | port | gen} mdl-string

no mdl

Context config>port>tdm>ds3

Description This command configures the maintenance data link (MDL) message for a DS-3/E-3.

This command is only applicable if the DS-3/E-3 is using C-bit framing (see the framing (DS3)

command).

The **no** form of this command removes the MDL string association and stops the transmission of any

IDs

Default no mdl

Parameters *mdl-string* — specify an MDL message up to 38 characters long on a DS-3.

eic — Specifies the equipment ID code up to 10 characters long.

lic — Specifies the equipment ID code up to 11 characters long.

fic — Specifies the ID code up to 10 characters long.

unit — Specifies the unit ID code up to 6 characters long.

pfi — Specifies the facility ID code up to 38 characters long.

port — Specifies the port ID code up to 38 characters long.

gen — Specifies the generator number to send in the MDL test signal message up to 38 characters long.

mdl-transmit

Syntax mdl-transmit {path | idle-signal | test-signal}

no mdl-transmit [path | idle-signal | test-signal]

Context config>port>tdm>ds3

config>port>tdm>e3

Description This command enables the transmission of an MDL message on a DS-3/E-3 over channelized

interface.

The **no** form of this command disables transmission of the specified message or all messages.

Default no mdl-transmit

Parameters path — Specify the MDL path message.

idle-signal — Specify the MDL idle signal message.test-signal — Specify the MDL test signal message.

remote-loop-respond

Syntax [no] remote-loop-respond

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

Description When abled, the channel responds to requests for remote loopbacks.

Default no remote-loop-respond — The port will not respond.

report-alarm

Syntax [no] report-alarm [ais] [los] [oof] [rai] [looped] [ber-sd] [ber-sf]

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command enables logging of DS-1/DS-3 or E-1/E-3 alarms for DS-1/DS-3 or E-1/E-3 ports or

channels.

The **no** form of this command disables logging of the specified alarms.

Parameters ais — Reports alarm indication signal errors. When configured, ais alarms are not raised and cleared.

Default ais alarms are issued

los — Reports loss of signal errors. When configured, los traps are not raised and cleared.

Default los traps are issued.

oof — Reports out-of-frame errors. When configured, oof alarms are not raised and cleared.

Default oof alarms are not issued.

rai — Reports resource availability indicator events. When configured, **rai** events are not raised and cleared.

Default rai alarms are not issued

looped — Reports looped packets errors.

looped alarms are not issued**lof** — Reports loss of frame errors. When configured, **lof** traps are not raised and cleared.

Default lof traps are issued

Default

signal-mode

Syntax signal-mode (cas)

no signal-mode

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command activates the signal mode on the channel. When enabled, it uses routing information

to direct the payload of voice or data to its destination.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default value.

Default no signal-mode

Parameters cas — Specifies channel associated signaling.

speed

Syntax speed {56 | 64}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

Description This command sets the speed of the DS-0 channels used in the associated channel-group.

If the higher order channel is a channelized DS-3 then the channels must be DS-1s.

If the higher order channel is a channelized E-3 then the channels must be E-1s.

Default 64

Parameters 56 — Specifies that 56k byte (7-bits per byte) encoding will be used for the associated DS-0

channels

64 — Specifies that 64k byte (8-bits per byte) encoding will be used for the associated DS-0

channels.

subrate

Syntax subrate {digital-link} rate-step

no subrate

Context config>port>tdm>ds3

Description This command configures the channel service unit (CSU) compatibility mode to interoperate with

existing DS-3 subrate standards.

This configuration applies only for non-channelized DS-3s. This command is not supported on

channelized ASAP MDAs.

The **no** form of this command remove the subrate functionality.

Default no subrate

Parameters digital-link — Enables the Digital-Link (Quick Eagle) CSU compatibility mode.

rate-step — Specify the subrate value for the associated DS-3.

Values 1 — 147

threshold

Syntax threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf} rate {1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100}

no threshold {ber-sd | ber-sf}

Context config>port>tdm>ds1

config>port>tdm>e1

Description This command configures the line signal degradation bit error rate (BER) and line signal failure

thresholds.

Line signal (b2) bit interleaved parity error rates are measured and when they cross either the degradation or failure thresholds alarms are raised (see the report-alarm line & section command),

furthermore if the failure threshold is crossed the link will be set to operationally down.

The **no** form of this command reverts to the default value.

Default threshold ber-sd rate 5

threshold ber-sf rate 50

Parameters ber-sd — Specifies the BER that specifies signal degradation.

ber-sf — Specifies the BER that specifies signal failure.

rate — Specifies the number of errors, in millions.

timeslots

Syntax timeslots timeslots

no timeslots

Context config>port>tdm>ds1>channel-group

config>port>tdm>e1>channel-group

Description This command defines the list of DS-0 timeslots to be used in the DS-1 or E-1 channel-group. The

timeslots are defaulted as defined below when encap-type is set to/from atm. ATM channel groups do

not allow timeslots to change.

The **no** form of this command removes DS-0 timeslots from a channel group.

Default no timeslots — Non-ATM channel groups.1-24 — Channel groups configured under DS-1 with

encap set to ATM.

2-16,18-32 — Channel groups configured under E-1 with encap set to ATM.

Description timeslots — Specifies the timeslot(s) to be associated with the channel group. The value can consist

of a list of timeslots. Each member of the list can either be a single timeslot or a range of

timeslots.

Values 1 — 24 for DS-1 interfaces (the full range is auto-configured for ATM channel

groups and cannot be changed).

2 — 32 for E-1 interfaces (the 2 — 16,18 — 32 ranges are auto-configured for

ATM channel groups and cannot be changed).

LAG Commands

lag

Syntax [no] lag [lag-id]

Context config

Description This command creates the context for configuring Link Aggregation Group (LAG) attributes.

A LAG can be used to group up to 16 ports into one logical link. The aggregation of multiple physical links allows for load sharing and offers seamless redundancy. If one of the links fails, traffic will be redistributed over the remaining links. Up to 16 links can be supported in a single LAG, up to 64 LAGs can be configured on a node.

NOTE: All ports in a LAG group must have autonegotiation set to Limited or Disabled.

There are three possible settings for autonegotiation:

- · "on" or enabled with full port capabilities advertised
- "off" or disabled where there is no autonegotiation advertisements
- "limited" where a single speed/duplex is advertised.

When autonegotiation is enabled on a port, the link attempts to automatically negotiate the link speed and duplex parameters. If autonegotiation is enabled, the configured duplex and speed parameters are ignored.

When autonegotiation is disabled on a port, the port does not attempt to autonegotiate and will only operate at the **speed** and **duplex** settings configured for the port. Note that disabling autonegotiation on gigabit ports is not allowed as the IEEE 802.3 specification for gigabit Ethernet requires autonegotiation be enabled for far end fault indication.

If the **autonegotiate limited** keyword option is specified the port will autonegotate but will only advertise a specific speed and duplex. The speed and duplex advertised are the **speed** and **duplex** settings configured for the port. One use for limited mode is for multispeed gigabit ports to force gigabit operation while keeping autonegotiation is enabled for compliance with IEEE 801.3.

7710 SR OS requires that autonegotiation be disabled or limited for ports in a Link Aggregation Group to guarantee a specific port speed.

The **no** form of this command deletes the LAG from the configuration. Deleting a LAG can only be performed while the LAG is administratively shut down. Any dependencies such as IP-Interfaces configurations must be removed from the configuration before issuing the **no lag** command.

Default No LAGs are defined.

Parameters *lag-id* — The LAG identifier, expressed as a decimal integer.

Values 1 — 64

access

Syntax access

Context config>lag

Description This command enables the context to configure access parameters.

adapt-qos

Syntax adapt-qos type

Context config>lag>access

Description This command specifies how the LAG SAP queue and virtual scheduler buffering and rate

parameters are adapted over multiple active MDAs. This command applies only to access LAGs.

Default distribute

Parameters *type* — Specify the QoS adaptation type.

Values link — Specifies that the LAG will create the SAP queues and virtual schedulers

with the actual parameters on each LAG member port.

distribute — Creates an additional internal virtual scheduler per IOM as parent of the configured SAP queues and vitual schedulers per LAG member port on that IOM. This internal virtual scheduler limits the total amount of egress bandwidth for all member ports on the IOM to the bandwidth specified in the egress qos policy.

dynamic-cost

Syntax [no] dynamic-cost

Context config>lag lag-id

Description This command enables OSPF/ISIS costing of a Link Aggregation Group (LAG) based on the

available aggregated, operational bandwidth.

The path cost is dynamically calculated based on the interface bandwidth. OSPF path cost can be changed through the interface metric or the reference bandwidth.

If dynamic cost is configured, then costing is applied based on the total number of links configured and the cost advertised is inversely proportional to the number of links available at the time. This is provided that the number of links that are up exceeds the configured LAG threshold value at which time the configured threshold action determines if, and at what cost, this LAG will be advertised.

For example:

Assume a physical link in OSPF has a cost associated with it of 100, and the LAG consists of four physical links. The cost associated with the logical link is 25. If one link fails then the cost would automatically be adjusted to 33.

If dynamic cost is not configured and OSPF autocost is configured, then costing is applied based on the total number of links configured. This cost will remain static provided the number of links that are up exceeds the configured LAG threshold value at which time the configured threshold action determines if and at what cost this LAG will be advertised.

If dynamic-cost is configured and OSPF autocost is not configured, the cost is determined by the cost configured on the OSPF metric provided the number of links available exceeds the configured LAG threshold value at which time the configured threshold action determines if this LAG will be advertised.

If neither dynamic-cost nor OSPF autocost are configured, the cost advertised is determined by the cost configured on the OSPF metric provided the number of links available exceeds the configured LAG threshold value at which time the configured threshold action determines if this LAG will be advertised.

The **no** form of this command removes dynamic costing from the LAG.

Default no dynamic-cost

encap-type

Syntax encap-type {dot1q | null | qinq}

no encap-type

Context config>lag

Description This command configures the encapsulation method used to distinguish customer traffic on a LAG.

The encapsulation type is configurable on a LAG port. The LAG port and the port member

encapsulation types must match when adding a port member.

If the encapsulation type of the LAG port is changed, the encapsulation type on all the port members will also change. The encapsulation type can be changed on the LAG port only if there is no interface associated with it. If the MTU is set to a non default value, it will be reset to the default value when the encap type is changed.

The **no** form of this command restores the default.

Default null — All traffic on the port belongs to a single service or VLAN.

Parameters dot1q — Ingress frames carry 802.1Q tags where each tag signifies a different service.

null — Ingress frames will not use any tags to delineate a service. As a result, only one service can be configured on a port with a null encapsulation type.

comigures on a port with a num eneapsulation

qinq — Specifies QinQ encapsulation.

hold-time

Syntax hold-time down hold-down-time

no hold-time

Context config>lag

Configuration Commands

Description This command specifies the timer, in tenths of seconds, which controls the delay between detecting

that a LAG is down (all active ports are down) and reporting it to the higher levels.

A non-zero value can be configured, for example, when active/standby signalling is used in a 1:1 fashion to avoid informing higher levels during the small time interval between detecting that the

LAG is down and the time needed to activate the standby link.

Default 0

Parameters down hold-down-time — Specifies the hold-time for event reporting

Values 0 - 2000

lacp

Syntax | lacp [mode] [administrative-key admin-key]

no lacp

Context config>lag

Description This command specifies the LACP mode for aggregated Ethernet interfaces only. This command

enables the LACP protocol. Per the IEEE 802.3ax standard (formerly 802.3ad), the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) provides a standardized means for exchanging information between Partner Systems on a link to allow their Link Aggregation Control instances to reach agreement on the identity of the Link Aggregation Group to which the link belongs, move the link to that Link Aggregation Group, and enable its transmission and reception functions in an orderly manner. LACP

can be enabled on a maximum of 256 ports.

Default no lacp

Parameters *mode* — Specifies the mode in which LACP will operate.

Values passive — Starts transmitting LACP packets only after receiving packets.

active — Initiates the transmission of LACP packets.

administrative-key *admin-key* — Specifies an administrative key value to identify the channel group on each port configured to use LACP. This value should be configured only in exceptional cases. If it is not specified, a random key is assigned.

Values 1 — 65535

lacp-xmit-interval

Syntax | lacp-xmit-interval {slow | fast}

Context config>lag

Description This command sepcifies the interval signaled to the peer and tells the peer at which rate it should

transmit.

Default fast

Parameters slow — Transmits packets every 30 seconds.

fast — Transmits packets every second.

lacp-xmit-stdby

Syntax [no] lacp-xmit-stdby

Context config>lag

Description This command enables LACP message transmission on standby links.

The **no** form of this command disables LACP message transmission. This command should be disabled for compatibility when using active/standby groups. This forces a timeout of the standby links by the peer. Use the **no** form if the peer does not implement the correct behavior regarding the

lacp sync bit.

Default lacp-xmit-stdby

port

Syntax port port-id [port-id ...up to 16 total] [priority priority] [subgroup sub-group-id]

no port port-id [port-id ...up to 16 total]

Context config>lag lag-id

Description This command adds ports to a Link Aggregation Group (LAG).

The port configuration of the first port added to the LAG is used as a basis to compare to subsequently added ports. If a discrepancy is found with a newly added port, that port will be not

added to the LAG.

Up to 16 (space separated) ports can be added or removed from the LAG link assuming the maximum

of 16 ports is not exceeded.

All ports, when added to a LAG, must share the same characteristics (speed, duplex, etc.). An error message will be displayed when adding ports that do not share the same characteristics. Hold-timers down must be 0. Ports that are part of a LAG must be configured with autonegotiate limited or

disabled.

The **no** form of this command removes ports from the LAG.

Default No ports are defined as members of a LAG.

Parameters port-id — The port ID configured or displayed in the slot/mda/port format.

priority *priority* — Port priority used by LACP. The port priority is also used to determine the primary port. The port with the lowest priority is the primary port. In the event of a tie, the

smallest port ID becomes the primary port.

Values 1 — 65535

subgroup sub-group-id — This parameter identifies a LAG subgroup. When using subgroups in a LAG, they should only be configured on one side of the LAG, not both. Only having one side perform the active/standby selection will guarantee a consistent selection and fast convergence. The active/standby selection will be signalled through LACP to the other side. The hold time should be configured when using subgroups to prevent the LAG going down when switching between active and standby links in case no links are usable for a short time, especially in case a subgroup consists of one member.

Values

1 — 8 identifies a LAG subgroup.

The **auto-iom** subgroup is defined based on the CFM (all ports of the same CFM are assigned to the same subgroup).

The **auto-mda** subgroup is defined based on the MDA.

port-threshold

Syntax port-threshold *value* [action {dynamic-cost | down}

no port-threshold

Context config>lag lag-id

Description This command configures the behavior for the Link Aggregation Group (LAG) if the number of

operational links is equal to or below a threshold level.

The **no** form of this command reverts to the default values.

Default 0 action down

Parameters value — The decimal integer threshold number of operational links for the LAG at or below which the configured action will be invoked. If the number of operational links exceeds the port-

threshold value, any action taken for being below the threshold value will cease.

Values 0-15

action {dynamic-cost | down} — Specifies the action to take if the number of active links in the

LAG is at or below the threshold value.

When the **dynamic-cost** action is specified, then dynamic costing will be activated. As a result the LAG will remain operationally up with a cost relative to the number of operational links. The link will only be regarded as operationally down when all links in the LAG are down.

When the **down** action is specified, then the LAG will be brought operationally down if the number of operational links is equal to or less than the configured threshold value. The LAG will only be regarded as up once the number of operational links exceeds the configured threshold value.

port-type

Syntax port-type {standard | hsmda-ports}

no port-type

Context config>lag

Description This command specifies the type of ports allowed in this LAG.

Parameters standard — Allows all non-HSMDA type ports to be added to this LAG.

hsmda-ports — Limits the LAG members to be high-speed MDA (HSMDA) ports only.

selection-criteria

Syntax selection-criteria [highest-count | highest-weight] [slave-to-partner]

no selection-criteria

Context config>lag

Description This command specifies which selection criteria should be used to select the active sub-group.

Default highest-count

Parameters highest-count — Specifies sub-group with the highest number of eligible members.

highest-weight — Specifies sub-group with the highest aggregate weight.

slave-to-partner — The slave-to-partner keyword specifies that it, together with the selection criteria, should be used to select the active sub-group. An eligible member is a lag-member link which can potentially become active. This means it is operationally up (not disabled) for use by the remote side. The slave-to-partner parameter can be used to control whether or not this latter condition is taken into account.

Multi-Chassis Redundancy Commands

redundancy

Syntax redundancy

Context config

Description This command allows the user to perform redundancy operations.

Associated commands include the following in the admin>redundancy context:

force-switchover — Forces a switchover to the standby CFM card.

now — Switch to standby CFM.

NOTE: Switching to the standby displays the following message.

WARNING: Configuration and/or Boot options may have changed since the last save. Are you sure you want to switchover (y/n)?

synchronize — Synchronizes the secondary CFM.

Values < boot-env/config> : keywords

Refer to the 7710 SR OS Basic System Configuration Guide.

synchronize

Syntax synchronize (boot-env | config)

Context config>redundancy

Description This command performs a synchronization of the standby CFM's images and/or config files to the

active CFM. Either the **boot-env** or **config** parameter must be specified.

In the **config>redundancy** context, this command performs an automatically triggered standby CFM

synchronization.

When the standby CFM takes over operation following a failure or reset of the active CFM, it is important to ensure that the active and standby CFMs have identical operational parameters. This includes the saved configuration, CPM and IOM images. This includes the saved configuration and CFM images.

The active CFM ensures that the active configuration is maintained on the standby CFM. However, to ensure smooth operation under all circumstances, runtime images and system initialization configurations must also be automatically synchronized between the active and standby CFM.

If synchronization fails, alarms and log messages that indicate the type of error that caused the failure of the synchronization operation are generated. When the error condition ceases to exist, the alarm is cleared.

Only files stored on the router are synchronized. If a configuration file or image is stored in a location other than on a local compact flash, the file is not synchronized (for example, storing a configuration file on an FTP server).

Default enabled

Parameters boot-env — Synchronizes all files required for the boot process (loader, BOF, images, and

configuration files.

config — Synchronize only the primary, secondary, and tertiary configuration files.

Default config

bgp-multi-homing

Syntax bgp-multi-homing

Context config>redundancy

Description This command configures BGP multi-homing parameters.

boot-timer

Syntax boot-timer seconds

no boot-timer

Context config>redundancy>bgp-mh

Description This command specifies how long the service manager waits after a node reboot before running the

MH procedures. The boot-timer value should be configured to allow for the BGP sessions to come up and for the NLRI information to be refreshed/exchanged. The boot-timer is activated after the no shutdown command for a MH site executed from configuration. Upon activation, the boot-timer is compared with the system up-time for the node. If the boot timer is higher than the up-time, then the service manager waits for the boot-timer-sys-up-time, then starts the site-activation-timer.

The no form of this command sets the value to 10.

Default 10 sec

Parameters *seconds* — Spcifies the timer, in seconds.

Values 1..100

site-activation-timer

Syntax site-activation-timer seconds

no site-activation-timer

Context config>redundancy>bgp-mh

Description

This command defines the amount of time the service manager will keep the local sites in standby status, waiting for BGP updates from remote PEs befoer running the DF election algorithm to decide whether the site should be unblocked. THe timer is started when one of the following event occurs only if the site is opporationally up:

- · Manual site activation using "no shutdown" at site-id level or at member object(s) level (for example, SAP(s) or PW(s)
- · Site activation after a failure

The **no** form of this command sets the value to 2.

Default

2 seconds

Parameters

seconds — Spcifies the timer, in seconds.

Values 1..100

multi-chassis

Syntax multi-chassis

Context config>redundancy

Description This command enables the context to configure multi-chassis parameters.

peer

Syntax [no] peer ip-address create

config>redundancy>multi-chassis Context

Description Use this command to configure up to 20 multi-chassis redundancy peers. Note that is is only for mc-

lag (20) not for mc-sync (4).

Parameters *ip-address* — Specifies the IP address.

> **Values** ipv4-address: a.b.c.d

> > x:x:x:x:x:x:x (eight 16-bit pieces) ipv6-address:

> > > x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.dx: [0 — FFFF]H d: [0 - 255]D

create — Mandatory keyword specifies to create the peer.

authentication-key

Syntax authentication-key [authentication-key | hash-key] [hash | hash2]

no authentication-key

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer

Description This command configures the authentication key used between this node and the multi-chassis peer.

The authentication key can be any combination of letters or numbers.

Parameters authentication-key — Specifies the authentication key. Allowed values are any string up to 20 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters. If the string contains special characters (#, \$, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

hash-key — The hash key. The key can be any combination of ASCII characters up to 33 (hash1-key) or 55 (hash2-key) characters in length (encrypted). If spaces are used in the string, enclose the

entire string in quotation marks ("").

hash — Specifies the key is entered in an encrypted form. If the hash or hash2 parameter is not used, the key is assumed to be in a non-encrypted, clear text form. For security, all keys are stored in encrypted form in the configuration file with the hash or hash2 parameter specified.

hash2 — Specifies the key is entered in a more complex encrypted form that involves more variables then the key value alone, this means that hash2 encrypted variable cannot be copied and pasted. If the hash or hash2 parameter is not used, the key is assumed to be in a non-encrypted, clear text form. For security, all keys are stored in encrypted form in the configuration file with the hash or hash2 parameter specified.

MC Endpoint Commands

mc-endpoint

Syntax [no] mc-endpoint

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer

Description This command specifies that the endpoint is multi-chassis. This value should be the same on both

MC-EP peers for the pseudowires that must be part of the same group.

The no form of this command removes the endpoint from the MC-EP. Single chassis behavior

applies.

bfd-enable

Syntax [no] bfd-enable

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

config>router>rsvp config>router>bgp config>router>bgp>group

config>router>bgp>group>neighbor

config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

Description This command enables the use of bi-directional forwarding (BFD) to control the state of the

associated protocol interface. By enabling BFD on a given protocol interface, the state of the protocol interface is tied to the state of the BFD session between the local node and the remote node. The

parameters used for the BFD are set via the BFD command under the IP interface.

The **no** form of this command disables BFD.

Default no bfd-enable

boot-timer

Syntax boot-timer interval no boot-timer

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

Description This command configures the boot timer interval. This command applies only when the node reboots.

It specifies the time the MC-EP protocol keeps trying to establish a connection before assuming a failure of the remote peer. This is different from the keep-alives mechanism which is used just after the peer-peer communication was established. After this time interval passed all the mc-endpoints configured under services will revert to single chassis behavior, activating the best local PW.

The **no** form of this command sets the interval to default.

Default 300

Parameters *interval* — Specifies the boot timer interval.

> Values 1 - 600

hold-on-neighbor-failure

Syntax hold-on-neighbor-failure multiplier

no hold-on-neighbor-failure

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

Description This command specifies the number of keep-alive intervals that the local node will wait for packets

> from the MC-EP peer before assuming failure. After this time interval passed the all the mc-endpoints configured under services will revert to single chassis behavior, activating the best local pseudowire.

The no form of this command sets the multiplier to default value

Default

Parameters multiplier — Specifies the hold time applied on neighbor failure.

> Values 2 - 25

keep-alive-interval

Syntax keep-alive-interval interval

no keep-alive-interval

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

Description This command sets the interval at which keep-alive messages are exchanged between two systems

participating in MC-EP when bfd is not enabled or is down. These fast keep-alive messages are used

to determine remote-node failure and the interval is set in deci-seconds.

The **no** form of this command sets the interval to default value

Default 5(0.5s)

Parameters interval — The time interval expressed in deci-seconds.

> Values 5 — 500 (tenths of a second)

passive-mode

Syntax [no] passive-mode

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

Description This command configures the passive mode behavior for the MC-EP protocol. When in passive mode

the MC-EP pair will be dormant until two of the pseudowires in a MC-EP will be signaled as active by the remote PEs, being assumed that the remote pair is configured with regular MC-EP. As soon as more than one pseudowire is active, dormant MC-EP pair will activate. It will use the regular exchange to select the best pseudowire between the active ones and it will block the Rx and Tx

directions of the other pseudowires.

The **no** form of this command will disable the passive mode behavior.

Default no passive-mode

system-priority

Syntax system-priority value

no system-priority

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-ep

Description This command allows the operator to set the system priority. The peer configured with the highest

value is chosen to be the Master. If system-priority are equal then the one with the lowest system-id

(chassis MAC address) is chosen as the Master.

The **no** form of this command sets the system priority to default

Default 0

Parameters *value* — Specifies the priority assigned to the local MC-EP peer.

Values 1— 255

MC LAG Commands

mc-lag

Syntax [no] mc-lag

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-lag

Description This command enables the context to configure multi-chassis LAG operations and related parameters.

The no form of this command administratively disables multi-chassis LAG. MC-LAG can be issued

only when mc-lag is shutdown.

hold-on-neighbor-failure

Syntax hold-on-neighbor-failure multiplier

no hold-on-neighbor-failure

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-lag

Description This command specifies the interval that the standby node will wait for packets from the active node

before assuming a redundant-neighbor node failure. This delay in switch-over operation is required to accommodate different factors influencing node failure detection rate, such as IGP convergence, or

HA switch-over times and to prevent the standby node to take action prematurely.

The **no** form of this command sets this parameter to default value.

Default 3

Parameters *multiplier* — The time interval that the standby node will wait for packets from the active node before

assuming a redundant-neighbor node failure.

Values 2 — 25

keep-alive-interval

Syntax keep-alive-interval interval

no keep-alive-interval

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-lag

Description This command sets the interval at which keep-alive messages are exchanged between two systems

participating in MC-LAG. These keep-alive messages are used to determine remote-node failure and

the interval is set in deci-seconds.

The **no** form of this command sets the interval to default value

Default 1s (10 hundreds of milliseconds means interval value of 10)

Parameters

interval — The time interval expressed in deci-seconds

Values 5 — 500

lag

Syntax

lag lag-id lacp-key admin-key system-id system-id [remote-lag remote-lag-id] system-priority system-priority source-bmac-lsb use-lacp-key

lag lag-id lacp-key admin-key system-id system-id [remote-lag remote-lag-id] system-priority system-priority source-bmac-lsb MAC-Lsb

lag lag-id lacp-key admin-key system-id system-id [remote-lag remote-lag-id] system-priority system-priority

no lag lag-id

Context

config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>mc-lag

Description

This command defines a LAG which is forming a redundant-pair for MC-LAG with a LAG configured on the given peer. The same LAG group can be defined only in the scope of 1 peer. In order MC-LAG to become operational, all parameters (lacp-key, system-id, system-priority) must be configured the same on both nodes of the same redundant pair.

The partner system (the system connected to all links forming MC-LAG) will consider all ports using the same **lacp-key**, **system-id**, **system-priority** as the part of the same LAG. In order to achieve this in MC operation, both redundant-pair nodes have to be configured with the same values. In case of the mismatch, MC-LAG is kept in oper-down status.

Default

none

Parameters

lag-id — The LAG identifier, expressed as a decimal integer. Specifying the lag-id allows the mismatch between lag-id on redundant-pair. If no lag-id is specified it is assumed that neighbor system uses the same lag-id as a part of the given MC-LAG. If no matching MC-LAG group can be found between neighbor systems, the individual LAGs will operate as usual (no MC-LAG operation is established.).

Values 1 — 64

lacp-key *admin-key* — Specifies a 16 bit key that needs to be configured in the same manner on both sides of the MC-LAG in order for the MC-LAG to come up.

Values 1 — 65535

system-id system-id — Specifies a 6 byte value expressed in the same notation as MAC address

Values xx:xx:xx:xx:xx - xx [00..FF]

remote-lag *lag-id* — Specifies the LAG ID on the remote system.

Values 1 — 64

system-priority system-priority — Specifies the system priority to be used in the context of the MC-LAG. The partner system will consider all ports using the same lacp-key, system-id, and system-priority as part of the same LAG.

Values 1 — 65535

source-bmac-lsb *MAC-Lsb* — Configures the last 16 bit of the MAC address to be used for all traffic ingressing the MC-LAG link(s) or if use-lacp-key option is used, it will onlycopy the value of lacp-key (redundancy multi-chassis mc-lag lag lacp-key admin-key). The command will fail if the *value* is the same with any of the following configured attributes:

- source-bmac-lsb assigned to other MC-LAG ports
- lsb 16 bits value for the source-bmac configured at chassis or BVPLS level

The first 32 bits will be copied from the source BMAC of the BVPLS associated with the IVPLS for a specific IVPLS SAP mapped to the MC-LAG. The BVPLS source BMAC can be provisioned for each BVPLS or can be inherited from the chassis PBB configuration.

Values 1 - 65535 or xx-xx or xx:xx

source-address

Syntax source-address ip-address

no source-address

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer

Description This command specifies the source address used to communicate with the multi-chassis peer.

Parameters *ip-address* — Specifies the source address used to communicate with the multi-chassis peer.

sync

Syntax [no] sync

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer

Description This command enables the context to configure synchronization parameters.

igmp

Syntax [no] igmp

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command specifies whether IGMP protocol information should be synchronized with the multi-

chassis peer.

Default no igmp

igmp-snooping

Syntax [no] igmp-snooping

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command specifies whether IGMP snooping information should be synchronized with the

multi-chassis peer.

Default no igmp-snooping

mld-snooping

Syntax [no] mld-snooping

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command specifies whether MLD snooping information should be synchronized with the multi-

chassis peer.

Default no mld-snooping

port

Syntax port [port-id | lag-id] [sync-tag sync-tag]

no port [port-id | lag-id]

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command specifies the port to be synchronized with the multi-chassis peer and a

synchronization tag to be used while synchronizing this port with the multi-chassis peer.

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the port to be synchronized with the multi-chassis peer.

lag-id — Specifies the LAG ID to be synchronized with the multi-chassis peer.

sync-tag sync-tag — Specifies a synchronization tag to be used while synchronizing this port with

the multi-chassis peer.

range

Syntax range encap-range sync-tag sync-tag

no range encap-range

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync>port

Description This command configures a range of encapsulation values.

Parameters Values encap-range

Specifies a range of encapsulation values on a port to be synchronized with a multi-chassis peer.

Values Dot1Q start-vlan-end-vlan

QinQ Q1.start-vlan-Q1.end-vlan

sync-tag *sync-tag* — Specifies a synchronization tag up to 32 characters in length to be used while synchronizing this encapsulation value range with the multi-chassis peer.

srrp

Syntax [no] srrp

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command specifies whether subscriber routed redundancy protocol (SRRP) information should

be synchronized with the multi-chassis peer.

Default no srrp

sub-mgmt

Syntax [no] sub-mgmt

Context config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command specifies whether subscriber management information should be synchronized with

the multi-chassis peer.

Default no sub-mgmt

Multi-Chassis Ring Commands

mc-ring

Syntax [no] mc-ring

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer

config>redundancy>multi-chassis>peer>sync

Description This command enables the context to configure the multi-chassis ring parameters.

ring

Syntax ring sync-tag [create]

no ring sync-tag

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr

Description This command configures a multi-chassis ring.

Parameters Values sync-tag

Specifies a synchronization tag to be used while synchronizing this port with the multi-chassis

peer.

create — Keyword used to create the multi-chassis peer ring instance. The create keyword

requirement can be enabled/disabled in the **environment>create** context.

in-band-control-path

Syntax in-band-control-path

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring

Description This command enables the context to configure multi-chassis ring inband control path parameters.

dst-ip

Syntax dst-ip ip-address

no dst-ip

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring>in-band-control-path

config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the destination IP address used in the inband control connection. If the

address is not configured, the ring cannot become operational.

Parameters *ip-address* — Specifies the destination IP address.

interface

Syntax interface ip-int-name

no interface

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring>in-band-control-path

Description This command specifies the name of the IP interface used for the inband control connection. If the

name is not configured, the ring cannot become operational.

service-id

Syntax service-id service-id

no service-id

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring>ibc

config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the service ID if the interface used for the inband control connection belongs

to a VPRN service. If not specified, the service-id is zero and the interface must belong to the Base

router.

The **no** form of the command removes the service-id from the IBC configuration.

Parameters *service-id* — Specifies the service ID if the interface.

Values *service-id*: 1 — 2147483647

path-b

Syntax [no] path-b

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring

Description This command specifies the set of upper-VLAN IDs associated with the SAPs that belong to path B

with respect to load-sharing. All other SAPs belong to path A.

Default If not specified, the default is an empty set.

Configuration Commands

range

Syntax [no] range vlan-range

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring>path-b

config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring>path-excl

Description This command configures a MCR b-path VLAN range.

Parameters *vlan-range* — Specifies the VLAN range.

Values [0 — 4094] — [0 — 4094]

path-excl

Syntax [no] path-excl

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring

Description This command specifies the set of upper-VLAN IDs associated with the SAPs that are to be excluded

from control by the multi-chassis ring.

Default If not specified, the default is an empty set.

ring-node

Syntax ring-node ring-node-name [create]

no ring-node ring-node-name

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring

Description This command specifies the unique name of a multi-chassis ring access node.

Parameters ring-node-name — Specifies the unique name of a multi-chassis ring access node.

create — Keyword used to create the ring node instance. The create keyword requirement can be

enabled/disabled in the **environment>create** context.

connectivity-verify

Syntax connectivity-verify

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>ring>ring-node

Description This command enables the context to configure node connectivity check parameters.

interval

Syntax interval interval

no interval

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the polling interval of the ring-node connectivity verification of this ring

node.

Default 5

Parameters *interval* — Specifies the polling interval, in minutes.

Values 1 — 6000

service-id

Syntax service-id service-id

no service-id

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the service ID of the SAP used for the ring-node connectivity verification of

this ring node.

Default no service-id

Parameters *service-id* — Specifies the service ID of the SAP.

Values 1 — 2147483647

Values *service-id*: 1 — 2147483647

src-ip

Syntax src-ip ip-address

no src-ip

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the source IP address used in the ring-node connectivity verification of this

ring node.

Default no src-ip

Parameters *ip-address* — Specifies the source IP address.

src-mac

Syntax src-mac ieee-address

no src-mac

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the source MAC address used for the Ring-Node Connectivity Verification

of this ring node.

A value of all zeroes (000000000000 H (0:0:0:0:0)) specifies that the MAC address of the system

management processor (CPM) is used.

Default no src-mac

Parameters *ieee-address* — Specifies the source MAC address.

vlan

Syntax vlan [vlan-encap]

no vlan

Context config>redundancy>mc>peer>mcr>node>cv

Description This command specifies the VLAN tag used for the Ring-node Connectivity Verification of this ring

node. It is only meaningful if the value of service ID is not zero. A zero value means that no VLAN

tag is configured.

Default no vlan

Parameters *vlan-encap* — Specifies the VLAN tag.

Values vlan-encap: dot1q qtag

qinq qtag1.qtag2 qtag 0 — 4094 qtag1 1 — 4094 qtag2 0 — 4094

Show Commands

Hardware Commands

chassis

Syntax chassis [environment] [power-supply] [ccm]

Context show

Description This command displays general chassis status information.

Parameters environment — Displays chassis environmental status information.

Default Displays all chassis information.

power-supply — Displays chassis power supply status information.

Default Displays all chassis information.

ccm — Displays chassis control module information.

Output Chassis Output — The following table describes chassis output fields.

| Label Description | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Name | The system name for the router. | |
| Type | Displays the router model number. | |
| Location | The system location for the device. | |
| Coordinates | A user-configurable string that indicates the Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for the location of the chassis. For example: N 45 58 23, W 34 56 12 N37 37' 00 latitude, W122 22' 00 longitude N36*39.246' W121*40.121' | |
| CLLI Code | The Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) that uniquely identifies the geographic location of places and certain functional categories of equipment unique to the telecommunications industry. | |
| Number of slots | The number of slots in this chassis that are available for plug-in cards. The total number includes the /CCM slot(s) and the /CFM slots. | |
| Number of ports | The total number of ports currently installed in this chassis. This count does not include the Ethernet ports on the /CFMs that are used for management access. | |

| Label | Description (Continued) | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Critical LED state | The current state of the Critical LED in this chassis. | | |
| Major LED state | The current state of the Major LED in this chassis. | | |
| Minor LED state | The current state of the Minor LED in this chassis. | | |
| Base MAC address | The base chassis Ethernet MAC address. | | |
| Admin chassis mode | The configured chassis mode. | | |
| Oper chassis mode | The current chassis mode. | | |
| Part number | The /CFM's part number. | | |
| CLEI code | The code used to identify the router. | | |
| Serial number | The /CFM's part number. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Manufacture date | The chassis manufacture date. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Manufacturing string | Factory-inputted manufacturing text string. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Administrative state | Up — The card is administratively up.Down — The card is administratively down. | | |
| Operational state | Up — The card is operationally up. | | |
| | Down - The card is operationally down. | | |
| Time of last boot | The date and time the most recent boot occurred. | | |
| Current alarm state | Displays the alarm conditions for the specific board. | | |
| Number of fan trays | The total number of fan trays installed in this chassis. | | |
| Number of fans | The total number of fans installed in this chassis. | | |
| Operational sta- tus | Current status of the fan tray. | | |
| Fan speed | Half speed — The fans are operating at half speed. | | |
| | Full speed — The fans are operating at full speed. | | |
| Number of power supplies | The number of power supplies installed in the chassis. | | |

| Label | Description (Continued) | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Power supply number | The ID for each power supply installed in the chassis. | | |
| AC power | Within range - AC voltage is within range. | | |
| | Out of range - AC voltage is out of range. | | |
| DC power | Within range - DC voltage is within range. | | |
| | Out of range - DC voltage is out of range. | | |
| Over temp | Within range — The current temperature is within the acceptable range. | | |
| | Out of range — The current temperature is above the acceptable range. | | |
| Status | Up — The specified power supply is up. | | |
| | Down - The specified power supply is down | | |
| CCM (7710 and 7750 SR-c12/4 Only) | Number of Chassis Control Modules on this unit. | | |
| Equipped | Specifies whether or not the the 7710 SR is equipped with a CCM. | | |
| Туре | The 7710 SR series model number associated with this CCM. | | |
| Part number | The CCM part number. | | |
| CLEI code | The code used to identify the router. | | |
| Serial number | The CCM serial number. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Manufacture date | The chassis manufacture date. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Manufacturing string | Factory-inputted manufacturing text string. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Administrative state | Up — The card is administratively up. | | |
| | Down - The card is administratively down. | | |
| Operational state | Up — The card is operationally up. | | |
| | Down - The card is operationally down. | | |
| Temperature | The internal chassis temperature. | | |
| Temperature threshold | The value above which the internal temperature must rise in order to indicate that the temperature is critical. | | |

| Label Descrip | otion (Continued) |
|---------------|-------------------|
|---------------|-------------------|

Time of last The date and time the most recent boot occurred. boot Current alarm Displays the alarm conditions for the CCM. state

Sample Output

```
A:7710-3>config# show chassis
______
```

Chassis Information

______ : 7710-3 : 7710 SR-c4 Name Type Location

Coordinates CLLI code Number of slots Number of ports : Off Critical LED state : Off Major LED state : Off
Minor LED state : Off
Over Temperature state : OK
Base MAC address : 04:7b:ff:00:00:00

Hardware Data

Part number : Sim Part# CLEI code : Sim CLEI

Serial number

Manufacture date

Manufacturing string

Manufacturing deviations

The of last boot

Simus

Simus

Sim MfgString sim3

Sim MfgDeviation sim3

Sim MfgDeviation sim3

Simus

Sim MfgDeviation sim3 Current alarm state : alarm cleared

Environment Information

: 1 Number of fan trays Number of fans : 10

Fan tray number : 1 Status : up Speed : half speed

Power Supply Information

Power supply number : 1 Defaulted power supply type : dc Status : up

Number of power supplies

: within range Input power Output power : within range

Power supply number Defaulted power supply type : dc Status

```
: within range
  Input power
  Output power
                    : within range
______
Chassis Control Module (CCM) Information
  CCM number
  Equipped
  Type
                     : ccm-c12-v1
Hardware Data
                 : Sim Part#
  Part number
                    : Sim CLEI
  CLEI code
  Serial number
                    : ccm-0
  Serial number

Manufacture date

Manufacturing string

Manufacturing deviations

Sim MfgString ccm-0

Sim MfgDeviation ccm-0
  Administrative state
  Operational state
                     : 32C
  Temperature
  Temperature threshold
                    : 75C
  Time of last boot
Current alarm state
                    : N/A
                    : alarm cleared
______
A:7710-3>config#
A:ALA-4# show chassis environment
______
Chassis Information
Environment Information
  Number of fan trays
  Number of fans
                    : 10
  Fan tray number
                   : 1
  Status
                     : up
  Speed
                     : half speed
______
A:ALA-4#
A:ALA-4# show chassis power-supply
______
Chassis Information
______
Power Supply Information
  Number of power supplies : 2
  Power supply number : 1
  Defaulted power supply type : dc
  Status
                 : 2
  Power supply number
  Defaulted power supply type : dc
                     : 110
______
A:ALA-4#
A:7710-3# show chassis ccm
______
Chassis Information
```

Chassis Control Module (CCM) Information CCM number : 1 Equipped : yes : ccm-c12-v1

Type

Hardware Data

Part number : Sim Part#

CLEI code : Sim CLEI

Serial number : ccm-0

Manufacture date : 01012003

Manufacturing string : Sim MfgString ccm-0

Manufacturing deviations : Sim MfgDeviation ccm-0

Administrative state : up

Operational state : up

Temperature : 32C

Temperature threshold : 75C

Time of last boot : N/A

Current alarm state : alarm cleared

A:7710-3>

card

Syntax card [slot-number] [detail]

card state

Context show

Description This command displays card information.

If no command line parameters are specified, a card summary for all cards is displayed.

Parameters *slot-number* — Displays information for the specified card slot.

Default Displays all cards.

Values 1

state — Displays provisioned and equipped card and MDA information.

detail — Displays detailed card information.

Default Displays summary information only.

Output Show Card Output — The following table describes show card output fields.

| Label | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| Slot | The slot number of the card in the chassis. |
| Provisioned Card-type | The card type that is configured for the slot. |
| Equipped Card- type | The card type that is actually populated in the slot. |
| Admin State | Up — The card is administratively up. |
| | Down - The card is administratively down. |
| Operational | Up — The card is operationally up. |
| State | Down - The card is operationally down. |

Sample Output

A:ALA-48# show card 1

| Card Summary | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Slot | Provisioned Card-type | Equipped Card-type | Admin State | Operational State |
| 1 | iom-12g | iom-12g | up | up |
| A | cfm-12g | cfm-12g | up | up/active |
| В | cfm-12g | | up | down/standby |

Show CardState Output — The following table describes show card state output fields.

| Label | Description | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Slot/MDA | The slot number of the card in the chassis. | |
| Provisioned Type | The card type that is configured for the slot. | |
| Equipped Type | The card type that is actually populated in the slot. | |
| Admin State | Up — The card is administratively up. | |
| | Down - The card is administratively down. | |
| Operational State | Up — The card is operationally up. | |
| | provisioned — There is no card in the slot but it has been preconfigured. | |
| Num Ports | The number of ports available on the MDA. | |
| Num MDA | The number of MDAs installed. | |
| Comments | Indicates whether the SF/CFM is the active or standby. | |
| | | |

Sample Output

Show Card Detail Output — The following table describes detailed card output fields.

| Label | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| Clock source | Source of clock for the IOM. Note: Currently this parameter always displays 'none' |
| Available MDA slots | The number of MDA slots available on the IOMCFM. |
| Installed MDAs | The number of MDAs installed on the IOMCFM. |
| Part number | The IOMCFM part number. |
| CLEI code | The Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) code string for the router. |
| Serial number | The serial number. Not user modifiable. |
| Manufacture date | The chassis manufacture date. Not user modifiable. |

| Label | Description (Continued) | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Manufacturing string | Factory-inputted manufacturing text string. Not user modifiable. | | |
| Manufacturing deviations | Displays a record of changes by manufacturing to the hardware or software and which is outside the normal revision control process. | | |
| Administrative state | Up — The card is administratively up. | | |
| | Down — The card is administratively down. | | |
| Operational state | Up — The card is operationally up. | | |
| | Down — The card is operationally down. | | |
| Temperature | Internal chassis temperature. | | |
| Temperature threshold | The value above which the internal temperature must rise in order to indicate that the temperature is critical. | | |
| Software boot version | The version of the boot image. | | |
| Software version | The software version number. | | |
| Time of last boot | The date and time the most recent boot occurred. | | |
| Current alarm state | Displays the alarm conditions for the specific board. | | |
| Base MAC address | Displays the base MAC address of the hardware component. | | |
| Memory Capacity | Displays the memory capacity of the card. | | |

Sample Output

| A:7710-3>config# show card 1 detail | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Card 1 | | | | === | |
| Slot | Provisioned Card-type | Equipped Card-type | Admin State | Operational State | |
| 1 | iom-12g | iom-12g | up | provisioned | |
| Clo Ava | rd Specific Data ock source ailable MDA slots stalled MDAs | : none : 12 : 6 | | | |

Hardware Data

Part number : Sim Part#
CLEI code : Sim CLEI
Serial number : card-1
Manufacture date : 01012003
Manufacturing string : Sim MfgString card-1
Manufacturing deviations : Sim MfgDeviation card-1
Administrative state : up
Operational state : up

Operational state Temperature : 40C

: TiMOS-B-0.0.current both/i386 ALCATEL SR 7*

Temperature : 40C

Temperature threshold : 75C

Software boot version : simulated

Software version : TiMOS-B-0.0.current I

Time of last boot : 2007/04/11 18:18:18

Current alarm state : alarm cleared

Base MAC address : 04:7b:01:00:00:00

Memory capacity : 1,007 MB

A:7710-3>config#

CPM Output — The following table describes the output fields for a CPM card.

| Label | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| Slot | The slot of the card in the chassis. |
| Card Provisioned | The SF/CPM type that is configured for the slot. |
| Card Equipped | The SF/CPM type that is actually populated in the slot. |
| Admin State | Up — The SF/CPM is administratively up. |
| | Down - The SF/CPM is administratively down. |
| Operational State | Up — The SF/CPM is operationally up. |
| | Down - The SF/CPM is operationally down. |
| BOF last modified | The date and time of the most recent BOF modification. |
| Config file version | The configuration file version. |
| Config file last modified | The date and time of the most recent config file modification. |
| Config file last modified | The date and time of the most recent config file modification. |
| Config file last saved | The date and time of the most recent config file save. |
| CPM card status | active — The card is acting as the primary (active) CPM in a redundant system. standby — The card is acting as the standby (secondary) CPM in a redundant system. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-------------------------|---|
| Administrative state | Up — The CPM is administratively up. Down — The CPM is administratively down. |
| Operational state | Up — The CPM is operationally up.Down — The CPM is operationally down. |
| Serial number | The compact flash part number. Not user modifiable. |
| Firmware revi- sion | The firmware version. Not user modifiable. |
| Model number | The compact flash model number. Not user modifiable. |
| Size | The amount of space available on the compact flash card. |
| Free space | The amount of space remaining on the compact flash card. |
| Part number | The SF/CPM part number. |
| CLEI code | The code used to identify the router. |
| Serial number | The SF/CPM part number. Not user modifiable. |
| Manufacture date | The chassis manufacture date. Not user modifiable. |
| Manufacturing string | Factory-inputted manufacturing text string. Not user modifiable. |
| Administrative state | Up - The card is administratively up.Down - The card is administratively down. |
| Operational | Up - The card is operationally up. |
| state | Down — The card is operationally down. |
| Time of last boot | The date and time the most recent boot occurred. |
| Current alarm state | Displays the alarm conditions for the specific board. |
| Status | Displays the current status. |
| Temperature | Internal chassis temperature. |
| Temperature threshold | The value above which the internal temperature must rise in order to indicate that the temperature is critical. |
| Software boot version | The version of the boot image. |
| Memory capacity | The total amount of memory. |

Sample Output

```
A:7710-3>config>card# show card a detail
______
Card A
_______
Slot Provisioned Equipped Admin Operational Card-type Card-type State State
______
A cfm-12g
                                 cfm-12g
                                                       up up/active
BOF last modified : N/A

Config file version : Sun APR 11 18:11:49 2007 UTC

Config file last modified : 2007/04/08 10:46:13

Config file last saved : N/A

M/S clocking ref state : primary
BOF last modified
                                       : N/A
Flash - cf1:
   Administance
Operational state
Serial number
Firmware revision
Model number
   Administrative State : up
Operational state : up
                                       : serial-1
                                      : v1.0
                                      : PC HD 1
                                      : 1,424 KB
                                      : 996 KB
    dware Data

Part number : Sim Part#

CLEI code : Sim CLEI

Serial number : card-2

Manufacture date : 01012003

Manufacturing string : Sim MfgString card-2

Manufacturing deviations : Sim MfgDeviation card-2

Administrative state : up
Hardware Data
    Operational state
                                      : up
    Temperature
    Temperature threshold : 75C

Software boot version : simulated

Software version : TiMOS-B-0
                                      : TiMOS-B-0.0.current both/i386 ALCATEL SR 7* : 2007/04/08 10:46:13
    Time of last boot : 200//04/00 10

Current alarm state : alarm cleared

Base MAC address : 04:7b:02:00:00:00

: 1,007 MB
______
A:7710-3>config>card#
```

elmi

Syntax elmi
Context show

Description This command displays Ethernet Link Management Interface (eLMI) information.

ELMI Output — The following table describes eLMI output fields.

| Field | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Link Status | Status of the E-LMI protocol when the elmi mode is set to uni-n. Link Status will indicate up if eLMI mode is set to "none". |
| Т391 | pooling timer used by UNI-C. UNI-N will send the consecutive single EVC asynchronous status messages every (T391/10) rounded to the second interval. |
| Т392 | Pooling verification timer for UNI-N |
| N393 | Status counter for UNI-N |
| Rx Enq. Time | Last time when a status enquiry message was received from UNI-C. |
| Rx Enq Msg | Number of status enquiry messages received. |
| Rx Check Time | Last time when a status enquiry E-LMI check message was received. |
| Rx Inv. SeqNum | Counts the number of E-LMI messages received with invalid sequence number. |
| Enq Timeouts | Counts the number of T392 timer expired. |
| Tx Status Time | Last time when a status message was sent by UNI-N. |
| Tx Status Msg | Number of status messages sent by UNI-N. |
| Tx Check Time | Last time when a status eLMI check message was sent by UNI-N. |
| Tx Async Status Msg | Counter for single EVC asynchronous status messages sent by UNI-N. |
| Discard Msg | Counter for the status enquiry messages discarded due to errors. |

evc

Syntax evc [port-id [vlan vlan-id]]

Context show>elmi

Description This command displays Ethernet Virtual Connections (EVC). No argument displays all the EVC on the service router. The port and VLAN arguments display information related to EVC associated with the port and VLAN.

Parameters port-id — Displays information related to the EVCs configured on the port

Values slot/mda/port

vlan vlan-id — Specifies the VLAN Identifier of the EVC.

Values 0 — 4094, *

Sample Output

| | | elmi evc | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| ELMI EVC | | | ===== | ====== | ======= | ===== | ===== | ===== | ====== | ===== |
| Port | | Status | | Evc Id | ======= | | :====: | | ===== | ===== |
| 1/1/1 1/1/3 1/1/5 1/1/5 | 30 | | _ | | 0 | | | | | |
| Number o | | | | | | | | | | |
| *A:Dut-C | | ======= | ===== | ====== | ======= | | :====: | ===== | ====== | ===== |
| | | elmi evc 1 | | ====== | ======= | -==== | :====: | ===== | ===== | |
| ELMI EVC | | | | | ======== | | | | | |
| Port | | Status | | Evc Id | | | | | | |
| 1/1/5 1/1/5 | | | _ | EVC11510 EVC11520 | | | | | | |
| Number o | f Evcs | ; ; 2 | | | | | | | | |
| ====== A:Dut-C# | | ======= | ===== | ======= | ======= | ===== | ====: | ===== | ===== | ===== |
| | | elmi evc | | vlan 100 | | | | | | |
| Evc Deta | iled I | nformation | | ===== | === | ===== | === | ===== | ====== | |
| | us tifier | : 1/1/5 : Act : EVC11510 | | ======= | vlanId Evc Type | : | _ | ===== | ====== | ====== |
| *A:Dut-C | # | | | | | | | | | |

uni

| Syntax | uni [port-id] |
|---------|---------------|
| Context | show>elmi |

Description This command displays information about ELMI (mode, status, number of EVCs (SAPs) configure on the port for all the ports on the service router.

Parameters port-id — Displays UNI information for the specified port.

Sample Output

| ====== | ====== | ======= | ====== | | ======= | ======= | ======================================= |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|---|
| ELMI UNI | | | | | | | |
| Port | Mode | Status | #Evcs | Uni Ide | entifier | ======= | |
| 1/1/1 | None | Up | 0 | | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/2 | None | Up | 0 | port-2 | 1 | | |
| 1/1/3 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/4 | None | | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/5 | Uni-N | Up | 2 | UNI115 | | | |
| 1/1/6 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/7 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/8 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/9 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/10 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/11 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/12 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| L/1/13 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| L/1/14 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| L/1/15 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| L/1/16 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| 1/1/17 | None | Up | 0 | 10/100 | Ethernet | TX | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ====== | ====== | ======= | ====== | ====== | ======= | ======= | ======================================= |
| *A:Dut-0 | C# | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| *A:Dut-0 | C# show | elmi uni | 1/1/5 | | | | |
| | | ======= | | | | | ======================================= |
| Jni-N De | etailed | Informat | cion | | | | |
| | | | | | ======= | ======= | ======================================= |
| Jni Mode | е | : Uni-N | | | Link S | tatus | : Up |
| Jni Ider | ntifier | : UNI115 | | | | | |
| Г391 | | : 10 seco | onds | | T392 | | : 15 seconds |
| 1393 | | : 4 | | | UniType | e | : Bundling |
| Rx Enq. | Time | : 02/18/2 | 2010 17 | :11:44 | Tx Sta | tus Time | : 02/18/2010 17:11:4 |
| Rx Enq N | Msg | : 24 | | | Tx Sta | tus Msg | : 24 |
| Rx Check | k Time | : 02/18/2 | 2010 17 | :12:34 | Tx Checl | k Time | : 02/18/2010 17:12:34 |
| Rx Inv. | SeqNum | : 0 | | | Tx Asyno | c Status M | sg: 0 |
| Enq Time | eouts | : 0 | | | Discard | Msg | : 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ======= | | ======================================= |

interface-group-handler

| Syntax | interface-group-handler [igh-id] |
|-------------|---|
| Context | show |
| Description | This command displays Interface Group Handler (IGH) information. |
| | If no command line options are specified, a summary listing of all IGHs is displayed. |
| Parameters | igh-id — Displays information only on the specified IGH ID. |

Sample

| Interface | Group Ha | ndler Sum | mary Infor | mation | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | | | | | .============ |
| IGH Index | Admin State | Number Members | of Thresho | old | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | qU | 4 | 4 | | |
| 2 | Up | 2 | 2 | | |
| ====== A:ALU-27# | | ====== | ======= | | |
| | | _ | up-handler | | |
| Interface | Group Ha | ndler 2 I | nformation | 1 | :====================================== |
| ====== Admin Sta | | ======= qU : | ======= | :========= | .====================================== |
| Threshold | | : 2 | | Last Change | : 02/02/2010 18:10:04 |
| | | ndler Pro | tocol Info | | |
| Protocol | Oper Stat | us Activ | e Links | | Up Time |
| ipcp | up | 2 | | | 0d 00:15:04 |
| ipv6cp | none | 0 | | | N/A |
| mplscp | waiting | 0 | | | N/A |
| osicp | none | 0 | | | N/A |
| Port 1/5/ | 2.2 Infor | mation | | | |
| Protocol | Oper Stat | us | | | Up Time |
| ipcp | up | | | | 0d 00:15:05 |
| | none | | | | N/A |
| mplscp | running | | | | N/A |
| osicp | none | | | | N/A |
| | 2.3 Infor | mation | | | |
| | Oper Stat | us | | | Up Time |
| | up | | | | 0d 00:15:05 |
| ipcp | | | | | N/A |
| | none | | | | |
| ірубср | none running | | | | N/A |

mcm

Syntax mcm [slot [lmcm]] [detail]

Context show

Description This command displays MCM information.

If no command line options are specified, a summary output of all MCMs is displayed in table format.

Parameters *slot* — The slot number for which to display MCM information.

Values

mcm — The MCM number in the slot for which to display MCM information.

Values 7710 SR-c4 — 1, 3

detail — Displays detailed MDA information.

Output — The following table describes MDA output fields.

| Label | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Slot | The chassis slot number. |
| MCM | The MCM slot number. |
| Provisioned MCM-type | The MCM type provisioned. |
| Equipped MCM-type | The MCM type actually installed. |
| Admin State | Up - Administratively up. |
| | Down - Administratively down. |
| Ops State | Up - Operationally up. |
| | Down — Operationally down. |

Sample Output

| A:7710-3 | # show mcm | | | |
|----------|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| MCM Sumn | :===================================== | | | |
| | n Provisioned Mcm-type | Equipped Mcm-type | Admin State | State |
| | mcm-v1 | mcm-v1 mcm-v1 | up | |
| A:7710-3 | :===================================== | | | ======== |
| A:7710-3 | # show mcm 1 | | ========== | ======== |
| MCM 1/1 | | | | |
| Slot Mcm | Provisioned Mcm-type | Equipped Mcm-type | Admin State | Operational State |
| 1 1 | mcm-v1 | mcm-v1 | up | up |
| MCM 1/3 | | | | |

| ======= | ======================================= | | ======= | ========= |
|----------|---|----------|---------|---------------|
| Slot Mcm | Provisioned | Equipped | Admin | Operational |
| | Mcm-type | Mcm-type | State | State |
| | | | | |
| 3 | | mcm-v1 | up | unprovisioned |
| ======= | ======================================= | | | ========= |

A:7710-3#

mda

Syntax mda [slot [Imda]] [detail]

Context show

Description This command displays MDA information.

If no command line options are specified, a summary output of all MDAs is displayed in table format.

Parameters *slot* — The slot number for which to display MDA information.

Values 1-6

mda — The MDA number in the slot for which to display MDA information.

Values 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 7710 SR-c4 — 1, 3

detail — Displays detailed MDA information.

Output — The following table describes MDA output fields.

| Label | Description |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Slot | The chassis slot number. |
| MDA | The MDA slot number. |
| Provisioned MDA- type | The MDA type provisioned. |
| Equipped MDA- type | The MDA type actually installed. |
| Admin State | Up – Administratively up. |
| | Down - Administratively down. |
| Ops State | Up — Operationally up. |
| | Down - Operationally down. |

Sample Output

A:7710-3# show mda

| | ===== | =========== | | | ========= |
|------|-------|------------------|------------------|-------|---------------|
| Slot | Mda | Provisioned | Equipped | Admin | Operational |
| | | Mda-type | Mda-type | State | State |
| 1 | 1 | m60-10/100eth-tx | m60-10/100eth-tx | up | up |
| | 5 | c8-10/100eth-tx | c8-10/100eth-tx | up | up |
| | 6 | | c1-1gb-sfp | up | unprovisioned |
| | 7 | | c8-chds1 | up | unprovisioned |
| | 8 | | c4-ds3 | up | unprovisioned |
| | 9 | | c8-10/100eth-tx | up | unprovisioned |
| | 10 | | c1-1gb-sfp | up | unprovisioned |
| | 11 | | c8-chds1 | up | unprovisioned |
| | 12 | | c4-ds3 | up | unprovisioned |

A:7710-3#

MDA Detailed Output — The following table describes detailed MDA output fields.

| Label | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Slot | The chassis slot number. |
| Slot | The MDA slot number. |
| Provisioned Pro- visioned-type | The provisioned MDA type. |
| Equipped Mda- type | The MDA type that is physically inserted into this slot in this chassis. |
| Admin State | Up - The MDA is administratively up. |
| | Down - The MDA is administratively down. |
| Operational State | Up — The MDA is operationally up. |
| | Down - The MDA is operationally down. |
| Maximum port count | The maximum number of ports that can be equipped on the MDA card. |
| Number of ports equipped | The number of ports that are actually equipped on the MDA. |
| Transmit timing selected | Indicates the source for the timing used by the MDA. |
| Sync interface timing status | Indicates whether the MDA has qualified one of the timing signals from the CPMs. |
| Network Ingress Queue Policy | Specifies the network queue policy applied to the MDA to define the queueing structure for this object. |
| Capabilities | Specifies the minimum size of the port that can exist on the MDA. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|----------------------|--|
| Max channel size | Specifies the maximum size of the channel that can exist on the channelized MDA. |
| Channels in use | Applicable for SONET and TDM MDAs only. Indicates the total number of leaf SONET paths, TDM channels and bundles on the MDA which are presently provisioned for passing traffic. |
| Part number | The hardware part number. |
| CLEI code | The code used to identify the MDA. |
| Serial number | The MDA part number. Not user modifiable. |
| Manufacture date | The MDA manufacture date. Not user modifiable. |
| Manufacturing string | Factory-inputted manufacturing text string. Not user modifiable. |
| Administrative state | Up - The MDA is administratively up. |
| | Down - The MDA is administratively down. |
| Operational state | Up — The MDA is operationally up. |
| | Down - The MDA is operationally down. |
| Time of last boot | The date and time the most recent boot occurred. |
| Current alarm state | Displays the alarm conditions for the specific MDA. |
| Base MAC address | The base chassis Ethernet MAC address. Special purpose MAC addresses used by the system software are constructed as offsets from this base address. |

Sample Output

The following example shows the detail of an MDA in slot 1.

| ==== | it-D# sl ======: 1/1 det | now mda 1/1 detail ==================================== | | :====== | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Slot | :===== : Mda | Provisioned Mda-type | Equipped Mda-type | Admin State | Operational State |
| 1 | 1 | m10-1gb-sfp | m10-1gb-sfp | up | up |
| MDA Specific Data Maximum port count Number of ports equipped | | m port count | : 10 : 10 | | |

```
Network ingress queue policy : default
   Capabilities
                               : Ethernet
Hardware Data
   Part number
                      : 3HE00026AAAC01
   CLEI code :
Serial number : NS042800525
Manufacture date : 07082004
Manufacturing string :
Manufacturing 3
   Manufacturing deviations :
Administrative state : up
Operational state : up
   Operational state
   Temperature
                              : 42C
   Temperature threshold : 75C
Time of last boot : 200
                              : 2007/04/11 09:37:52
   Current alarm state : alalm clc.
: 00:03:fa:0e:9e:03
______
B: Dut - D#
The following example shows the detail of a CMA in slot 1).
A:7710-3\# show mda 1/5 detail
______
MDA 1/5 detail
______
Slot Mda Provisioned Equipped Admin Operational
       Mda-type
                            Mda-type
                                               State State
______
1 5 c8-10/100eth-tx c8-10/100eth-tx up up
MDA Specific Data
   Maximum port count : 8
Number of ports equipped : 8
   Network ingress queue policy : default
   Capabilities
                               : Ethernet
Hardware Data
  Part number : Sim Part#

CLEI code : Sim CLEI

Serial number : mda-5

Manufacture date : 01012003

Manufacturing string : Sim MfgString mda-5

Manufacturing deviations : Sim MfgDeviation mda-5

Administrative state : up

Operational state : up
   Operational state
                              : up
   Temperature threshold : 75C
Time of last boot : 2007
Current alarm state
                               : 2007/04/11 15:13:48
                               : alarm cleared
                        : alarm clealed
: 04:7b:01:05:00:01
   Base MAC address
______
A:7710-3#
```

pools

Syntax pools mda-id [/port] [access-app [pool-name | service service-id]]

pools mda-id [/port] [network-app [[pool-name]]

Context show

Description This command displays pool information.

Parameters mda-id[/port] — Displays the pool information of the specified MDA.

access-app pool-name — Displays the pool information of the specified QoS policy.

Values access-ingress, access-egress

service *service-id* — Displays pool information for the specified service.

Values 1 — 2147483647

queue-group *queue-group-name* — Display information for the specified queue group.

direction — Specifies to display information for the ingress or egress direction.

Values ingress, egress

Output Show Pool Output — The following table describes show pool output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Туре | Specifies the pool type. |
| ID | Specifies the card/mda or card/MDA/port designation. |
| Application/Type | Specifies the nature of usage the pool would be used for. The pools could be used for access or network traffic at either ingress or egress. |
| Pool Name | Specifies the name of the pool being used. |
| Resv CBS | Specifies the percentage of pool size reserved for CBS. |
| Utilization | Specifies the type of the slope policy. |
| State | The administrative status of the port. |
| Start-Avg | Specifies the percentage of the buffer utilized after which the drop probability starts to rise above 0. |
| Max-Avg | Specifies the percentage of the buffer utilized after which the drop probability is 100 percent. This implies that all packets beyond this point will be dropped. |
| Time Avg Factor | Specifies the time average factor the weighting between the previous shared buffer average utilization result and the new shared buffer utilization in determining the new shared buffer average utilization. |
| Actual ResvCBS | Specifies the actual percentage of pool size reserved for CBS. |
| Admin ResvCBS | Specifies the percentage of pool size reserved for CBS. |

| | Label | | Description | (Continued) |
|-------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Pool | Size | t. | | buffer space. The value '-1' implies ed as per fair weighting between all |
| Pool | Total | Ι | Displays the total pool size. | |
| Pool | Shared | Ι | Displays the amount of the pool wl | nich is shared. |
| Pool | Resv | S | Specifies the percentage of reserve | d pool size. |
| Pool Use | Total I | n I | Displays the total amount of the po | ool which is in use. |
| Pool Use | Shared : | In I | Displays the amount of the pool when | nich is shared that is in use. |
| | -48# show p | | L | |
| Туре | Id | App. | Pool Name | Actual ResvCBS PoolSize Admin ResvCBS |
| MDA | 1/1 | | g default | |
| MDA | 1/1 | Acc-Ing | g MC Path Mgnt | Sum |
| MDA | 1/1 | Acc-Egr | default | 50 |
| MDA | 1/1 | Net-Ing | g default | Sum |
| MDA | 1/1 | Net-Egr | default | Sum |
| Port | 1/1/1 | Acc-Ing | g default | 50 |
| Port | 1/1/1 | Acc-Egr | default | Sum |
| Port | 1/1/1 | Net-Egr | default | Sum |
| Port | 1/1/2 | Acc-Ing | g default | Sum |
| Port | 1/1/2 | Acc-Egr | default | Sum |
| Port | 1/1/2 | Net-Egr | default | Sum |

Sum

Sum

Sum

Sum

Sum

Sum

Port

Port

Port

Port 1/1/3 Acc-Ing default

Port 1/1/3 Acc-Egr default

Port 1/1/12 Acc-Egr default

1/1/4

1/1/3 Net-Egr default

1/1/4 Acc-Egr default

Acc-Ing default

| Death 1/1/10 N | at Day Jafaala | | Sum | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | et-Egr default | | Sum | | | |
| *A:ALA-48# | ============= | ======== | ====== | ====== | ======= | === |
| _ | ls 1/1/1 network-egr | | | | | |
| Pool Information | ======================================= | | | | | |
| Port | : 1/1/1 | | | | | |
| Application Resv CBS | : Net-Egr : Sum | Pool Name | | : defau | | |
| Utilization | State | Start-Avg | Max- | -Avg M | ax-Prob | |
| High-Slope | Down | 70% | | 90% | 80% | |
| Low-Slope | Down | 50% | | 75% | 80% | |
| Time Avg Factor Pool Total Pool Shared | : 7 : 3072 KB : 1536 KB | Pool Resv | | : 1536 | | See Not |
| Pool Total In Use Pool Shared In Use WA Shared In Use | | Pool Resv 1 | In Use | : 0 KB | | |
| Hi-Slope Drop Prob | | Lo-Slope Dr | | | | |
| FC-Maps | ID | MBS CBS | Depth | A.CIR O.CIR | A.PIR O.PIR | |
| be | 1/1/1 | 1536 | | 0 | 100000 | |
| 12 | 1/1/1 | 28 1536 96 | 0 | 0 25000 25000 | Max 100000 Max | |
| af | 1/1/1 | 1536 320 | 0 | 25000 25000 | 100000 Max | |
| 11 | 1/1/1 | 768 96 | 0 | 25000 25000 25000 | 100000 Max | |
| h2 | 1/1/1 | 1536 | 0 | 100000 | 100000 | |
| ef | 1/1/1 | 320 1536 | 0 | Max 100000 | Max 100000 | |
| h1 | 1/1/1 | | 0 | Max 10000 | Max 100000 | |
| nc | 1/1/1 | 96 768 | 0 | 10000 | Max 100000 | |
| ======================================= | =========== | 96 :====== | ====== | 10000 ====== | Max ======= | === |

In Use Stat Note:

*A:ALA-48#

The pool shared in use stat only increases when a queue is asking for a buffer outside it's reserved size. If all the buffers in a pool are assigned to queues within their reserved size, then only the reserved in use size will increase. In case of resv CBS oversubscription (CBS sum for all queues is

bigger then pool resvCbs), it is possible that pool resv in use stat can increase above the actual pool reserved size. For example:

Pool Total : 57344 KB

Pool Shared : 32768 KB Pool Resv : 24576 KB

Pool Total In Use : 57344 KB

Pool Shared In Use : 0 KB Pool Resv In Use: 57344 KB

megapools

Syntax megapools slot-number

megapools slot-number fp forwarding-plane [service-id service-id] [queue-group queue-group-name] [ingress | egress]

Context show

Description

This command displays megapool information. A megapool is a mechanism the IOM-3 flexpath traffic manager uses to allow oversubscription of buffer pools. Every buffer pool is created in the context of a megapool.

By default, all buffer pools are associated with a single megapool and the pools are not oversubscribed. When WRED queue support is enabled on the IOM, three megapools are used.

- The original megapool services the default and named pools.
- The second megapool services the system internal use pools.
- The third megapool is used by the buffer pools used by the WRED queues.

The traffic manager buffers are allocated to the three megapools without oversubscription. The WRED queue pools are allowed to oversubscribe their megapool, but the megapool protects the pools associated with the other megapools from buffer starvation that could be caused by that oversubscription.

Parameters

slot-number — Displays information for the specified card slot.

queue-group queue-group-name — Displays information for the specified port queue group name.

ingress — Displays ingress queue group information.

egress — Displays egress queue group information.

APS Show Commands

aps

Syntax aps [aps-id] [detail]

Context show

Description This command displays Automated Protection Switching (APS) information.

Parameters aps-id — Displays information for the specified APS group ID.

Values aps-group-id

aps: keyword group-id: 1 — 128

detail — Displays detailed APS information.

Output — The following table describes APS output fields.

| Label | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| Interface | Specifies the APS interface name (the APS group port). |
| Admin State | Up - APS is administratively up. |
| | Down - APS port is administratively down. |
| Oper State | Up - APS port is operationally up. |
| | Down - APS is operationally down. |
| MC-CTL State | Specifies the multi-chassis state. |
| Work Circuit | Specifies the working circuit ID. |
| Prot Circuit | Specifies the physical port that acts as the protection circuit for this APS group. |
| Active Circuit | Specifies the active circuit. |
| Tx/Rx K1 Byte | Displays the value of the SONET/SDH K1 byte received or transmitted on the protection circuit. |
| Group Id | Displays the APS group name. |
| Protection Cir- cuit | Displays the physical port that will act as the protection circuit for this APS group. |
| Switching-mode | Displays the switching mode of the APS group. |
| Switching-arch | The architecture of the APS group. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-------------------------|--|
| Revertive-mode | Displays the revertive mode of the APS group. |
| | nonrevertive — Traffic remains on the protection line until another switch request is received. revertive — When the condition that caused a switch to the protection line has been cleared the signal is switched back to the working line. |
| Revert-time | Displays the configured time, in minutes, to wait after the working circuit has become functional again, before making the working circuit active again. If the revertive mode is non-revertive, then this field will be empty. |
| Rx K1/K2 byte | Displays the value of the SONET/SDH $K1/K2$ byte received on the interface. |
| Tx K1/K2 byte | Displays the value of the SONET/SDH $K1/K2$ byte transmitted on the interface. |
| Current APS Sta- tus | Displays the current APS status. |
| Mode Mismatch Cnt | Indicates the number of times a conflict occurs between the current local mode and the received K2 mode information. |
| Channel mismatch Cnt | Indicates the number of mismatches between the transmitted K1 channel and the received K2 channel has been detected. |
| PSB failure Cnt | Displays a count of Protection Switch Byte (PSB) failure conditions. This condition occurs when either an inconsistent APS byte or an invalid code is detected. |
| FEPL failure Cnt | Displays a count of far-end protection-line (FEPL) failure conditions. This condition is declared based on receiving SF on the protection line in the K1 byte. |
| No. of Switcho- vers | Displays the number of times a switchover has occurred. |
| Last Switchover | Displays the time stamp of the last switchover. |
| Switchover sec- onds | Displays the cumulative Protection Switching Duration (PSD) time in seconds. For a working channel, this is the cumulative number of seconds that service was carried on the protection line. For the protection line, this is the cumulative number of seconds that the protection line has been used to carry any working channel traffic. This information is only valid if revertive switching is enabled. |
| Signal Degrade Cnt | Displays the number of times the signal was degraded. |

| Label | | Description (Continued) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Signal Failure Cnt | Displays | Displays the number of times the signal failed. | | | | |
| Last Switch Cm | d Reports | Reports the last switch command that was performed on a circuit. | | | erformed on a circuit. | |
| Last Exercise Result | The resu | The result of the last exercise request on a circuit. | | | rcuit. | |
| Neighbor addre | ss Displays | s the neighbo | or IP address | s. | | |
| Advertise Interval | r- Displays | Displays the advertise in | | interval. | | |
| Hold time | Displays | s the hold tir | ne. | | | |
| Sample Output | | | | | | |
| show aps on a working | g multi-chassis | s APS node: | | | | |
| *A:Dut-A# show aps | aps-1 | | | | | |
| APS Group Info | | | | | | |
| Interface Admin Op State St | er MC-Ctl ate State | Work Circuit | Prot Circuit | Active Circuit | Tx/Rx K1 Byte | |
| aps-1 Up Up | N/A | 1/5/1 | 1/9/5 | 1/5/1 | PC-Tx: No-Req | |
| *A:Dut-A# | ======== | ======= | ======= | ======= | ======================================= | |
| | | | | | | |
| *A:Dut-A# show aps | _ | | :======= | :======= | :========= | |
| APS Group: aps-1 | | | | | | |
| Description | | | | | :========== | |
| _ | : 1 | | Active | Circuit | : 1/5/1 | |
| | : Up | | Oper St | | : Up | |
| Working Circuit | : 1/5/1 | | Protect | | t : 1/9/5 | |
| Switching-mode | _ | | | | : 1+1(sig,data) | |
| | : Non-revert | | | time (min) | : | |
| Rx K1/K2 byte Tx K1/K2 byte | | | | | | |
| Current APS Status | | (NO-Req OI | r Procect) | | | |
| Multi-Chassis APS | | | | | | |
| Neighbor | : 0.0.0.0 | | | | | |
| Control link state | | | | | | |
| Advertise Interval | | | | me | | |
| APS SF Hold Time Mode mismatch Cnt | | | | Hold Time mismatch | : 9000 msec | |
| PSB failure Cnt | | | | ilure Cnt | | |
| APS Working Circui | | | | | | |
| Admin Status | : : Up | | Oper St | atus | : Up | |

```
Current APS Status : OK
                        No. of Switchovers : 0
Last Switchover : None
                        Switchover seconds : 0
Signal Degrade Cnt : 1
                        Signal Failure Cnt : 1
Last Switch Cmd : No Cmd
                         Last Exercise Result : Unknown
          : None
Tx L-AIS
APS Protection Circuit - 1/9/5
______
Admin Status : Up
                        Oper Status : Up
                        No. of Switchovers : 0
Current APS Status : OK
Last Switchover : None
                        Switchover seconds : 0
Signal Degrade Cnt : 1
                        Signal Failure Cnt : 1
Last Switch Cmd : No Cmd
                        Last Exercise Result : Unknown
Tx L-AIS : None
______
show aps on protect MC-APS node:
B:Dut-E# show aps
______
APS Group Info
_______
Interface Admin Oper MC-Ctl Work Prot Active Tx/Rx
      State State State Circuit Circuit Circuit K1 Byte
aps-20 Up Up N/A 3/1/1 3/1/2 3/1/1 PC-Tx: No-Req
______
B:Dut-E#
```

B:Dut-E# show aps aps-30 detail

APS Group: aps-30

Description : APS Group

Admin Status : Up
Working Circuit : N/A
Switching-mode Active Circuit : N/A
Oper Status : Up

Revertive-mode : Non-revertive Revert
Rx K1/K2 byte : 0x00/0x05 (No-Req on Protect)
Tx K1/K2 byte : 0x00/0x05 (No-Req on Protect)

Current APS Status : OK Multi-Chassis APS : Yes : 13.1.1.1 Control link state : Up

Hold time : 30 Channel mismatch Cnt : 0 Advertise Interval : 1000 msec : 3000 msec

Mode mismatch Cnt : 0 PSB failure Cnt : 0 FEPL failure Cnt : 1

APS Working Circuit - Neighbor

Admin Status : N/A Oper Status : N/A Current APS Status : OK No. of Switchovers : 0 Last Switchover : None Switchover seconds : 0 Signal Failure Cnt : 0 Signal Degrade Cnt : 0

Show Commands

Last Switch Cmd : No Cmd Last Exercise Result : Unknown Tx L-AIS : None APS Protection Circuit - 2/2/2 Admin Status : Up Oper Status : Up Admin Status : Up Oper Status : Up

Current APS Status : OK No. of Switchovers : 0

Last Switchover : None Switchover seconds : 0

Signal Degrade Cnt : 0 Signal Failure Cnt : 0

Last Switch Cmd : No Cmd Last Exercise Result : Unknown Tx L-AIS : None ______

B:Dut-E#

Port Show Commands

port

Syntax port port-id [count] [detail] port port-id description port port-id associations port port-id atm connections port port-id atm ilmi port port-id atm port-connection [detail] port port-id atm pvc [vpi[/vci]] [detail] port port-id atm pvp [vpi] [detail] port port-id atm pvt [vpi-range] [detail] port port-id cisco-hdlc port port-id ppp [detail] port port-id queue-group [ingress|egress] [queue-group-name] [access|network] [{statistics|associations}] port port-id mlfr-link [detail] port port-id otu [detail] port port-id frame-relay [detail] port aps [detail] port cem port port-id ethernet [efm-oam | detail] port port-id dot1x [detail] port port-id vport [vport-name] associations

Context show

Description This command displays port or channel information.

If no command line options are specified, the command port displays summary information for all

ports on provisioned MDAs.

Port Values

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the physical port ID in the form *slot/mda/port*.

associations — Displays a list of current router interfaces to which the port is associated.

1 — 60 (depending on the MDA type)

cisco-hdlc — Dispays Cisco HDLC port information.

count — Displays only port counter summary information.

description — Displays port description strings.

dot1x — Displays information.about 802.1x status and statistics.

down-when-looped — Displays status of port and whether the feature is enabled.

ethernet — Displays ethernet port information.

efm-oam — Displays EFM OAM information.

detail — Displays detailed information about the Ethernet port.

frame-relay — Displays Frame Relay information.

ppp — Displays PPP protocol information for the port.

mlfr-link — Displays link-based MLFR information for the port.

detail — Provides detailed information.

Output

Port Output — The following tables describe port output fields:

- General Port Output Fields on page 382
- Entering port ranges on page 384
- Specific Port Output Fields on page 384
- Detailed Port Output Fields on page 391
- Ethernet Output Fields on page 397
- Ethernet-Like Medium Statistics Output Fields on page 400
- Port Associations Output Fields on page 401
- Port Frame Relay Output Fields
- PPP Output Fields on page 465

| Label | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Port ID | The port ID configured or displayed in the slot/mda/port format. |
| Admin State | Up — The administrative state is up. |
| | Down - The administrative state is down. |
| Phy Link | Yes - A physical link is present. |
| | No - A physical link is not present. |
| Port State | Up - The port is physically present and has physical link present. |
| | Down - The port is physically present but does not have a link. |
| | Ghost - A port that is not physically present. |
| | None - The port is in its initial creation state or about to be deleted. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-------------|---|
| | Link Up — A port that is physically present and has physical link present. Note that when Link Up appears at the lowest level of a SONET/SDH path or a TDM tributary, it means the physical connection is active but the port is waiting on some other state before data traffic can flow. It is a waiting state and indicates that data traffic will not flow until it transitions to the Up state. |
| | Link $Down - A$ port that is physically present but does not have a link. |
| Cfg MTU | The configured MTU. |
| Oper MTU | The negotiated size of the largest packet which can be sent on the port SONET/SDH, channel, specified in octets. For channels that are used for transmitting network datagrams, this is the size of the largest network datagram that can be sent on the channel. |
| LAG ID | The LAG or multi-link trunk (MLT) that the port is assigned to. |
| Port Mode | ${\tt network} \ - \ {\tt The} \ {\tt port} \ {\tt is} \ {\tt configured} \ {\tt for} \ {\tt transport} \ {\tt network} \ {\tt use}.$ |
| | access — The port is configured for service access. |
| Port Encap | Null — Ingress frames will not use tags or labels to delineate a service. |
| | $\mathtt{dotlq}-Ingress$ frames carry $802.1Q$ tags where each tag signifies a different service. |
| Port Type | The type of port or optics installed. |
| SFP/MDI MDX | GIGE - Indicates the GigE SFP type. |
| | FASTE - Indicates the FastE SFP type. |
| | GIGX — Indicates the GigX SFP type. |
| | MDI — Indicates that the Ethernet interface is of type MDI (Media Dependent Interface). |
| | MDX — Indicates that the Ethernet interface is of type MDX (Media Dependent Interface with crossovers). |
| | |

Sample Output

```
Interface : 1/1/2
                                  Oper Speed
                                              : 100 mbps
                                  Config Speed : 100 mbps
            : Ethernet
Link-level
                                              : full
Admin State
                                  Oper Duplex
             : up
Oper State : up - Active in LAG 10 Config Duplex : full Physical Link : Yes MTU : 1514
Single Fiber Mode : No
                                  Hold time up : 0 seconds
TfIndex
             : 35717120
Last State Change : 12/16/2008 19:31:40 Hold time down : 0 seconds
Last Cleared Time : 12/16/2008 19:31:48
______
*A:ALU-211#
*A:ALU-211# show port 1/1/2
______
Ethernet Interface
______
Description : 10/100 Ethernet TX
Interface
            : 1/1/2
                                  Oper Speed
                                              : 100 mbps
            : Ethernet
                                 Config Speed : 100 mbps
Oper Duplex : full
Link-level
Admin State
             Oper Duplex : full down - Standby in LAG 10 Config Duplex : full Yes
            : up
Oper State
Physical Link : Yes
Single Fiber Mode : No
                                 Hold time up : 0 seconds
             : 35717120
IfIndex
Last State Change : 12/16/2008 18:28:52
                                 Hold time down : 0 seconds
Last Cleared Time : 12/16/2008 18:28:51
______
*A:ALU-211#
Entering port ranges:
*A:ALU-1# configure port 1/1/[1..3] shut
*A:ALU-1# show port 1/1
______
Ports on Slot 1
______
       Admin Link Port Cfg Oper LAG/ Port Port Port SFP/XFP/
Port.
       State State MTU MTU Bndl Mode Encp Type MDIMDX
______
1/1/1 Down No Down 1518 1518 1 accs dotq gige
1/1/2 Down No Down 1578 1578 - netw null gige
1/1/3 Down No Down 1578 1578 - netw null gige
1/1/4 Up No Down 1514 1514 - accs null gige
      Up No Down 1514 1514 - accs null gige
Up No Down 1578 1578 - netw null gige
1/1/5
______
*A:ALU-1#
```

Specific Port Output — The following table describes port output fields for a specific port.

| Label | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Description | A text description of the port. |
| Interface | The port ID displayed in the slot/mda/port format. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|----------------------|--|
| Speed | The speed of the interface. |
| Link-level | Ethernet - The port is configured as Ethernet. |
| | SONET — The port is configured as SONET-SDH. |
| MTU | The size of the largest packet which can be sent/received on the Ethernet physical interface, specified in octets. |
| Admin State | Up - The port is administratively up. |
| | Down - The port is administratively down. |
| Oper State | Up — The port is operationally up. |
| | Down - The port is operationally down. |
| | Additionally, the <i>lag-id</i> of the LAG it belongs to in addition to the status of the LAG member (active or standby) is specified. |
| Duplex | Full - The link is set to full duplex mode. |
| | Half — The link is set to half duplex mode. |
| Hold time up | The link up dampening time in seconds. The port link dampening timer value which reduces the number of link transitions reported to upper layer protocols. |
| Hold time down | The link down dampening time in seconds. The down timer controls the dampening timer for link down transitions. |
| Physical Link | Yes - A physical link is present. |
| | No - A physical link is not present. |
| IfIndex | Displays the interface's index number which reflects its initialization sequence. |
| Last State chg | Displays the system time moment that the peer is up. |
| Last State Change | Displays the system time moment that the MC-LAG group is up. |
| Configured Mode | network — The port is configured for transport network use. |
| | access — The port is configured for service access. |
| Dot1Q Ethertype | Indicates the Ethertype expected when the port's encapsulation type is Dot1Q. |
| QinQ Ethertype | Indicates the Ethertype expected when the port's encapsulation type is QinQ. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|------------------------|--|
| Net. Egr. Queue Pol | Specifies the network egress queue policy or that the default policy is used. |
| Encap Type | ${\tt Null}-{\tt Ingress}$ frames will not use any tags or labels to delineate a service. |
| | ${\tt dotlq-Ingress}$ frames carry 802.1Q tags where each tag signifies a different service. |
| Active Alarms | The number of alarms outstanding on this port. |
| Auto-negotiate | True — The link attempts to automatically negotiate the link speed and duplex parameters. |
| | False - The duplex and speed values are used for the link. |
| Alarm State | The current alarm state of the port. |
| Collect Stats | Enabled — The collection of accounting and statistical data for the network Ethernet port is enabled. When applying accounting policies the data by default will be collected in the appropriate records and written to the designated billing file. |
| | Disabled — Collection is disabled. Statistics are still accumulated by the CFM cards, however, the CPU will not obtain the results and write them to the billing file. |
| Egress Rate | The maximum amount of egress bandwidth (in kilobits per second) that this Ethernet interface can generate. |
| Egress Buf (Acc) | The access-buffer policy for the egress buffer. |
| Egress Buf (Net) | The network-buffer policy for the egress buffer. |
| Egress Pool Size | The amount of egress buffer space, expressed as a percentage of the available buffer space that will be allocated to the port or channel for egress buffering. |
| Ingress Buf (Acc) | The access-buffer policy for the ingress buffer. |
| Ingress Pool Size | The amount of ingress buffer space, expressed as a percentage of the available buffer space that will be allocated to the port or channel for ingress buffering. |
| OTU | OTU encapsulation status. |
| Configured Address | The base chassis Ethernet MAC address. |
| Hardware Address | The interface's hardware or system assigned MAC address at its protocol sub-layer. |

| Label | Description (Continued) | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Transceiver Type | Type of the transceiver. | | | |
| Model Number | The model number of the transceiver. | | | |
| Transceiver Code | The code for the transmission media. | | | |
| Laser Wavelength | The light wavelength transmitted by the transceiver's laser. | | | |
| Connector Code | The vendor organizationally unique identifier field (OUI) contains the IEEE company identifier for the vendor. | | | |
| Diag Capable | Indicates if the transceiver is capable of doing diagnostics. | | | |
| Vendor OUI | The vendor-specific identifier field (OUI) contains the IEEE company identifier for the vendor. | | | |
| Manufacture date | The manufacturing date of the hardware component in the mmddyyyy ASCII format. | | | |
| Media | The media supported for the SFP. | | | |
| Serial Number | The vendor serial number of the hardware component. | | | |
| Part Number | The vendor part number contains ASCII characters, defining the vendor part number or product name. | | | |
| Input/Output | When the collection of accounting and statistical data is enabled, then octet, packet, and error statistics are displayed. | | | |
| Description | A text description of the port. | | | |
| Interface | The port ID displayed in the slot/mda/port format. | | | |
| Speed | The speed of the interface | | | |
| Link-level | Ethernet — The port is configured as Ethernet. | | | |
| | SONET - The port is configured as SONET-SDH | | | |
| MTU | The size of the largest packet which can be sent/received on the Ethernet physical interface, specified in octets. | | | |
| Admin State | Up - The port is administratively up. | | | |
| | Down — The port is administratively down. | | | |
| Oper State | Up — The port is operationally up. | | | |
| | Down — The port is operationally down. | | | |
| Duplex | Full - The link is set to full duplex mode. | | | |
| | Half — The link is set to half duplex mode. | | | |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|------------------|--|
| Hold time up | The link up dampening time in seconds. The port link dampening timer value which reduces the number of link transitions reported to upper layer protocols. |
| Hold time down | The link down dampening time in seconds. The down timer controls the dampening timer for link down transitions. |
| IfIndex | Displays the interface's index number which reflects its initialization sequence. |
| Phy Link | Yes - A physical link is present. |
| | No - A physical link is not present. |
| Configured Mode | network — The port is configured for transport network use. |
| | access - The port is configured for service access. |
| Network Qos Pol | The network QoS policy ID applied to the port. |
| Encap Type | Null — Ingress frames will not use any tags or labels to delineate a service. |
| | $\mathtt{dotlq}-\mathtt{Ingress}$ frames carry 802.1Q tags where each tag signifies a different service. |
| Active Alarms | The number of alarms outstanding on this port. |
| Auto-negotiate | True — The link attempts to automatically negotiate the link speed and duplex parameters. |
| | False $-$ The duplex and speed values are used for the link. |
| Alarm State | The current alarm state of the port. |
| Collect Stats | Enabled — The collection of accounting and statistical data for the network Ethernet port is enabled. When applying accounting policies the data by default will be collected in the appropriate records and written to the designated billing file. |
| | Disabled — Collection is disabled. Statistics are still accumulated by the CFM cards, however, the CPU will not obtain the results and write them to the billing file. |
| Down-When-Looped | Shows whether the feature is enabled or disabled. |
| Egress Rate | The maximum amount of egress bandwidth (in kilobits per second) that this Ethernet interface can generate. |
| Egress Buf (Acc) | The access-buffer policy for the egress buffer. |
| Egress Buf (Net) | The network-buffer policy for the egress buffer. |

| Label | Description (Continued) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Ingress Buf (Acc) | The access-buffer policy for the ingress buffer. | | | |
| Ingress Pool Size | The amount of ingress buffer space, expressed as a percentage of the available buffer space, that will be allocated to the port or channel for ingress buffering. | | | |
| Configured Address | The base chassis Ethernet MAC address. | | | |
| Hardware Address | The interface's hardware or system assigned MAC address at its protocol sub-layer. | | | |
| Errors Input/ Output | For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of inbound transmission units that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of outbound transmission units that could not be transmitted because of errors. | | | |
| Unicast Packets Input/Output | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-) layer, which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sub-layer. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. | | | |
| Multicast Pack- ets Input/Output | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-) layer, which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both group and functional addresses. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. | | | |
| Broadcast Pack- ets Input/Output | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-) layer, which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sub-layer. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. | | | |
| Discards Input/ Output | The number of inbound packets chosen to be discarded to possibly free up buffer space. | | | |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|--|---|
| Unknown Proto Discards Input/ Output | For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of packets received through the interface which were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces that support protocol multiplexing the number of transmission units received via the interface which were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. For any interface that does not support protocol multiplexing, this counter will always be 0. For ATM, this field displays cells discarded on an invalid vpi/vci. Unknown proto discards do not show up in the packet counts. |
| Errors | This field displays the number of cells discarded due to uncorrectable HEC errors. Errors do not show up in the raw cell counts. |
| Sync. Status Msg | Whether synchronization status messages are enabled or disabled. |
| Tx DUS/DNU | Whether the QL value is forcibly set to QL-DUS/QL-DNU. |
| Rx Quality Level | Indicates which QL value has been received from the interface. |
| Tx Quality Level | Indicates which QL value is being transmitted out of the interface. |
| SSM Code Type | Indicates the SSM code type in use on the port. |

 $\textbf{Detailed Port Output} \ -- \ \text{The following table describes detailed port output fields}.$

| Label | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Description | A text description of the port. |
| Interface | The port ID displayed in the slot/mda/port format. |
| Speed | The speed of the interface. |
| Link-level | Ethernet - The port is configured as Ethernet. |
| | SONET — The port is configured as SONET/SDH. |
| MTU | The size of the largest packet which can be sent/received on the Ethernet physical interface, specified in octets. |
| Admin State | Up - The port is administratively up. |
| | Down - The port is administratively down. |
| Oper State | Up - The port is operationally up. |
| | Down - The port is operationally down. |
| Duplex | Full - The link is set to full duplex mode. |
| | Half — The link is set to half duplex mode. |
| Hold time up | The link up dampening time in seconds. The port link dampening timer value which reduces the number of link transitions reported to upper layer protocols. |
| Hold time down | The link down dampening time in seconds. The down timer controls the dampening timer for link down transitions. |
| IfIndex | Displays the interface's index number which reflects its initialization sequence. |
| Phy Link | Yes - A physical link is present. |
| | No - A physical link is not present. |
| Configured Mode | network — The port is configured for transport network use. |
| | access — The port is configured for service access. |
| Network Qos Pol | The QoS policy ID applied to the port. |
| Access Egr. Qos | Specifies the access egress policy or that the default policy 1 is in use. |
| Egr. Sched. Pol | Specifies the port scheduler policy or that the default policy default is in use. |
| Encap Type | Null — Ingress frames will not use any tags or labels to delineate a service. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-----------------------|--|
| | dot1q — Ingress frames carry 802.1Q tags where each tag signifies a different service. |
| Active Alarms | The number of alarms outstanding on this port. |
| Auto-negotiate | $\ensuremath{\mathtt{True}}$ — The link attempts to automatically negotiate the link speed and duplex parameters. |
| | False $-$ The duplex and speed values are used for the link. |
| Alarm State | The current alarm state of the port. |
| Collect Stats | Enabled — The collection of accounting and statistical data for the network Ethernet port is enabled. When applying accounting policies the data by default will be collected in the appropriate records and written to the designated billing file. |
| | Disabled — Collection is disabled. Statistics are still accumulated by the CFM cards, however, the CPU will not obtain the results and write them to the billing file. |
| Down-When-Looped | Shows whether the feature is enabled or disabled. |
| Egress Rate | The maximum amount of egress bandwidth (in kilobits per second) that this Ethernet interface can generate. |
| Egress Buf (Acc) | The access-buffer policy for the egress buffer. |
| Egress Buf (Net) | The network-buffer policy for the egress buffer. |
| Egress Pool Size | The amount of egress buffer space, expressed as a percentage of the available buffer space that will be allocated to the port or channel for egress buffering. |
| Ingress Buf (Acc) | The access-buffer policy for the ingress buffer. |
| Ingress Pool Size | The amount of ingress buffer space, expressed as a percentage of the available buffer space, that will be allocated to the port or channel for ingress buffering. |
| Configured Address | The base chassis Ethernet MAC address. |
| Hardware Address | The interface's hardware or system assigned MAC address at its protocol sub-layer. |

| Label | Description (Continued) | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Errors Input/ Output | For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of inbound transmission units that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of outbound transmission units that could not be transmitted because of errors. | | | | |
| Unicast Packets Input/Output | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-) layer, which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sub-layer. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. | | | | |
| Multicast Pack- ets Input/Output | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-layer, which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. | | | | |
| Broadcast Pack- ets Input/Output | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-layer, which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sub-layer. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. | | | | |
| Discards Input/ Output | The number of inbound packets chosen to be discarded to possibly free up buffer space. | | | | |
| Unknown Proto Discards Input/ Output | For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of packets received through the interface which were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces that support protocol multiplexing the number of transmission units received via the interface which were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. For any interface that does not support protocol multiplexing, this counter will always be 0. For ATM, this field displays cells discarded on an invalid vpi/vci. | | | | |

Unknown proto discards do not show up in the packet counts.

| Label | Description (Continued) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Errors | | For ATM, this field displays the number of cells discarded due to uncorrectable HEC errors. Errors do not show up in the raw cell counts. | | | | |
| LLF Admin State | Displays the Link Loss Forw | arding administrativ | e state. | | | |
| LLF Oper State | Displays the Link Loss Forw | arding operational s | tate. | | | |
| Rx S1 Byte | Displays the received S1 byt | e and its decoded QI | _ value. | | | |
| Sample Output | | | | | | |
| A:ALA-251# show port 1 | | | | | | |
| Ethernet Interface | ======================================= | | | | | |
| Description : 1 Interface : 1 Link-level : E Admin State : u Oper State : d Physical Link : N IfIndex : 3 Last State Change : 0 Last Cleared Time : 0 Last Cleared Time : 0 Configured Mode : n Dot1Q Ethertype : 0 PBB Ethertype : 0 PBB Ethertype : 0 Ing. Pool % Rate : 1 Net. Egr. Queue Pol : d Egr. Sched. Pol : n Auto-negotiate : f Accounting Policy : N Egress Rate : D | own o 7781504 1/03/2008 15:17:00 1/03/2008 15:17:01 1/03/2008 15:17:01 etwork x8100 x88e7 00 efault /a alse | Oper Speed | : 0 mbps : 100 mbps : N/A : full : 1514 : 0 seconds : 0 seconds | | | |
| | isabled alse | Keep-alive Retry Rx Quality Level | : 10 : 120 | | | |
| Tx DUS/DNU : D: SSM Code Type : so | isabled | Tx Quality Level | | | | |
| Configured Address: 0 | 0:21:05:7e:b1:48 | | | | | |
| Hardware Address : 100 Cfg Alarm : Alarm Status | 4:30:01:02:00:01 | | | | | |
| Traffic Statistics | Traffic Statistics | | | | | |

| Octets Packets Errors | | | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|---|---|
| | | | ======================================= | |
| Ethernet Statistics | | | | |
| | ====== | | ======================================= | |
| Broadcast Pckts : | | 0 | Drop Events : | 0 |
| Multicast Pckts : Undersize Pckts : | | 0 | CRC/Align Errors : | 0 |
| Oversize Pckts : | | 0 | Fragments : Jabbers : | 0 |
| Collisions : | | 0 | oubbels . | Ü |
| | | - | | |
| Octets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets of 64 Octets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets of 65 to 127 Octets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets of 128 to 255 Octets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets of 256 to 511 Octets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets of 512 to 1023 Octets | : | | 0 | |
| Packets of 1024 to 1518 Octets | | | 0 | |
| Packets of 1519 or more Octets | s : | | 0 | |
| | ====== | === | ======================================= | ======================================= |
| Port Statistics | | | | |
| | ====== | === | Input | Output |
| | | | | |
| Unicast Packets | | | 0 | 0 |
| Multicast Packets | | | 0 | 0 |
| Broadcast Packets | | | 0 | 0 |
| Discards | | | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown Proto Discards | | | 0 | |
| | | === | ======================================= | ======================================= |
| Ethernet-like Medium Statistic | | | | |
| -11 | ====== | | | |
| Alignment Errors : | | 0 | Sngl Collisions : | 0 |
| FCS Errors : | | 0 | Mult Collisions : | 0 |
| SQE Test Errors : | | 0 | Late Collisions : | 0 |
| CSE : | | 0 | Excess Collisns : | 0 |
| Too long Frames : Symbol Errors : | | 0 | Int MAC Tx Errs : Int MAC Rx Errs : | 0 |
| Symbol Effors . | | === | IIIC MAC RX EIIS : | U ==================================== |
| Queue Statistics | | | | |
| | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile forwarded: | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile dropped : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile forwarded: | 0 | | 0 | |
| | | | | |
| Egress Queue 8 | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile forwarded: | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile dropped : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile forwarded : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile dropped : | 0 | | 0 | |
| | ====== | === | ======================================= | ======================================= |
| A:ALA-251# | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 2.222 05111 1 2 2 5 6 6 | | | | |
| A:ALA-251# show port 1/1/1 | | | | |
| | =====: | === | ======================================= | ======================================= |

| Ethernet Interface | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|
| ======================================= | | | ========= |
| Description : | 1-Gi Ethernet SFP | | |
| Interface : | 1/1/1 | Oper Speed : N/ | 'A |
| Link-level : | Ethernet | Config Speed : N/ | 'A |
| Admin State : | up | Oper Duplex : N/ | 'A |
| Oper State : | down | Config Duplex : N/ | 'A |
| Physical Link : | No | MTU : 15 | 514 |
| | 35815424 | Hold time up : 0 | seconds |
| Last State Change: | 06/06/2007 13:35:41 | Hold time down : 0 | |
| Last Cleared Time: | N/A | | |
| | | | |
| Configured Mode : | access | Encap Type : nu | 111 |
| Dot1Q Ethertype : | 0x8100 | QinQ Ethertype: 0x | 8100 |
| Net. Egr. Queue Po | l: default | | |
| Egr. Sched. Pol : | n/a | | |
| Auto-negotiate : | true | MDI/MDX : N/ | 'A |
| Accounting Policy: | None | Collect-stats : Di | sabled |
| Egress Rate : | Default | Ingress Rate : De | efault |
| Load-balance-algo: | default | LACP Tunnel : Di | sabled |
| | | | |
| Down-when-looped | : Disabled | Keep-alive : | 10 |
| Loop Detected | : False | Retry : | 120 |
| | | | |
| Sync. Status Msg. | : Enabled | Rx Quality Level : | 0xa(eec2) |
| Tx DUS/DNU | : Disabled | Tx Quality Level : | 0xa(eec2) |
| SSM Code Type | : sonet | | |
| | | | |
| Configured Address | : 00:21:05:7e:b1:48 | | |
| Hardware Address : | 8c:1f:01:01:00:05 | | |
| Cfg Alarm : | | | |
| Alarm Status : | linkLossFwd | | |
| ======================================= | | | ======== |
| Traffic Statistics | | | |
| ======================================= | ============ | :====================================== | ========= |
| | | Input | Output |
| Octets | | 0 | 42302904 |
| Packets | | 0 | 547917 |
| Errors | | 0 | 047917 |
| | | :====================================== | - |
| Port Statistics | | | |
| | ======================================= | :====================================== | :======== |
| | | Input | Output |
| | | | |
| Unicast Packets | | 0 | 0 |
| Multicast Packets | | 0 | 296019 |
| Broadcast Packets | | 0 | 251898 |
| Discards | | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown Proto Disca | ards | 0 | |
| ======================================= | | | ======== |
| Ethernet-like Medi | um Statistics | | |
| ======================================= | ======================================= | | ======== |
| Alignment Errors : | 0 | Sngl Collisions : | 0 |
| FCS Errors : | 0 | Mult Collisions : | 0 |
| SQE Test Errors : | 0 | Late Collisions : | 0 |
| CCT . | | | |
| CSE : | 0 | Excess Collisns : | 0 |
| Too long Frames : Symbol Errors : | 0 | Excess Collisns : Int MAC Tx Errs : | 0 |

A:ALA-251# *A:Bennet-Dut-A# show port 1/1/2 vport "vp1" ______ Ethernet port 1/1/2 Access Egress vport ______ VPort Name : vpl Description : (Not Specified) Sched Policy : psp Host-Matches Dest: dslam1 ______ *A:Bennet-Dut-A# *A:Bennet-Dut-A# show port 1/1/2 vport "vp1" associations ______ Ethernet port 1/1/2 Access Egress vport ______ VPort "vp1" svc-id : 1 sap : 1/1/2:1 subscr: s1 ip : 1.1.1.2 mac : 00:00:00:00:01 pppoe-sid: N/A ______ *A:Bennet-Dut-A

Ethernet Output — The following table describes Ethernet output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Broadcast Pckts | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-) layer, which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sub-layer. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. |
| Multicast Pckets | The number of packets, delivered by this sub-layer to a higher (sub-) layer, which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both Group and Functional addresses. |
| Undersize Pckets | The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets long (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed. |
| Oversize Pckts | The total number of packets received that were longer than can be accepted by the physical layer of that port (9900 octets excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets for GE ports) and were otherwise well formed. |
| Collisions | The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment. |
| Drop Events | The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources. Note that this number is not necessarily the number of packets dropped; it is just the number of times this condition has been detected. |
| CRC Align Errors | The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). |
| Fragments | The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) and had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|----------------------|---|
| Jabbers | The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). |
| Ingress Pool Size | The amount of ingress buffer space, expressed as a percentage of the available buffer space that will be allocated to the port or channel for ingress buffering. |
| Octets | The total number of octets received. |
| Packets | The total number of packets received. |
| Packets to | The number of packets received that were equal to or less than the displayed octet limit. |

| ======================================= | | | | ===== |
|---|----------|---|-------------|--------|
| Ethernet Statistics | | | | |
| | | | | ===== |
| Broadcast Pckts : | 42621 | Drop Events | : | 0 |
| Multicast Pckts : | 0 | CRC/Align Errors | : | 0 |
| Undersize Pckts : | 0 | Fragments | : | 0 |
| Oversize Pckts : | 0 | Jabbers | : | 0 |
| Collisions : | 0 | | | |
| Octets | : | 2727744 | | |
| Packets | : | 42621 | | |
| Packets of 64 Octets | : | 42621 | | |
| Packets of 65 to 127 Octets | : | 0 | | |
| Packets of 128 to 255 Octets | : | 0 | | |
| Packets of 256 to 511 Octets : 0 | | | | |
| Packets of 512 to 1023 Octets : 0 | | | | |
| Packets of 1024 to 1518 Octets: | | | | |
| Packets of 1519 or more Octets: 0 | | | | |
| | | ======================================= | ========== | ===== |
| Port Statistics | :======= | :========= | ========== | ===== |
| | | Input | | Output |
| Unicast Packets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Multicast Packets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Broadcast Packets 42621 | | | 0 | |
| Discards 0 | | | 0 | |
| Unknown Proto Discards | | 0 | | |
| | ======= | ========= | =========== | ===== |

...

Ethernet-like Medium Statistics Output — The following table describes Ethernet-like medium statistics output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------------|--|
| Alignment Errors | The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets. |
| FCS Errors | The number of frames received on a particular interface that are an integral number of octets in length but do not pass the FCS check. |
| SQE Errors | The number of times that the SQE TEST ERROR is received on a particular interface. |
| CSE | The number of times that the carrier sense condition was lost or never asserted when attempting to transmit a frame on a particular interface. |
| Too long Frames | The number of frames received on a particular interface that exceed the maximum permitted frame size. |
| Symbol Errors | For an interface operating at 100 Mb/s, the number of times there was an invalid data symbol when a valid carrier was present. |
| Sngl Collisions | The number of frames that are involved in a single collision, and are subsequently transmitted successfully. |
| Mult Collisions | The number of frames that are involved in more than one collision and are subsequently transmitted successfully. |
| Late Collisions | The number of times that a collision is detected on a particular interface later than one slotTime into the transmission of a packet. |
| Excess Collisns | The number of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to excessive collisions. |
| Int MAC Tx Errs | The number of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer transmit error, |
| Int MAC Rx Errs | The number of frames for which reception on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer receive error. |



| Alignment Errors FCS Errors SQE Test Errors CSE | : | | | 0 0 0 | Sngl Collisions : Mult Collisions : Late Collisions : Excess Collisns : | 0 0 0 |
|--|-----------|---|---------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | : | | | 0 | Int MAC Tx Errs : | 0 |
| Too long Frames Symbol Errors | • | | | 0 | Int MAC Rx Errs : | 0 |
| Oueue Statistics | • | | | U | IIIC MAC RX EIIS . | U |
| ~ | | | | | | |
| Ingress Queue 1 | | | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile | | : | | | 0 | |
| In Profile | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | | | | | 0 | |
| Ingress Queue 2 | | | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ingress Queue 3 | | | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ingress Queue 4 | | | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ingress Queue 5 | | | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile | forwarded | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ingress Queue 6 | | | Packets | | Octets | |
| In Profile | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| In Profile | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | | | | | 0 | |
| Out Profile | dropped | : | 0 | | 0 | |

Port Associations Output — The following table describes port associations output fields.

| Label | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| Svc ID | The service identifier. |
| Name | The name of the IP interface. |
| Encap Value | The dot1q or qinq encapsulation value on the port for this IP interface |
| Sample Output | |
| A:ALA-1# show port 1/1/ | 6 associations |
| Interface Table | |

A:ALA-48#

| ======================================= | | ======================================= |
|---|--------|---|
| Router/ServiceId | Name | Encap Val |
| Router: Base | if1000 | 1000 |
| Router: Base | if2000 | 2000 |
| Interfaces | | |
| ======================================= | | |
| A;ALA-1# | | |

Port Frame Relay Output — The following table describes port Frame Relay output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Mode | Displays the mode of the interface. It can be set as Data terminal equipment (dte) or Data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE). |
| LMI Type | Displays the LMI type. |
| FR Interface Status | Displays the status of the Frame Relay interface as determined by the performance of the dlcmi. If no DLCMI is running, the Frame Relay interface will stay in the running state indefinitely. |

| A:ALA-49>config>port# show port 1/1/2 frame-relay | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------------------|------------|--|--|--|
| ======================================= | | | ========= | | | |
| Frame Relay Info for 1/1/2 | | | | | | |
| ======================================= | | | ========== | | | |
| Mode | : dte | LMI Type | : itu | | | |
| FR Interface Status | : fault | | | | | |
| N391 DTE | : 6 | N392 DCE | : 3 | | | |
| N392 DTE | : 3 | N393 DCE | : 4 | | | |
| N393 DTE | : 4 | T392 DCE | : 15 | | | |
| T391 DTE | : 10 | | | | | |
| Tx Status Enquiry | : 0 | Rx Status Enquiry | : 0 | | | |
| Rx Status Messages | : 0 | Tx Status Messages | : 0 | | | |
| Status Message Timeouts | s : 0 | Status Enquiry Timeouts | : 0 | | | |
| Discarded Messages | : 0 | Inv. RxSeqNum Messages | : 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| A:ALA-49>config>port# | | | | | | |

OTU Output — The following table describes the OTU output fields.

| Label | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| OTU Status | Status of the OTU (Optical Transport Unit): enabled or disabled. When OTU is enabled, and additional layer of framing encapsulates an MDA's natively programmed mode of operation, 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN or WAN, adding SONET-Like Framing with FEC (Forward Error Correction). When OTU is disabled, the MDA operates in a 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN or WAN as per Ethernet provisioning. |
| FEC Mode | Type of FEC (Forward Error Correction) in effect: g709, enhanced or disabled. When g709 is selected, the standard FEC method is used. When enhanced is selected, a proprietary FEC algorithm is used that extends optical reach in long haul applications. When disabled the bytes that are reserved for FEC in the OTU frame are transmitted as zeros and the FEC decoder is bypassed, but OTU framing is still in effect. |
| Data Rate | This indicates the data rate at which the port is operating. When OTU is encapsulating 10-Gigabit Ethernet WAN, the data rate is 10.709 Gb/s, the G.709 standard OTU2 data rate. When OTU is encapsulating 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN, the data rate is either 11.049 Gb/s or 11.096 Gb/s, depending on the otu2-lan-data-rate configuration parameter of the port's OTU parameters. These data rates (11.049 Gb/s and 11.096 Gb/s) are considered OTU2e data rates that are non-standard or overclocked with respect to G.709, but have become widely used in optical networking to transport un-altered 10-Gigabit Ethernet LAN payloads. |
| Cfg Alarms and Alarm Status | This indicates the alarms that shall be reported when raised or cleared. Alarms that are not in this list will not be reported when they are raised or cleared but will appear in the Alarm Status. |
| SF/SD Method | This indicates the selected method for declaring the SF (Signal Fail) or SD (Signal Degrade) alarm. When BIP8 is selected, the error rate of SM-BIP8 errors in the OTU frames is used to declare SF or SD (This is very similar to SONET SF/SD which uses a rate of B2 errors). When FEC is selected, the rate of corrected bits is used to declare SF or SD. This effectively indicates that the link would be degraded (SD) or failed (SF) if FEC was disabled and gives the user an early warning that the link is degrading or is about to fail. |
| SF Threshold | This is the configured error rate threshold at which the SF (Signal Fail) alarm will be raised. |
| SD Threshold | This is the configured error rate threshold at which the SD (Signal Degrade) alarm will be raised. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| SM-TTI Tx (<mode>)</mode> | This is the configured SM-TTI (Section Monitor Trail Trace Identifier) to be transmitted by this port in the OTU overhead bytes. The modes are auto, string, or bytes. In the auto and string modes, a printable character string will be displayed. In bytes mode, up to 64 hex bytes will be displayed |
| SM-TTI Rx | This is the SM-TTI (Section Monitor Trail Trace Identifier received by this port. When the received TTI is a printable string of characters, it will be displayed as a text string. When the received TTI contains one or more non-printable characters, it will be displayed at a sequence of 64 hex bytes. When the received TTI is all zeros, the string "Not Specified" will be displayed. |
| FEC Corrected 0s | Displays the number of bits that were received as 0s but corrected to 1s. |
| FEC Corrected 1s | Number of bits that were received as 1s but corrected to 0s. |
| FEC Uncorrectable Sub-Rows | The number of sub-rows that were not corrected because too many errors were detected. |
| FEC SES | The number of severely errored seconds were the number of uncorrectable sub-rows was greater than 15% of the maximum. |
| SM BIP8 | The number of detected BIP-8 errors in the section monitor overhead. |
| SM BEI | The number of backward error indications received from the far end in the section monitor overhead. |
| SM SES | Section monitor severely errored seconds where the number of SM-BIP8 was greater than 15% of the maximum. |
| PM BIP8 | The number of detected BIP-8 errors in the section monitor overhead. |
| PM BEI | The number of backward error indications received from the far end in the section monitor overhead. |
| PM SES | Section monitor severely errored seconds where the number of SM-BIP8 was greater than 15% of the maximum. |

| A:ALA-49>config>port# show port 3/2/1 otu detail | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| OTU Interface | | | | |
| | | | . , , , | |
| OTU Status | : Enabled | FEC Mode Data Rate | enhanced11.049 Gb/s | |
| Cfg Alarms | : loc los lof lom otu-ber-sf | otu-bdi fec-sf | | |
| Alarm Status | : | | | |
| SF/SD Method | : FEC | SF Threshold | : 1E-5 | |
| | | SD Threshold | : 1E-7 | |

| | : ALA-49:3/2/1/C17 | |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| SM-TTI Rx | : (Not Specified) | |
| OTU Statistics | | |
| =========== | | |
| Statistics | | Count |
| | | |
| FEC Corrected 0s | | 0 |
| FEC Corrected 1s | | 0 |
| FEC Unrrectable Su | ıb-rows | 0 |
| FEC SES | | 0 |
| SM BIP8 | | 0 |
| SM BEI | | 0 |
| PM SES | | 0 |
| PM BIP8 | | 0 |
| PM BEI | | 0 |
| PM SES | | 0 |
| =========== | .====================================== | |

Port PPP Output — The following table describes port PPP output fields.

| Label | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| Protocol | Displays the applicable protocols for the specified port. |
| State | Displays the current status of a PPP link. Values include initial, starting, closed, stopped, closing, stopping, requestSent, ackReceived, ackSent, opened. |
| Last Change | Displays the last time the PPP link state changed. |
| Restart Count | Displays the number of times that this Control Protocol has reached the 'open' state. |
| Last Cleared | Displays the date and time the restart count was set to zero. |
| Local IP address | Displays the IP address assigned the local end of the PPP link. |
| Remote IP address | Displays the IP address of the remote end of the PPP link. |
| Local Mac address | Displays the MAC address assigned the local end of the PPP link. |
| Remote Mac address | The Ethernet MAC address sent by the remote end of the PPP link. |
| Local Magic Num- ber | Displays the local magic number to be sent to the peer. The magic number provides a method to detect loopbacks. If the value of the local magic number is the same as the value of remote magic number, then it is possible that the link might be looped back. If the two magic numbers do not match, then the link is not looped back. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|------------------------|---|
| Remote Magic Number | Displays the magic number sent by the peer. If the value of remote magic number is the same as the value of the local magic number, then it is possible that the link might be looped back. If the two magic numbers do not match, then the link is not looped back. |
| Line Monitor Method | The type of line monitoring packets being sent and received on this PPP link. |
| Request Interval | The time interval in seconds at which keepalive requests are issued. |
| Threshold exceeded | Displays the number of times that the drop count was reached. |
| Drop Count | Displays the number of keepalive or LQR messages that were missed before the line was brought down. |
| In Packets | Displays the number of echo-reply packets received. |
| Time to link drop | Displays the time remaining before the link will be declared dropped if a keepalive echo reply packet is not received. |
| Out packets | Displays the number of echo-request packets sent. |
| Last cleared time | Displays the time since the last clear. |
| ACFC | Indicates whether Address and Control Field PPP Header Compression is enabled. |
| PFC | Indicates whether Protocol Field PPP Header Compression is enabled. |

cem

Syntax cem

Context show>port

Description This command displays CEM encap ports and channels.

Sample Output

| 1/9/1.1.1.1 | Uр | No | Down | | | |
|-------------|----|----|------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1/9/1.1.2 | Up | No | Down | loop-timed | 1/9/1.1.2.1 | hold-over |
| 1/9/1.1.2.1 | Up | No | Down | | | |
| 1/9/1.1.3 | Up | No | Down | node-timed | | |
| 1/9/1.1.3.1 | Up | No | Down | | | |
| 1/9/1.1.4 | Up | No | Down | node-timed | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

*A:NS062480023#

lldp

Syntax IIdp [nearest-bridge|nearest-non-tpmr|nearest-customer] [remote-info] [detail]

Context show>port>ethernet

Description This command displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) information.

Parameters nearest-bridge — Displays nearest bridge information.

nearest-non-tpmr — Displays nearest Two-Port MAC Relay (TPMR) information.

nearest-customer — Displays nearest customer information.

remote-info — Displays remote information on the bridge MAC.

detail — Shows detailed information.

Sample Output

A:testSrl# show port 1/2/2 ethernet lldp ______ Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Port Information ______

Port 1/2/2 Bridge nearest-bridge

Admin State : txAndRx Notifications : Disabled Transmit TLVs : portDesc sysCap

Management Address Transmit Configuration:

: 10.20.30.40 Index 1 (system) : Enabled Address

Port 1/2/2 Bridge nearest-non-tpmr

Admin State : disabled Notifications : Disabled Transmit TLVs : None

Management Address Transmit Configuration:

Index 1 (system) : Disabled Address : 10.20.30.40

Port 1/2/2 Bridge nearest-customer

______ Admin State : disabled Notifications : Disabled Transmit TLVs : None

Management Address Transmit Configuration:

Index 1 (system) : Disabled Address : 10.20.30.40 _______ A:testSr1# A:testSrl# show port 1/2/2 ethernet lldp nearest-bridge detail ______ Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Port Information ______ Port 1/2/2 Bridge nearest-bridge ______ Admin State : txAndRx Notifications : Disabled Transmit TLVs : portDesc sysCap Management Address Transmit Configuration: : 10.20.30.40 Index 1 (system) : Enabled Address Port LLDP Stats: Tx Frames : 13 Tx Length Err Frames : 0 Rx Frames : 0 Rx Frame Discard : 0 ______ A:testSrl# show port 1/2/2 ethernet lldp nearest-bridge remote-info detail _______ Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Port Information _______ Port 1/2/2 Bridge nearest-bridge Remote Peer Information Remote Peer Index 2 at timestamp 12/02/2008 16:08:14: Supported Caps : (Not Specified)
Enabled Caps : (Not Specified) Chassis Id Subtype : 4 (macAddress) Chassis Id : ac:fa:ff:00:00:00
PortId Subtype : 7 (local)
Port Id : 37814272 Port Id : 37814272 Port Description : n/a
System Name : n/a System Description : n/a Remote Peer Index 2 management addresses at time 12/02/2008 16:08:14: No remote management addresses found ______ A:testSr1#

port-tree

Syntax port-tree port-id

Context show

Description This command displays the tree for SONET/SDH or TDM ports/channels.

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the physical port ID.

| Syntax | port-id | slot[/mda[/port]] or slot/mda/port[.channel] |
|----------|---------|---|
| | aps-id | aps-group-id[.channel] |
| | | aps keyword group-id 1 — 16 |
| MDA Valu | ues | 7710 SR-c4: 1, 3 |
| CMA Valu | ues | 7710 SR-c4: 1—4 |

Output Show Port Tree Output — The following table describes show port tree output fields.

| Label | Description | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| IfIndex | Displays the interface's index number which reflects its initialization sequence. | |
| type | Specifies the type. | |
| sonet-sdh-index | Specifies the sonet-sdh-index. | |
| * | When a * is displayed after the sonet-sdh-index, the port/channel is provisioned. | |

Sample Output

A:ALA-48>config# show port-tree 1/1/1

| ifIndex | <pre>type, sonet-sdh-index (* = provisioned)</pre> |
|-----------|--|
| ======== | |
| 119570432 | Port, N/A * |
| 656441345 | DS3, none * |
| 656441405 | DS1, 1 * |
| 656441430 | DS1, 2 |
| 656441455 | DS1, 3 |
| 656441480 | DS1, 4 |
| 656441505 | DS1, 5 |
| 656441530 | DS1, 6 |
| 656441555 | DS1, 7 |
| 656441580 | DS1, 8 |
| 656441605 | DS1, 9 |
| 656441630 | DS1, 10 |
| 656441655 | DS1, 11 |
| 656441680 | DS1, 12 |
| 656441705 | DS1, 13 |
| 656441730 | DS1, 14 |
| 656441755 | DS1, 15 |
| 656441780 | DS1, 16 |
| 656441805 | DS1, 17 |
| 656441830 | DS1, 18 |
| 656441855 | DS1, 19 |
| 656441880 | DS1, 20 |
| 656441905 | DS1, 21 |
| | |

| 656441930 | DS1, | 22 |
|------------------|------|----|
| 656441980 | DS1, | 24 |
| 656442005 | DS1, | 25 |
| 656442030 | DS1, | 26 |
| 656442055 | DS1, | 27 |
| 656442080 | DS1, | 28 |
| A:ATA-48>config# | | |

redundancy

Syntax redundancy

Context show

Description This command enables the context to show multi-chassis redundancy information.

multi-chassis

Syntax multi-chassis all

mult-chassis mc-lag peer ip-address [lag lag-id]

mult-chassis mc-lag [peer ip-address [lag lag-id]] statistics

mult-chassis sync [peer ip-address] [detail] mult-chassis sync [peer ip-address] statistics

Context show>redundancy

Description This command displays multi-chassis redundancy information.

Parameters all — Displays all multi-chassis information.

mc-lag — Displays multi-chassis LAG information.

peer ip-address — Displays the address of the multi-chassis peer.

lag *lag-id* — Displays the specified LAG ID on this system that forms an multi-chassis LAG configuration with the indicated peer.

statistics — Displays statistics for the multi-chassis peer.

sync — Displays synchronization information.

detail — Displays detailed information.

Sample Output

```
10.10.10.102 10.10.101 hash Enabled
 Enabled
         Enabled inSync
                             Enabled
        0.0.0.0 None
                            Disabled
10.10.20.1
                             Disabled Disabled
______
*A:Dut-C# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-lag peer 10.10.10.1
______
Multi-Chassis MC-Lag Peer 10.10.10.1
______
Last State chg: 09/24/2007 07:58:03
Admin State: Up Oper State : Up
KeepAlive: 10 deci-seconds Hold On Ngbr Failure : 3
Lag Id Lacp Key Remote Lag Id System Id Sys Prio Last State Changed
______
   32666 1
            00:00:00:33:33:33 32888 09/24/2007 07:56:35
Number of LAGs: 1
______
*A:D11+-C#
A:pcl# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-lag statistics
______
Multi-Chassis Statistics
______
Packets Rx Keepalive
                   : 129798
Packets Rx Config
Packets Rx Peer Config
Packets Rx State
Packets Dropped KeepaliveTask
Packets Dropped Packet Too Short : 0
Packets Dropped Verify Failed
Packets Dropped Tlv Invalid Size : 0
Packets Dropped Out of Seq : 0
Packets Dropped Unknown Tlv : 0
Packets Dropped Tlv Invalid LagId : 0
Packets Dropped MD5
              : 0
Packets Dropped Unknown Peer
Packets Tx
                    : 77879
Packets Tx Keepalive
Packets Tx Config
Packets Tx Peer Config
Packets Tx State
                    : 7
Packets Tx Failed
                    : 0
______
A:pcl# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-lag peer 10.10.10.102 lag 2 statistics
______
Multi-Chassis Statistics, Peer 10.10.10.102 Lag 2
------
                    : 1
Packets Rx Config
Packets Rx State
                    : 4
Packets Tx Config
                    : 2
Packets Tx State
                    : 3
```

```
Packets Tx Failed
                     : 0
______
A:pc1#
A:pcl#show redundancy multi-chassis mc-lag peer 10.10.10.102 statistics
______
Multi-Chassis Statistics, Peer 10.10.10.102
______
                     : 129918
                     : 129900
Packets Rx Keepalive
Packets Rx Config
Packets Rx Peer Config
Packets Rx State
Packets Dropped State Disabled
Packets Dropped Packets Too Short: 0
Packets Dropped Tlv Invalid Size : 0
Packets Dropped Tlv Invalid LagId: 0
Packets Dropped Out of Seq : 0
Packets Dropped Unknown Tlv
Packets Dropped MD5
                     : 77979
: 77940
Packets Tx
Packets Tx Keepalive
Packets Tx Peer Config
Packets Tx Failed
______
A:pc1#
A:pcl# show redundancy multi-chassis sync
______
Multi-chassis Peer Table
______
Peer IP Address : 10.10.10.102
Description : CO1
Description
Authentication
              : Enabled
Source IP Address
              : 10.10.10.101
Admin State
               : Enabled
______
Sync-status
Client Applications :
Sync Admin State : Up
Sync Oper State : Up
Sync Oper State
              : inSync
DB Sync State
Num Entries
              : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Alarm Entries
Rem Num Entries
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries
               : 0
______
Peer
Peer IP Address : 10.10.20.1
Authentication
              : Disabled
Source IP Address : 0.0.0.0
```

```
Admin State
              : Disabled
______
pc1# show redundancy multi-chassis sync peer 10.10.10.102
______
Multi-chassis Peer Table
______
Peer IP Address : 10.10.10.102
Description
Authentication
              : CO1
              : Enabled
Source IP Address
              : 10.10.10.101
Admin State
              : Enabled
Client Applications :
Sync Admin State : Up
Sync Oper State
DB Sync State
              : inSync
Num Entries
              : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries
              : 0
Alarm Entries : 0
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
______
MCS Application Stats
______
Application : igmp
Num Entries : 0 Lcl Deleted Entries : 0 Alarm Entries : 0
Rem Num Entries
              : 0
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries
______
Application
         : igmpSnooping
              : 0
Num Entries
Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Alarm Entries
             _____
Rem Num Entries
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
Application : subMgmt
Num Entries
              : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries
              : 0
              : 0
Alarm Entries
Rem Num Entries
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
Application
              : srrp
```

```
Num Entries
              : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Alarm Entries
Rem Num Entries : 0
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
______
A:pc1#
A:pc1# show redundancy multi-chassis sync peer 10.10.10.102 detail
______
Multi-chassis Peer Table
______
Peer IP Address : 10.10.10.102
Description
              : CO1
Authentication
              : Enabled
Source IP Address : 10.10.10.101
Admin State
               : Enabled
Sync-status
Client Applications :
Sync Admin State : Up
Sync Oper State : Up
Sync Oper State
DB Sync State
              : inSync
Num Entries
              : 0
              : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries
Alarm Entries
Rem Num Entries
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
______
MCS Application Stats
______
              : igmp
Num Entries
              : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Alarm Entries
Rem Num Entries
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
------
Application : igmpSnooping
              : 0
Num Entries
Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Alarm Entries
               : 0
Rem Num Entries
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
              : 0
Rem Alarm Entries
Application : subMgmt Num Entries : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
```

```
Alarm Entries
             : 0
-----
                _____
Rem Num Entries : 0
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
        : srrp
Application
             : 0
Num Entries
             : 0
Lcl Deleted Entries
Alarm Entries
Rem Num Entries : 0
Rem Lcl Deleted Entries : 0
Rem Alarm Entries : 0
______
Ports synced on peer 10.10.10.102
-----
Port/Encap
                 Tag
1/1/1
______
A:pc1#
A:pcl# show redundancy multi-chassis sync statistics
______
Multi-chassis Peer Sync Stats
______
           : 10.10.10.102
Peer IP Address
Packets Tx Total
             : 511
             : 510
Packets Tx Hello
Packets Tx Data
Packets Tx Other
Packets Tx Error
             : 511
Packets Rx Total
             : 510
Packets Rx Hello
Packets Rx Data
Packets Rx Other
Packets Rx Error
Packets Rx Header Err : 0
              : 0
Packets Rx Body Err
Packets Rx Seq Num Err : 0
______
Peer IP Address
           : 10.10.20.1
             : 0
Packets Tx Total
Packets Tx Hello
Packets Tx Data
Packets Tx Other
Packets Tx Error
Packets Rx Total
Packets Rx Hello
Packets Rx Data
Packets Rx Other
Packets Rx Error
Packets Rx Header Err : 0
Packets Rx Body Err
             : 0
Packets Rx Seq Num Err : 0
______
```

A:pc1#

A:pc1# show redundancy multi-chassis sync peer 10.10.10.102 statistics _______ Multi-chassis Peer Sync Stats ______ Peer IP Address : 10.10.10.102
Packets Tx Total : 554 Packets Tx Total Packets Tx Hello : 553 Packets Tx Data : 1 Packets Tx Other Packets Tx Error Packets Rx Total : 554 Packets Rx Hello Packets Rx Data Packets Rx Other Packets Rx Error Packets Rx Header Err : 0 Packets Rx Body Err : 0 Packets Rx Seq Num Err : 0 ______ A:pc1#

mc-ring

Syntax mc-ring peer ip-address statistics

mc-ring peer ip-address [ring sync-tag [detail|statistics]]

mc-ring peer ip-address ring sync-tag ring-node [ring-node-name [detail|statistics]]

mc-ring global-statistics

Context show>redundancy>multi-chassis

Description This command displays multi-chassis ring information.

Parameters ip-address — Specifies the address of the multi-chassis peer to display.

ring *sync-tag* — Specifies a synchronization tag to be displayed that was used while synchronizing this port with the multi-chassis peer.

node ring-node-name — Specifies a ring-node name.

global-statistics — Displays global statistics for the multi-chassis ring.

detail — Displays detailed peer information for the multi-chassis ring.

Output

Show mc-ring peer ip-address ring Output — The following table describes mc-ring peer ip-address ring output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------|---|
| Sync Tag | Displays the synchronization tag that was used while synchronizing this port with the multi-chassis peer. |
| Oper State | noPeer — The peer has no corresponding ring configured. |

Label

Description (Continued)

connected — The inband control connection with the peer is operational.

broken - The inband control connection with the peer has timed out.

conflict — The inband control connection with the peer has timed out but the physical connection is still OK; the failure of the inband signaling connection is caused by a misconfiguration. For example, a conflict between the configuration of this system and its peer, or a misconfiguration on one of the ring access node systems.

testingRing — The inband control connection with the peer is being set up. Waiting for result.

waitingForPeer — Verifying if this ring is configured on the peer.

configErr — The ring is administratively up, but a configuration error prevents it from operating properly.

halfBroken — The inband control connection indicates that the ring is broken in one direction (towards the peer).

localBroken — The inband control connection with the peer is known to be broken due to local failure or local administrive action.

shutdown — The ring is shutdown.

Failure Rea-

Last Debounce

son

Displays the failure reason.

Displays the last time that the debounce mechanism (protecting the router from overload situations in case of a flapping ring) was activated.

Debounce Period Displays the duration that the debounce mechanism was in action since the

"Last Debounce".

Sample Output

*A:ALA-48# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-ring peer 10.0.0.2 ring ring11 detail

Multi-Chassis MC-Ring Detailed Information

Peer : 10.0.0.2
Sync Tag : ring11
Port ID : 1/1/3
Admin State : inService
Oper State : connected

Admin Change : 01/07/2008 21:40:07 Oper Change : 01/07/2008 21:40:24 Last Debounce : 02/15/2008 09:28:42

Debounce Period: 0d 00:00:00

Failure Reason : None

```
In Band Control Path
______
      : 10
Service ID
Interface Name : to_an1
Dest IP
      : 10.10.0.2
Src IP
      : 10.10.0.1
VLAN Map B Path Provisioned
______
range 13-13
range 17-17
VLAN Map Excluded Path Provisioned
range 18-18
VLAN Map B Path Operational
range 13-13
range 17-17
VLAN Map Excluded Path Operational
range 18-18
______
*A:ALA-48#
*A:ALA-48>show>redundancy>multi-chassis# mc-ring peer 192.251.10.104
______
MC Ring entries
______
                Oper State
                       Failure Reason
______
No. of MC Ring entries: 0
______
*A:ALA-48#
*A:ALA-48# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-ring peer 10.0.0.2
______
MC Ring entries
______
                       Failure Reason
                Oper State
                       None
                connected
ring11
ring12
                shutdown
                       None
No. of MC Ring entries: 4
______
*A:ALA-48#
*A:ALA-48# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-ring peer 10.0.0.2 ring ring11 ring-node
an1 detail
______
Multi-Chassis MC-Ring Node Detailed Information
______
Peer
       : 10.0.0.2
```

Sync Tag : ring11 Node Name : an1 Oper State Loc : connected Oper State Rem : notTested In Use : True Admin Change : 01/07/2008 21:40:07 Oper Change : 01/07/2008 21:40:25 Failure Reason : None Ring Node Connectivity Verification Admin State : inService Service ID : 11 VLAN Tag : 11 Dest IP : 10.11.3.1 : None : 1 minutes Src MAC : None ______ *A:ALA-48#

*A:ALA-48# show redundancy multi-chassis mc-ring peer 10.0.0.2 ring ring11 ring-node

MC Ring Node entries

Name Loc Oper St. Failure Reason

In Use Rem Oper St.

anl connected None
Yes notTested

an2 connected None
Yes notTested

No. of MC Ring Node entries: 2

Show Redundancy Multi-Chassis Ring Peer Statistics Output — The following table describes multi-chassis ring peer output fields.

| Label | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Message | Displays the message type. |
| Received | Indicates the number of valid MC-Ring signalling messages received from the peer. |
| Transmitted | Indicates the number of valid MC-Ring signalling messages transmitted from the peer. |
| MCS ID Request | Displays the number of valid MCS ID requests were received from the peer. |
| MCS ID Response | Displays the number of valid MCS ID responses were received from the peer. |

^{*}A:ALA-48#

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-------------------------|---|
| Ring Exists Request | Displays the number of valid 'ring exists' requests were received from the peer. |
| Ring Exists Response | Displays the number of valid ring exists' responses were received from the peer. |
| Keepalive | Displays the number of valid MC-Ring control packets of type 'keepalive' were received from the peer. |

| Message | Received | Transmitted | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--|
| MCS ID Request MCS ID Response Ring Exists Request | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| Ring Exists Response Keepalive | 0 0 | 0 0 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | |

^{*}A:ALA-48>show>redundancy>multi-chassis#

Show MC-Ring Ring-Node Field Output

| Label | Description |
|------------|---|
| Oper State | Displays the state of the connection verification (both local and remote). |
| | ${\tt notProvisioned} \ - \ Connection \ verification \ is \ not \ provisioned.$ |
| | configErr — Connection verification is provisioned but a configuration error prevents it from operating properly. |
| | notTested — Connection verification is administratively disabled or is not possible in the current situation. |
| | testing — Connection Verification is active, but no results are yet available. |
| | connected — The ring node is reachable. |
| | disconnected - Connection verification has timed out. |
| In Use | Displays "True" if the ring node is referenced on an e-pipe or as an inter-dest-id on a static host or dynamic lease. |

Show MC-Ring Global-Statistics Field Output

| Label | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Rx | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system. |
| Rx Too Short | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system that were too short. |
| Rx Wrong Authen- tication | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system with invalid authentication. |
| Rx Invalid TLV | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system with invalid TLV. |
| Rx Incomplete | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system that were incomplete. |
| Rx Unknown Type | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system that were of unknown type. |
| Rx Unknown Peer | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system that were related to an unknown peer. |
| Rx Unknown Ring | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system that were related to an unknown ring. |
| Rx Unknown Ring Node | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were received by this system that were related to an unknown ring node. |
| Tx | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets were transmitted by this system. |
| Tx No Buffer | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets could not be transmitted by this system due to a lack of packet buffers. |
| Tx Transmission Failed | Displays the number of MC-ring signalling packets could not be transmitted by this system due to a transmission failure. |
| Tx Unknown Destination | Displays the number of MC-ring 'unknown destination' signalling packets were transmitted by this system. |
| Missed Configura- tion Events | Displays the number of missed configuration events on this system. |
| Missed BFD Events | Displays the number of missed BFD events on this system. |

 $^{{\}tt *A:ALA-48>show>redundancy>multi-chassis\#}$

Multilink Bundle Commands

multilink-bundle

Syntax multilink-bundle [bundle-id | slot/mda | type {mlppp | ima-grp | mlfr}] [detail]

multilink-bundle {bundle-id | slot/mda} [ppp | ima | mlfr]

multilink-bundle bundle-id relations

multilink-bundle bundle-id ppp [multiclass]

multilink-bundle bundle-id mlfr [frame-relay [detail]]

Context show

Description This comand displays multilink bundle information. An operator can display:

• All bundles on the system/MDA or all bundles of a given type on the system by specifying the value of type filter to be either mlppp, mlfr or ima-grp.

- Bundle specific information in summary (no detail option) or detailed format (detail option specified) for one or more bundles
- Protocol specific information (example PPP or IMA) for the specified bundle
- ATM interface information for IMA groups see show port atm command for more details

Parameters

bundle-id — Specifies the multilink (PPP, MLFR or IMA) bundle to be associated with this IP interface. The command syntax must be used as follows:

Syntax: bundle-type-slot/mda.bundle-num

bpgrp-type-bpgrp-num

bundle-ppp-*slot/mda.bundle-num* (Creates a multilink PPP bundle.) **bundle-ima**-*slot/mda.bundle-num* (Creates an IMA group bundle.)

bundle-r-slot/mda.bundle-num (Creates an MLFR group bundle.)

bundle: keyword

slot: IOM/MDA slot numbers

bundle-num: 1 — 128

ppp — Displays PPP bundle information.

ima, ima-grp — Displays IMA-type groups.

mlfr — Displays bundle MLFR information, or used to display MLFR-type groups.

mlppp — Display MLPPP-type groups.

detail — Provides detailed information.

relations — Displays the working and protection bundles associated with this bundle-id.

Multilink Bundle Output — The following table describes multilink bundle output fields.

| Label | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| Туре | Specifies the type of this multilink bundle. mlppp — Indicates that the bundle is of type MLPPP. ima — Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| Admin State | Up — The bundle is administratively up. |
| | Down - The bundle is administratively down. |
| Oper State | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | Down - The bundle is operationally down. |
| Port State | Displays the state level of the port. |
| | none — Indicates that the port is either in its initial creation state or is just about to to be deleted. |
| | ghost - No member links are configured as part of this bundle. |
| | down - All member links are in "none", "ghost", or "down" state. |
| | linkUp — At least one member link is in port state "link up" but the bundle protocol is not yet operationally up (due to bundle protocol still coming up. For example, due to insufficient number of member links in "link up" state yet or to bundle being shut down. |
| | Up — Indicates that the bundle is ready to pass some kinds of traffic as the bundle protocol has come up (at least "minimum links" member links are in the port state up and the bundle protocol is up.) |
| Min Links Minimum Links | Displays the minimum number of links that must be active for a bundle to be active. If the number of active links drop below the given minimum then the multilink bundle will transition to an operation down state. |
| Bundle IfIndex | Displays the bundle's interface index number which reflects its initialization sequence. |
| Total Links | Displays the total number of member links configured for this bundle. |
| Active Links | Displays the total number of active links for the bundle. |
| Description | Displays configured description for this bundle. |
| Bundle Id | Displays the port ID for this bundle. |
| Red Diff Delay | Displays the maximum acceptable differential delay for individual circuits within this multilink bundle. If the delay exceeds this threshold, a trap is issued. The differential delay is calculated as the round-trip differential delay for MLPPP bundles, and as uni-directional differential delay for IMA bundles. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Fragment Thresh- old | Displays configured fragment threshold value for this bundle. |
| Up Time | Displays time elapsed since the last bundle transition to Up when part of bundle information. Displays time elapsed since the last link transition to active when part of member information. |
| Bandwidth | Displays bandwidth configured for this IMA bundle in Kbytes. |
| Primary Port Member | Displays the portId of the IMA group member chosen as a Primary Port. |
| Member Port Id | Displays portId of each member of this bundle. |
| Admin | Displays administrative port status of a member link. |
| Oper | Displays operational port status of a member link. |
| Active | Displays whether a member link is active or not. |
| Down Reason | Displays the reason for why a member link is not active. |
| Traffic and Port statistics | The traffic and port statistics information displayed for bundles when detail option is selected is the same as information displayed for physical ports. |

| A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| Bundle Summary | ======= | :======: | ======= | ======= | ====== | ========= |
| Bundle | Туре | Admin State | Oper State | Port State | Min Links | |
| bundle-ppp-1/1.1 bundle-ima-1/1.2 | mlppp ima | Down Down | Down Down | Ghost Link Up | 1 1 | 0/0 1/0 |
| Bundles : 2 | | | | | | |
| A:timetra-sim110# | ======= | ======= | ======= | ======= | ===== | ========= |
| *A:timetra-44-cpm2 | | | dle detail | | | |
| Bundle Id | | | ======= | ======= | ====== | ======== |

| Octets 0 0 0 Packets 0 0 0 Errors 0 0 0 | Up Time PPP Input Discards Mode Interleave-Frag | : N/A : 0 : access : false | | | Bandwi Primar | | ber Por | : 0 KE | Bit 71.1.1.1 | .1.1 |
|---|--|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|---------------|------------------|--------|
| 1/1/1.1.1.1.2 12 up up no oper down N/A 1/1/1.1.1.1.3 12 up up no oper down N/A 1/1/1.1.1.1.3 12 up up no oper down N/A Traffic Statistics Input Outp Octets | | | #TS | Admin | Oper | Act | Down R | leason | qU | Time |
| 1/1/1.1.1.1.3 12 up up no oper down N/A Traffic Statistics Input Outp Octets 0 0 0 Packets 0 0 0 Errors 0 0 0 Port Statistics Input Outp Packets 0 0 0 Errors 0 0 0 Outp Outp Outp Outp Outp Outp Outp Out | | | | up | up | no | - | | | |
| Input | | | | up | up | no | | | | |
| Input | | | 12 | up | up | no | oper | down |] | A/N |
| Input | | ====== | ====== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ====== | ====== | :=====: | ===== |
| Packets 0 0 0 Errors 0 0 0 Errors 0 0 0 Port Statistics Input Outp Packets 0 0 0 Discards 0 0 Unknown Proto Discards 0 Unknown Proto Discards 0 *A:timetra-44-cpm2# A:timetra-siml10# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle-ima-1/1.2 ima Down Down Link Up 1 1/0 Bundles: 1 A:timetra-siml10# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 Bundles: 1 A:timetra-siml10# A:timetra-siml10# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary | ======================================= | ====== | ====== | ===== | ===== | ===== | | ====== | :=====: | Output |
| ### Errors 0 0 0 Port Statistics | Octets | | | | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Port Statistics Input Outp Packets | Packets | | | | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Input Outp Packets 0 0 0 Discards 0 0 0 Unknown Proto Discards 0 *A:timetra-44-cpm2# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp Bundle Summary Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link bundle-ima-1/1.2 ima Down Down Link Up 1 1/0 Bundles: 1 A:timetra-sim110# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle State State State Links Active Link | Errors | | | | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Packets 0 0 0 Discards 0 0 0 Unknown Proto Discards 0 *A:timetra-44-cpm2# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp Bundle Summary Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link bundle-ima-1/1.2 ima Down Down Link Up 1 1/0 Bundles: 1 Bundles: 1 A:timetra-sim110# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link | Port Statistics | ====== | ====== | ===== | ===== | ==== | ===== | ====== | :=====: | ===== |
| Discards 0 0 Unknown Proto Discards 0 *A:timetra-44-cpm2# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp ==================================== | | ======= | ====== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ====== Input | ====== | :=====: | Output |
| Discards 0 0 Unknown Proto Discards 0 *A:timetra-44-cpm2# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp ==================================== | Packets | | | | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| *A:timetra-44-cpm2# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp =================================== | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle type ima-grp Bundle Summary Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link bundle-ima-1/1.2 ima Down Down Link Up 1 1/0 Bundles: 1 A:timetra-sim110# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 Bundle Summary Bundle Summary Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link | Unknown Proto Disc | ards | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link bundle-ima-1/1.2 ima Down Down Link Up 1 1/0 Bundles: 1 | ======================================= | | | | | | p ====== | ====== | :=====: | ===== |
| Id State State Links Active Link | | ======= Type | ====== Admin | :===== . C | ===== per | ==== Po | ====== rt | ====== Min | ====== Total/ | ===== |
| Bundles: 1 | | 11 | | | _ | | | | | Links |
| A:timetra-sim110# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 ================================= | bundle-ima-1/1.2 | ima | Down | D | own | Li | nk Up | 1 | 1/0 | |
| A:timetra-sim110# A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 ================================= | Bundles : 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bundle Summary Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State Links Active Link | | ====== | ====== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ====== | ====== | ====== | ===== |
| Bundle Type Admin Oper Port Min Total/ Id State State State Links Active Link | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ======== Bundle Summary | ====== | ====== | ===== | ===== | ==== | ====== | | :=====: | =====: |
| bundle-ppp-1/1.1 mlppp Down Down Ghost 1 0/0 | Bundle Summary | ======================================= | ====== =============================== | ===== ====== ı C | ===== ======)per | ===== Po | ====== ====== rt | Min | | =====: |
| | Bundle Summary Bundle | ======================================= | ====== =============================== | ===== ====== ı C | ===== ======)per | ===== Po | ====== ====== rt | Min | Total/ | |
| Bundles : 1 | Bundle Summary Bundle Bundle Id | Type | Admin | ====== . C : S | ====== per tate | Po | ====== =============================== | Min Links | Total/ Active | |

| | show multilink-bundle | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------|------------|
| Bundle bundle-ppp- | ====================================== | ======================================= | ======== | |
| ======================================= | ======================================= | | | ====== |
| Description | : MultiLink Bundle | | | |
| Bundle Id | : bundle-ppp-1/1.1 | Type | : mlppp | |
| Admin Status | : down | Oper Status | : down | |
| Minimum Links | : 1 | Bundle IfIndex | : 555745281 | |
| Total Links | : 0 | Active Links | : 0 | |
| Red Diff Delay | : 0 | Yellow Diff Delay | : 0 | |
| Red Diff Delay Act | : none | MRRU | : 1524 | |
| Short Sequence | : false | Oper MRRU | : 1524 | |
| Oper MTU | : 1522 | Fragment Threshold | : 128 bytes | |
| Up Time | : N/A | Bandwidth | : 0 KBit | |
| PPP Input Discards | : 0 | Primary Member Port | t: None | |
| Interleave-Frag | | | | |
| Traffic Statistics | ======================================= | ======================================= | ======== | :====== |
| ======================================= | ======================================= | Input | | Output |
| | | | | |
| Octets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Packets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Errors | | 0 | | 0 |
| Port Statistics | ======================================= | | ======== | -===== |
| | | | | |
| | | Input | | Output |
| | | | | |
| Unicast Packets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Multicast Packets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Broadcast Packets | | 0 | | 0 |
| Discards | | 0 | | 0 |

relations

| Syntax | relations |
|-------------|--|
| Context | show>multilink-bundle |
| Description | This command displays the working and protection bundles associated with this bundle-id. |
| Output | Show Mutlilink-Bundle Relations Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle relations output fields. |

| Label | Description | |
|-------------|---|--|
| BundleID | Displays the bundle number. | |
| Admin State | Up - The bundle is administratively up. | |
| | Down — The bundle is administratively down. | |

| | Label | Description |
|------------|------------------|--|
| Oper State | | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | | Down - The bundle is operationally down. |
| | Working BundleID | Displays the bundle that is currently in working mode. |
| | Protect BundleID | Displays the bundle that is currently in protect mode. |
| | Active Bundle | Displays the mode of the active bundle. |

| A:ALA-48>show# show multilink-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.2 relations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Bundle Relati | onship | | | | |
| Bundle Id | Admin State | Oper State | Working Bundle Id | Protect Bundle Id | Active Bundle |
| bpgrp-ima-1 | Down | Down | bundle-ima-1/1.1 | bundle-ima-1/1.2 | Protect |
| Bundles : 1 =================================== | ====== # | ====== | | | ====== |

ima

| Syntax | multilink-bundle ima |
|-------------|--|
| Context | show>multilink-bundle |
| Description | This command enables the context to display IMA group data. |
| | MDA Values 1, 2 |
| Output | Show Mutlilink-bundle IMA Connections Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA output fields. |

| Label | Description | |
|-------------|--|--|
| BundleId | Displays the bundle ID number. | |
| Type | Specifies the type of this multilink bundle. mlppp — Indicates that the bundle is of type MLPPP. ima — Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. | |
| Admin State | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. | |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|----------------------------|--|
| | Down — The bundle is administratively down. |
| Oper State | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | Down — The bundle is operationally down. |
| Port State | Displays the state level of the port. |
| | none — Indicates that the port is either in its initial creation state or is just about to to be deleted. |
| | ghost - No member links are configured as part of this bundle. |
| | down - All member links are in "none", "ghost", or "down" state. |
| | linkUp — At least one member link is in port state "link up" but the bundle protocol is not yet operationally up (due to bundle protocol still coming up. For example, due to insufficient number of member links in "link up" state yet or to bundle being shut down. |
| | Up — Indicates that the bundle is ready to pass some kinds of traffic as the bundle protocol has come up (at least "minimum links" member links are in the port state up and the bundle protocol is up.) |
| Min Links Minimum Links | Displays the minimum number of links that must be active for a bundle to be active. If the number of links drop below the given minimum then the multilink bundle will transition to an operation down state.) |
| Total/Active Links | Displays the total number of active links for the bundle. |

| A:timetra-sim110# | show mult | ilink-bund | lle bundle- | -ima-1/1.2 | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Bundle Summary | | | | | | |
| Bundle Id | | Admin State | Oper State | Port | Min Links | Total/ Active Links |
| bundle-ima-1/1.2 | | Down | Down | Link Up | 1 | 1/0 |
| Bundles : 1 | | | | | | |
| a:timetra-sim110# | | ======= | ======= | ======= | ====== | :======== |
| A:timetra-sim110# | | | | , | detail | |
| Bundle bundle-ima- | | | | | | |
| Bundle Id | | ink Bundle | | :======:: :atus | : ima : dowr | .======== |

```
Bundle IfIndex : 555749378
Active Links : 0
Minimum Links : 1
Total Links : 1
Red Diff Delay : 25
                            Yellow Diff Delay : N/A
                      MRRU : N/A
Oper MRRU : N/A
Fragment Threshold : 128 bytes
Bandwidth : 0 KBit
Red Diff Delay Act : down
Short Sequence : N/A
       : 1524
: N/A
Oper MTU
Up Time
PPP Input Discards : N/A
                            Primary Member Port: 1/1/1.1.1.1
Interleave-Frag : N/A
Member Port Id Admin Oper Active Down Reason Up Time
______
1/1/1.1.1.1
                   up up no oper down
                                              N/A
______
Traffic Statistics
                                    Input
Packets
                                       Ω
                                       0
Errors
______
Port Statistics
______
                                       0
                                        0
Unknown Proto Discards
                                        Ω
______
A:timetra-sim110#
A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.2 ima
_____
Bundle bundle-ima-1/1.2 IMA group information
______
Version
        : 1.1
Current State : Startup Near-end
Near-end State : Startup
Far-end State : Not configured
Group Test State : Disabled
Max BW Links : 8
Operational Secs : N/A
                    Down Secs : 2811
Rx IMA Id : 255
Tx IMA Id : 0
                      RX IMA IQ

RX Timing Ref Link: N/A

RX Oam Label: 0

Test Pattern: 0

Far-End Clock-Mode: itc
Tx Timing Ref Link : N/A
Tx Oam Label : 3
Test Link : N/A
Near-End Clock-Mode: ctc
                          Link Act Timer : 10000
Link Deact Timer : 2000
                           Beta-value
Symmetry Mode
Alpha-value : 2
                            Rx CR Available : 0 KP:-
Gamma-value : 1
Tx CR Available : 0 KBit
Least Delayed Link: N/A
                            Max Obs Diff Delay : 0
                            Far-end Fails : 0
Rx Icp Cells : 0
Near-End Fails : 1
Tx Icp Cells : 0
                  Rx Icp Cells : 0
Rx Lost Icp Cells : 0
Errored Icp Cells : 0
______
A:timetra-sim110#
```

The following stats display when the bundle type is mlppp-lfi and the The following stats should only be displayed if the bundle type is mlppp-lfi and the detail keyword is issued.

LFI Statistics

ppp

Syntax ppp [multiclass]

Context show>multilink-bundle

Description This command enables the context to display PPP group data.

MDA Values 1, 2

multiclass

Specifies to display multi-class MLPPP information.

| A:timetra-sim110# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 ppp | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| PPP Proto | cols for bu | ndle-ppp-1/1.1 | ====== | :=====: | ====== | ======= | ====== |
| | | Last Change | | | | | |
| mplscp bcp osicp | initial initial initial | 02/16/2007 (02/16/2007 (02/16/2007 (02/16/2007 (| 06:11:44 06:11:44 06:11:44 | | 0 0 0 | 02/16/2007 02/16/2007 02/16/2007 | 06:11:44 06:11:44 06:11:44 |
| ipv6cp initial 02/16/2007 06:11:44 0 02/16/2007 06:11:44 Local Mac address : 8c:6e:01:01:00:3d Remote Mac address : 00:00:00:00:00:00 Local IPv4 address : 0.0.0.0 Remote IPv4 address: 0.0.0.0 Local IPv6 address : :: Remote IPv6 address : :: | | | | | | | |
| | ======== | ========= | ====== | :=====: | ====== | -====== | ====== |
| *A:mlppp_top# show multilink-bundle bundle-ppp-1/1.1 ppp multiclass | | | | | | | |
| MLPPP Per Class Traffic Statistics for bundle-ppp-1/1.1 | | | | | | | |
| | ======= | | | | Input | | Output |
| Class 0 Octets Packets | | | | | 0 0 | | 0 |

| Errors | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|-----------|
| Class 1 | | |
| Octets | 0 | 0 |
| Packets | 0 | 0 |
| Errors | 0 | 0 |
| Class 2 | | |
| Packets | 0 | 0 |
| Errors | 0 | 0 |
| Class 3 | | |
| Octets | 0 | 270400 |
| Packets | 0 | 2704 |
| Errors | 0 | 0 |
| ======================================= | .====================================== | ========= |

^{*}A:mlppp_top#

atm

Syntax atm [detail]

Context show>multilink-bundle>ima

Description This command displays multilink bundle IMA ATM information.

ATM Info for bundle-ima-1/1.1

: UNI

Cell Mode

Parameters detail — Displays detailed information.

Output Show Mutlilink-bundle IMA ATM Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA ATM output fields..

| Label | Description | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Cell Mode | Displays the cell format (UNI or NNI) used on the ATM interface. | | |
| Configured VCs | Displays the number of configured VCs. | | |
| Configured VTs | Displays the number of configured VTs. | | |
| Configured mini- mum VPI | Displays the minimum VPI configured for this bundle. | | |
| Last Unknown VPI/VCI | Indicates the last unknown VPI/VCI that was received on this interface. | | |
| Mapping | Displays ATM cell mapping used on this interface: Direct or PLCP. | | |
| Configured VPs | Displays the number of configured VPs. | | |
| Configured IFCs | Displays the number of configured IFCs. | | |
| Sample Output | | | |
| A:NS052651098# show multilink-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1 ima atm | | | |

Mapping

: Direct

ATM Link Bandwidth : 15232 kbps Shaped Bandwidth : 15232 kbps

connections

Syntax connections

Context show>multilink-bundle>ima>atm

Description This command displays connection information.

Parameters pvc — Displays ATM port PVC information.

pvp — Displays ATM port PVP information.

pvt — Displays ATM port PVT information.

vpi-range — Displays the VPI range.

Values vpi: 0 — 4095 (NNI) 0 — 255 (UNI)

vpi — Displays the VPI values.

Values vpi: 0 — 4095 (NNI) 0 — 255 (UNI)

0 200 (01(1)

vci: — Displays the VCI values.

Values 1, 2, 5 — 65534

detail — Provides detailed information.

MDA Values 1, 2

Output Show Mutlilink-bundle IMA ATM Connections Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA ATM connections output fields.

| Label | Description |
|--------|--|
| Owner | Identifies the system entity that owns a specific ATM connection. |
| Туре | Specifies the type of this multilink bundle. mlppp — Indicates that the bundle is of type MLPPP. ima — Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| Ing.TD | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the receive direction of the interface connection. |
| Egr.TD | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the transmit direction of the interface connection. |
| Adm | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| | Down - The bundle is administratively down. |
| 0pr | Up - The bundle is operationally up.Down - The bundle is operationally down. |
| OAM | Indicates the OAM operational status of ATM connections. |

Sample Output

| A:NS052651098# show multilink-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1 ima atm connections | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| ATM Connec | ATM Connections, Port bundle-ima-1/1.1 | | | | | | |
| ======= | ====== | :====== | ====== | ====== | ===== | ======== | ===== |
| | Owner | Type | Ing.TD | Egr.TD | Adm | OAM | Opr |
| 1/100 | SAP | PVC | 2 | 2 | up | up | up |
| A:NS052651 | A:NS052651098# | | | | | | |

port-connection

| Syntax | port-connection [detail] |
|-------------|--|
| Context | show>multilink-bundle>ima>atm |
| Description | This command displays port connection information. |
| Parameters | detail — Displays detailed information. |
| Output | Show Mutlilink-Bundle IMA ATM Port-Connection Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA ATM port-connection output fields. |

| Label | Description |
|---------------|--|
| Port ID | Displays the port ID for this bundle. |
| Admin State | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| | Down - The bundle is administratively down. |
| Oper State | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | Down - The bundle is operationally down. |
| Owner | Identifies the system entity that owns a specific ATM connection. |
| Endpoint Type | Displays the endpoint type. |
| Cast Type | Indicates the connection topology type. |
| Ing. Td Idx | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the receive direction of the interface connection. |
| Egr. Td Idx | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the transmit direction of the interface connection. |
| Last Changed | Indicates the date and time when the interface connection entered its current operational state. |

Sample Output

A:NS052651098# show multilink-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1 ima atm port-connection ______ ATM Port Connection ______ Port Id : bundle-ima-1/1.1
Admin State : up Oper state
Owner : SAP
Endpoint Type : Port Cast Type
Ing. Td Idx : 2 Egr. Td Idx
Last Changed : 01/16/2007 14:24:00 : up : P2P

A:NS052651098#

pvc

Syntax pvc [vpi[/vci] [detail]

Context show>multilink-bundle>ima>atm

Description This command displays ATM port PVC information. **Parameters**

vpi — Displays the VPI values.

Values vpi: 0 — 4095 (NNI) 0 — 255 (UNI)

vci: — Displays the VCI values.

Values 1, 2, 5 — 65534

detail — Provides detailed information.

MDA Values 1, 2

Output

Show Mutlilink-Bundle IMA ATM PVC Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA ATM port-connection output fields.

| Label | Description |
|---------|--|
| VPI/VCI | Displays the VPI/VCI value. |
| Owner | Specifies the type of this multilink bundle. mlppp — Indicates that the bundle is of type MLPPP. ima — Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| Type | Identifies the system entity that owns a specific ATM connection. |
| Ing.TD | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the receive direction of the interface connection. |
| Egr.TD | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the transmit direction of the interface connection. |
| Adm | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| | Down - The bundle is administratively down. |
| Opr | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | Down - The bundle is operationally down. |
| OAM | Indicates the OAM operational status of ATM connections. |

Sample Output

| ======= | | ======= | .======= | | ===== | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|---|---------|
| VPI/VCI | Owner | Type | _ | Egr.TD | | | Opr | |
| 1/100 | SAP | PVC | | | up | | up | |
| ATM Statis | | ====== | ======= | ====== | ==== | ====== | -======= | ======= |
| ======= | ====== | | ======= | | ===== | Input | :====================================== | Output |
| Octets Cells | | | | | | (| • | ((|
| AAL-5 Pacl | ket Stat | istics | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Input | | Output |
| Packets | | | | | | (|) | (|
| Dropped Pa | | | | | | (|) | (|
| CRC-32 Eri | | _ | | | | (| | |
| Reassembly Over Size | | .ts | | | | (| | |
| | | | | | | ` | , :======== | |
| ATM OAM St | tatistic | S | | | | | | |
| | | ====== | | | ===== | ======= | | ======= |
| | | | | | | Input | : | Output |
| AIS | | | | | | (|) | (|
| RDI | | | | | | (|) | (|
| Loopback | | | | | | (| | (|
| CRC-10 Err | rors | | | | | (|) | |

pvp

Syntax pvp [vpi] [detail]

Context show>multilink-bundle>ima>atm

Description This command displays ATM port PVP information.

Parameters vpi — Displays the VPI values.

Values vpi: 0 — 4095 (NNI) 0 — 255 (UNI)

detail — Displays detailed information.

MDA Values 1, 2

Output

Show Mutlilink-bundle IMA ATM PVP Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA ATM port-connection output fields.

| Label | Description |
|--------|--|
| VPI | Displays the VPI value. |
| Owner | Identifies the system entity that owns a specific ATM connection. |
| Type | Specifies the type of this multilink bundle. |
| | mlppp - Indicates that the bundle is of type MLPPP. |
| | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| Ing.TD | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the receive direction of the interface connection. |
| Eng.TD | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the transmit direction of the interface connection. |
| Adm | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| | Down - The bundle is administratively down. |
| OAM | Indicates the OAM operational status of ATM connections. |
| Opr | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | Down — The bundle is operationally down. |

Sample Output

| A:ima2# show multilink-bundle bundle-ima-1/1.1 ima atm pvp | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| ======= | ====== | ======= | ====== | ====== | ===== | | |
| ATM PVPs, | Port bu | ndle-ima- | 1/1.1 | | | | |
| ======= | ====== | ======= | ====== | ====== | ===== | ======== | |
| VPI | Owner | Type | Ing.TD | Egr.TD | Adm | OAM | Opr |
| 2 | SAP | PVP | 1 | 1 | up | up | up |
| ======= | ====== | ======= | ====== | ====== | ===== | ======== | ===== |

A:ima2#

pvt

Syntax pvt [vpi.vpi] [detail]

Context show>multilink-bundle>ima>atm

Description This command displays ATM port PVT information.

Parameters vpi — Displays the VPI values.

Values vpi: 0 - 4095 (NNI) 0 - 255 (UNI)

detail — Provides detailed information.

MDA Values 1, 2

Output

Show Mutlilink-bundle IMA ATM PVT Output — The following table describes show multilink-bundle IMA ATM port-connection output fields.

| Label | Description |
|-----------|--|
| VPI Range | Displays the VPI range: |
| Owner | Identifies the system entity that owns a specific ATM connection. |
| Туре | Specifies the type of this multilink bundle. mlppp — Indicates that the bundle is of type MLPPP. ima — Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| Ing.Td | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the receive direction of the interface connection. |
| Egr.Td | Specifies the ATM traffic descriptor profile that applies to the transmit direction of the interface connection. |
| Adm | ima - Indicates that the bundle is of type IMA group. |
| | Down — The bundle is administratively down. |
| Opr | Up — The bundle is operationally up. |
| | Down - The bundle is operationally down. |

Sample Output

LAG Commands

lag

Syntax lag [lag-id] [detail] [statistics]

lag lag-id associations

Context show

Description This command displays Link Aggregation Group (LAG) information.

If no command line options are specified, a summary listing of all LAGs is displayed.

Parameters *lag-id* — Displays only information on the specified LAG ID.

Default Display information for all LAG IDs.

Values 1 — 64

detail — Displays detailed LAG information.

Default Displays summary information.

statistics — Displays LAG statistics information.

associations — Displays a list of current router interfaces to which the LAG is assigned.

Output LAG Output — The following table describes LAG output fields.

| Label | Description |
|----------------|--|
| LAG ID | The LAG or multi-link bundle ID that the port is assigned to. |
| Adm | Up - The LAG is administratively up. |
| | Down - The LAG is administratively down. |
| Opr | Up - The LAG is operationally up. |
| | Down - The LAG is operationally down. |
| Port-Threshold | The number of operational links for the LAG at or below which the configured action will be invoked. |
| Up-Link-Count | The number of ports that are physically present and have physical links present. |
| MC Act/Stdby | Member port is selected as active or standby link. |

Sample Output

A:ALA-48>config# show lag

| Lag Data | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Lag-id | Adm | 0pr | Port-Threshold | Up-Link-Count | MC Act/Stdby |
| 1 | up | down | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| 2 | up | up | 0 | 1 | active |
| 3 | up | down | 0 | 0 | standby |
| 4 | up | down | 0 | 0 | standby |
| 10 | up | down | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| Total Lag-ids | : 5 | Single | Chassis: 2 | MC Act: 1 | MC Stdby: 2 |
| A:ALA-48>conf | ====== ig# show | , lag | | | |

Detailed LAG Output — The following table describes detailed LAG output fields. The output is dependent on whether or not the LAG was configurd as a multi-chassis LAG.

| Label | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| LAG ID | The LAG or multi-link trunk (MLT) that the port is assigned to. |
| Adm | Up — The LAG is administratively up.Down — The LAG is administratively down. |
| Port Threshold | If the number of available links is equal or below this number, the threshold action is executed. |
| Thres. Last Cleared | The last time that keepalive stats were cleared. |
| Dynamic Cost | The OSPF costing of a link aggregation group based on the available aggregated, operational bandwidth. |
| Configured Address | The base chassis Ethernet MAC address. |
| Hardware Address | The hardware address. |
| Hold-Time Down | The timer, in tenths of seconds, which controls the delay between detecting that a LAG is down and reporting it to the higher levels. |
| LACP | Enabled — LACP is enabled. Down — LACP is disabled. |
| LACP Transmit Intvl | LACP timeout signalled to peer. |
| Selection Crite- ria | Configured subgroup selection criteria. |
| Number of sub- groups | Total subgroups in LAG. |
| System ID | System ID used by actor in LACP messages. |
| Admin Key | Configured LAG key. |

| Label | Description (Continued) |
|---------------------------|---|
| Oper Key | Key used by actor in LACP messages. |
| System Priority | System priority used by actor in LACP messages. |
| Prtr System ID | System ID used by partner in LACP messages. |
| Prtr Oper Key | Key used by partner in LACP messages. |
| Prtr System Pri- ority | System priority used by partner in LACP messages. |
| Mode | LAG in access or network mode. |
| Opr | Up — The LAG is operationally up.Down — The LAG is operationally down. |
| Port Threshold | Configured port threshold. |
| Thres. Exceeded Cnt | The number of times that the drop count was reached. |
| Threshold Action | Action to take when the number of available links is equal or below the port threshold. |
| Encap Type | The encapsulation method used to distinguish customer traffic on a LAG. |
| Lag-IFIndex | A box-wide unique number assigned to this interface. |
| Adapt QoS | Displays the configured QoS mode. |
| Port ID | The specific slot/MDA/port ID. |
| (LACP) Mode | LACP active or passive mode. |
| LACP xmit standby | LACP transmits on standby links enabled / disabled. |
| Slave-to-partner | Configured enabled/disabled. |
| Port-id | Displays the member port ID. |
| Adm | Displays the member port administrative state. |
| Active/stdby | Indicates that the member port is selected as the active or standby link. |
| Opr | Indicates that the member port operational state. |
| Primary | Indicates that the member port is the primary port of the LAG. |
| Sub-group | Displays the member subgroup where the member port belongs to. |
| Priority | Displays the member port priority. |

^{*}A:Dut-B# show lag 10 detail

```
______
______
Description : N/A
Details
Lag-id : 10 Mode : access
Adm : up Opr : up
Thres. Exceeded Cnt : 1 Port Threshold : 0
Thres. Last Cleared: 05/17/2009 19:33:00 Threshold Action: down
Dynamic Cost : false Encap Type : qinq
Configured Address: 00:03:fa:8d:45:d2 Lag-IfIndex: 1342177290
Hardware Address : 00:03:fa:8d:45:d2 Adapt Qos : distribute
Hold-time Down : 0.0 sec Port Type : standard
Per FP Ing Queuing : disabled
LACP : enabled Mode : active
LACP Transmit Intvl : fast LACP xmit stdby : enabled
Selection Criteria : highest-count Slave-to-partner : disabled
Number of sub-groups: 1 Forced: -
System Id : 00:03:fa:8d:44:88 System Priority : 32768
Admin Key : 32777 Oper Key : 40009
Prtr System Id : 00:03:fa:13:6f:a7 Prtr System Priority : 32768
Prtr Oper Key : 32777
MC Peer Address : 10.20.1.2 MC Peer Lag-id : 10
MC System Id : 00:02:80:01:00:0a MC System Priority : 100
MC Admin Key : 40009 MC Active/Standby : active
\mbox{MC} Lacp ID in use : true \mbox{MC} extended timeout : false
MC Selection Logic : peer decided
MC Config Mismatch : no mismatch
Source BMAC LSB : use-lacp-key Oper Src BMAC LSB : 9c:49
______
Port-id Adm Act/Stdby Opr Primary Sub-group Forced Prio
1/1/10 up active up yes 1 - 32768
Port-id Role Exp Def Dist Col Syn Aggr Timeout Activity
1/1/10 actor No No Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
1/1/10 partner No No Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
______
*A:ALA-48>show# lag 1 detail
______
LAG Details
______
Description:
______
Details
Lag-id : 1
                                Opr
               : up
                                                  : down
Thres. Last Cleared : 02/21/2007 12:39:36 Threshold Action : dynamic cost Dynamic Cost : false Engap Type
Configured Address : 04:67:01:01:00:01
                                  Lag-IfIndex
                                                   : 1342177281
               : 14:30:ff:00:01:41 Adapt Qos
                                                  : distribute
Hardware Aug.
Hold-time Down : 0.0 sec : enabled
Hardware Address
                                 Mode
                                                  : active
LACP Transmit Intvl : fast
                                 LACP xmit stdby
```

*A:ALA-48>show#

LAG Statistics Output — The following table describes detailed LAG statistics output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| LAG ID | The LAG or multi-link trunk (MLT) that the port is assigned to. |
| Port ID | The port ID configured or displayed in the slot/mda/port format. |
| Input Bytes | The number of incoming bytes for the LAG on a per-port basis. |
| Input Packets | The number of incoming packets for the LAG on a per-port basis. |
| Output Bytes | The number of outbound bytes for the LAG on a per-port basis. |
| Output Packets | The number of outbound packets for the LAG on a per-port basis. |
| Input/Output Errors | For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. For character- oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of inbound transmission units that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of outbound transmission units that could not be transmitted because of errors. |
| Totals | Displays the column totals for bytes, packets, and errors. |

Sample Output

ALA-1# show lag statistics

| LAG S | tatistics | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | ======= iption: d Port-id | Input Bytes | Input Packets | Output Bytes | Output Packets | Input Errors | Output Errors |
| 1 | 1/1/3 1/1/4 1/1/5 | 0 0 0 | 1006 435 9968 | 0 0 0 | 2494 401 9833 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Total: | s ======= | 0 | 11409 | 0 | 12728 | 0 | 0 |

ALA-1#

LAG Associations Output — The following table describes LAG associations output fields.

| Label | Description |
|------------|--|
| Service ID | The service associated with the LAG. |
| Name | The name of the IP interface. |
| Encap Val | The Dot1q or QinQ values of the port for the IP interface. |

Sample Output

| A:ALA-1# show lag 5 associations | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| Interface Table | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Router/ServiceId | Name | Encap Val | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Router: Base | LAG2West | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Interfaces | | | | | | | |
| ======================================= | | ========= | | | | | |
| A:ALA-1# | | | | | | | |

LAG Details with MC-LAG Output — The following example displays LAG output with MC LAG:

| MC Admin Key MC Lacp ID in MC Selection I | use : | false | for pe | er inf | MC | extend | ed time | y : ac out : fa ch : no | lse |
|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Port-id Prio | | | | | _ | | - | Forced | |
| 1/1/1 | up | active | up | yes | | 7 | | - | 99 |
| | - | standby | | | | 8 | | - | 100 |
| Port-id Activity | Role | Exp | Def | Dist | Col | Syn | Aggr | | |
| 1/1/1 | actor | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 1/1/1 | partne: | r No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 1/1/2 | actor | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 1/1/2 | partne: | r No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| ========= | ====== | ======= | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | | ======= | ======= |
| *A:pc5# | | | | | | | | | |

LAG Details without MC-LAG Output — The following example displays LAG output without MC LAG:

| *A:pc5# show lag 2 detail | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------------|-------|-------|------|--------|---------|------|-----|---------|--|
| LAG Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lag-id | : | 2 | | | Mode | | | | : a | ccess | |
| Adm | : | up | | | Opr | | | | : u | р | |
| Thres. Exceeded Cnt | : | 4 | | | Port | Thres | shold | | : 0 | | |
| Thres. Last Cleared | : | 04/11/2007 | 7 02: | 03:49 | Thre | shold | Action | | : d | own | |
| Dynamic Cost | : | false | | | Enca | р Туре | 2 | | : d | ot1q | |
| Configured Address | : | 8e:8b:ff:0 | 00:01 | :42 | Lag- | IfInde | ex | | : | | |
| 1342177282 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hardware Address | : | 8e:8b:ff:0 | 00:01 | :42 | Adap | t Qos | | | : | | |
| distribute | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hold-time Down | : | 0.0 sec | | | | | | | | | |
| LACP | : | enabled | | | Mode | | | | : a | ctive | |
| LACP Transmit Intvl | : | fast | | | LACP | xmit | stdby | | : e | nabled | |
| Selection Criteria | : | highest-co | ount | | Slav | e-to-r | partner | | : d | isabled | |
| Number of sub-groups | s: | 2 | | | Forc | ed | | | : - | | |
| System Id | : | 8e:8b:ff:0 | 00:00 | :00 | Syst | em Pri | ority | | : 3 | 2768 | |
| Admin Key | | | | | | Key | | | : 3 | 2768 | |
| Prtr System Id | : | 8e:89:ff:0 | 00:00 | :00 | Prtr | Syste | em Prio | rity | : 3 | 2768 | |
| Prtr Oper Key | : | 32768 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-id Adm Prio | | Act/Stdby | Opr | Prin | mary | Sub-g | group | Fo | rce | d | |
| 1/1/1 up | | active | | VAC | | 7 | | | | 99 | |
| - · | | standby | _ | _ | | 8 | | _ | | 100 | |
| 1/1/2 up | | | aowii | | | | | | | | |
| Port-id Role Activity | | Exp I | Def | Dist | Col | Syn | Aggr | Time | out | | |

| 1/1/1 | actor | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
|-------|---------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1/1/1 | partner | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 1/1/2 | actor | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 1/1/2 | partner | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

^{* 1 .} na 5 +

Port Monitor Commands

port

Syntax port port-id [port-id...(up to 5 max)] [interval seconds] [repeat repeat] [absolute | rate]

[multiclass]

Context monitor

Description This command enables port traffic monitoring. The specified port(s) statistical information displays at the configured interval until the configured count is reached.

The first screen displays the current statistics related to the specified port(s). The subsequent statistical information listed for each interval is displayed as a delta to the previous display.

When the keyword **rate** is specified, the "rate per second" for each statistic is displayed instead of the delta.

Monitor commands are similar to **show** commands but only statistical information displays. Monitor commands display the selected statistics according to the configured number of times at the interval specified.

Parameters

port *port-id* — Specify up to 5 port IDs. Port-IDs are only MLPPP bundles or bundle protection groups when the multiclass keyword is specified.

Syntax: *port-id* slot/mda/port[.channel]

aps-id aps-group-id[.channel]

aps keyword group-id 1 — 16

bundle ID bundle-type-slot/mda.bundle-num

bpgrp-*type-bpgrp-num* bundle keyword bundle-num 1 — 16 type ima, ppp

interval seconds — Configures the interval for each display in seconds.

Default 10 seconds

Values 3 — 60

repeat — Configures how many times the command is repeated.

Default 10

Values 1 — 999

absolute — When the **absolute** keyword is specified, the raw statistics are displayed, without processing. No calculations are performed on the delta or rate statistics.

rate — When the rate keyword is specified, the rate-per-second for each statistic is displayed instead of the delta.

| Monitor statistics for Port | | |
|---|--|--------|
| | Input | Output |
| At time t = 0 sec (Base Stat | istics) | |
| Octets | 0 | |
| Packets | 39 | 17 |
| Errors | 0 | |
| At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Abs | olute) | |
| Octets | 0 | |
| Packets | 39 | 17 |
| Errors | 0 | |
| At time t = 6 sec (Mode: Abs | olute) | |
| Octets | 0 | |
| Packets | 39 | 17 |
| Errors | 0 | |
| At time t = 9 sec (Mode: Abs | olute) | |
| Octets | 0 | |
| | | |
| Packets | 39 | |
| Packets Errors ======== | | |
| Packets Errors ================================== | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors ================================== | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors A:ALA-12>monitor# A:ALA-12>monitor# port 1/1/4 Monitor statistics for Port At time t = 0 sec (Base State) Octets Packets Errors At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Rate) Octets | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors A:ALA-12>monitor# A:ALA-12>monitor# port 1/1/4 Monitor statistics for Port At time t = 0 sec (Base Stat Octets Packets Errors At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Rat Octets Packets | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors A:ALA-12>monitor# A:ALA-12>monitor# port 1/1/4 Monitor statistics for Port At time t = 0 sec (Base State) Octets Packets Errors At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Rate) Octets Packets Errors | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors A:ALA-12>monitor# A:ALA-12>monitor# port 1/1/4 Monitor statistics for Port At time t = 0 sec (Base State) Octets Packets Errors At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Rate) Octets Packets Errors At time t = 6 sec (Mode: Rate) Octets Packets Octets Packets Doctets Doctets | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |
| Packets Errors A:ALA-12>monitor# A:ALA-12>monitor# port 1/1/4 Monitor statistics for Port At time t = 0 sec (Base Stat Octets Packets Errors At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Rat | 39 0 =================================== | 17 |

| Octets | | 0 | 0 |
|------------------------|---|--------------|------------|
| Packets | | 0 | 0 |
| Errors | | 0 | 0 |
| ========= | ======================================= | | ========== |
| A:ALA-12>monit | or# | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| ========= | ======================================= | | ========== |
| *A:Cpm-A> moni | tor port bundle-fr-1/1.1 | | |
| | | ============ | ========= |
| Monitor statis | tics for Port bundle-fr-1/1.1 | | |
| T | Outroot | ============ | ========= |
| Input | Output | | |
| λ t time t = 0 | sec (Base Statistics) | | |
| AC CIME C = 0 | | | |
| Octets | | 0 | 0 |
| Packets | | 0 | 0 |
| Errors | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |

port (ATM)

Syntax atm [interval seconds] [repeat repeat] [absolute | rate]

Context monitor>port

Description This command enables ATM port traffic monitoring.

Parameters interval seconds — Configures the interval for each display in seconds.

Default 5 seconds

Values 3 — 60

repeat — Configures how many times the command is repeated.

Default 10

Values 1 — 999

absolute — When the **absolute** keyword is specified, the raw statistics are displayed, without processing. No calculations are performed on the delta or rate statistics.

rate — When the **rate** keyword is specified, the rate-per-second for each statistic is displayed instead of the delta.

Sample Output

| At time t = 0 sec (Base Statistics) | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Octets | 0 | 0 |
| Cells | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown VPI/VCI Cells | 0 | |
| At time t = 3 sec (Mode: Absolute) | | |
| Octets | 0 | 0 |
| Cells | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown VPI/VCI Cells | 0 | |
| At time t = 6 sec (Mode: Absolute) | | |
| Octets | 0 | 0 |
| Cells | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown VPI/VCI Cells | 0 | |
| A:ALA-49# | | ======== |

Clear Commands

card

Syntax card slot-number soft

Context clear

Description This command reinitializes the card in the specified slot.

Parameters slot-number — Clears information for the specified card slot.

slot-number — Clears information for the card.

Values

soft — Issues a soft reset of the I/O module (IOM).

lag

Syntax 1 4 1 lag lag-id statistics

Context clear

Description This command clears statistics for the specified LAG ID.

Parameters lag-id — The LAG ID to clear statistics.

> **Values** 1 - 64

statistics — Specifies to clear statistics for the specified LAG ID.

mda

Syntax mda mda-id [statistics]

Context clear

Description This command reinitializes the specified MDA in a particular slot.

Parameters mda-id — Clears the specified slot and MDA/CMA.

> mda-id — Clears information for the specified MDA/CMA slot. MDAs are displayed with an "m" in the card-type description. CMAs are displayed with a "c" in the card-type.

Values

statistics — Clears statistics for the specified MDA.

port

```
Syntax
                 port port-id atm pvc [vpi[/vci]] statistics
                port port-id atm pvp [vpi] statistics
                 port port-id atm pvt [vpi1.vpi2] statistics
                port port-id atm ilmi statistics
                 port port-id atm port-connection statistics
                port port-id queue-group queue-group-name [access | network] {ingress | egress}
                 [access|network] [{statistics|associations}]
                port port-id statistics
   Context
                clear
Description
                This command clears port statistics for the specified port(s).
Parameters
                port-id — The port identifier.
                     Values
                                 port-id
                                                   slot[/mda[/port]] or slot/mda/port[.channel]
                                 aps-id
                                                  aps-group-id[.channel]
                                                  aps
                                                                   keyword
                                                                   1 - 16
                                                  group-id
                                  bundle-type-slot/mda.bundle-num
                                                  bundle
                                                                    keyword
                                                  type
                                                                   ima, ppp
                                                  bundle-num
                                                                   1 - 336
                                  bpgrp-id
                                                  bpgrp-<type>-<bpgrp-num>
                                                           bpgrp keyword
                                                           type
                                                                   ima, ppp
                                                           bpgrp-num 1 — 256
                statistics — Specifies that port statistics will be cleared.
                atm — Specifies that ATM port statistics will be cleared.
                ilmi — Clears ILMI information. This parameter is only applicable for ports/bundles that support
                     ILMI.
                vpi — Specifies the ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC.
                 vci — Specifies the ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC.
                slot — The slot number.
                     Values
                                  1 - 10
                mda — The MDA number.
                     Default
                                  All MDAs.
                     Values
                                 1, 2
                     MDA Values
                                      7710 SR-c4: 1, 3
                     CMA Values
                                      7710 SR-c4: 1-4
                pvc — Clears PVC statistics.
```

port-connection — Clears port-connection statistics.

queue-group *queue-group-name* — Clears the specified port queue group name. It uniquely identifies a port ingress queue group in the managed system.

ingress — Clears ingress queue group information.

egress — Clears egress queue group information

Tools Commands

aps

Syntax aps aps-id [clear]

aps mc-aps-signaling [clear] aps mc-aps-ppp [clear]

Context tools>dump>aps

Description This command displays Automated Protection Switching (APS) information.

Parameters clear — Removes all Automated Protection Switching (APS) operational commands.

mc-aps-signaling — Displays multi-chassis APS signaling information.

mc-aps-ppp — Displays multi-chassis APS PPP information.

```
*A:AS_SR7_2# tools dump aps aps-33
GrpId = 33, state = Running, mode:cfg/oper = Bi-directional/Bi-directional
    revert = 0, workPort: N/A, protPort: 2/1/1, activePort: working
    rxK1 = 0x0 (No-Req on Protect), physRxK1 = 0x0, rxK2 = 0x5
    txK1 = 0x0 (No-Req on Protect), physTxK1 = 0x0, txK2 = 0x5
    K1ReqToBeTxed = 0x0, K1ChanToBeTxed = 0x0, lastRxReq = 0xc
    MC-APS Nbr = 100.100.100.1 (Up), advIntvl = 10, hold = 30
    workPort: status = OK, Tx-Lais = None, sdCnt = 1, sfCnt = 1
       numSwitched = 1, switchSecs = 0, lastSwitched = 07/25/2007 08:00:12
       disCntTime = , alarms = , switchCmd = No Cmd
    protPort: status = OK, Tx-Lais = None, sdCnt = 1, sfCnt = 0
       numSwitched = 1, switchSecs = 0, lastSwitched = 07/25/2007 08:03:39
       disCntTime = , alarms = , switchCmd = No Cmd
    GrpStatus: OK, mmCnt = 1, cmCnt = 1, psbfCnt = 1, feplfCnt = 2
    LocalSwitchCmd: priority = No-Req, portNum = 0
    RemoteSwitchCmd: priority = No-Req, portNum = 0
    Running Timers = mcAdvIntvl mcHold
    processFlag = apsFailures = , sonet = Y
    DebugInfo: dmEv = 0, dmClrEv = 0, amEv = 1, amClrEv = 1
       cmEv = 1, cmClrEv = 1, psbfEv = 1, psbfClrEv = 1
       feplfEv = 2, feplfClrEv = 2, wtrEv = 0, psbfDetectEv = 0
       wSdEv = 1, wSfEv = 2, pSdEv = 1, pSfEv = 1
       portStatusEv = 8, rxK1Ev = 9, txLaisEv = 2, lastEvName = FeplClr
       CtlUpEv = 3, CtlDnEv = 2, wAct = 0, wDeAct = 0
             Event TxK1/K2 RxK1/K2 Dir Active
Sea
                                                                                 Time
            ======= ====== =====
           ProtAdd 0xc005 0x0000 Tx-->

        000
        ProtAdd
        0xc005
        0x0000
        Tx-->
        Work
        497
        02:18:10.590

        001
        RxKByte
        0xc005
        0x6dea
        Rx<--</td>
        Work
        497
        02:20:14.820

        002
        RxKByte
        0xc005
        0xc005
        Rx<--</td>
        Work
        497
        02:21:30.970

        003
        RxKByte
        0xc005
        0x2005
        Rx<--</td>
        Work
        497
        02:21:36.530

        004
        psFClr
        0x0005
        0x2005
        Tx-->
        Work
        497
        02:21:40.590

        005
        RxKByte
        0x0005
        0x0005
        Rx<--</td>
        Work
        497
        02:21:40.600

                                                            Work 497 02:18:10.590
```

```
        006
        RxKByte
        0x0005
        0xc115
        Rx<--</th>
        Work
        497
        02:25:22.840

        007
        RxKByte
        0x2115
        0xc115
        Tx-->
        Prot
        497
        02:25:22.840

        008
        RxKByte
        0x2115
        0xa115
        Rx<--</td>
        Prot
        000
        00:00:47.070

        009
        RxKByte
        0x2115
        0x1115
        Rx<--</td>
        Prot
        000
        00:00:47.560

        010
        RxKByte
        0x2115
        0xc005
        Rx<--</td>
        Prot
        000
        00:00:57.010

        011
        RxKByte
        0x2005
        0xc005
        Tx-->
        Work
        000
        00:01:06.170

        012
        RxKByte
        0x2005
        0x0005
        Tx-->
        Work
        000
        00:01:06.170

        013
        RxKByte
        0x0005
        0x0005
        Tx-->
        Work
        000
        00:01:06.170
```

```
:AS_SR7_1# tools dump aps mc-aps-ppp
pppmMcsModStarted = Yes
pppmMcsDbgDoSync = Yes
pppmMcsApsGrpHaAuditDone = Yes
pppmMcsPostHaSyncedApsGrpId = 47
pppmMcsMcApsChanCnt = 1280
pppmMcsDbgRxPktCnt = 2560
pppmMcsDbgRxPktNotProcessedCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgRxPktInvalidCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgInconsistentRxPktDropCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgInconsistentTxPktDropCnt = 1176
pppmMcsDbgTxPktNotSentCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgTxPktSentCnt = 25
pppmMcsDbgEvtDropCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgMemAllocErrCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgReTxCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgReTxExpCnt = 0
pppmMcsDbgReReqCnt = 0
pppmMcsStateAckQueueCnt (curr/peek) = 0/130
pppmMcsStateReqQueueCnt (curr/peek) = 0/1280
pppmMcsStateReReqQueueCnt (curr/peek) = 0/256
pppmMcsStateTxQueueCnt (curr/peek) = 0/512
pppmMcsStateReTxQueueCnt (curr/peek) = 0/130
MC-APS Peer Info :
  Grp 13 Addr 100.100.100.2 - Up
  Grp 20 Addr 100.100.100.2 - Up
  Grp 35 Addr 100.100.100.2 - Up
  Grp 43 Addr 100.100.100.2 - Up
  Grp 47 Addr 100.100.100.2 - Up
Number of pppmMcs Evt Msgs dispatched:
  ctl_link_state : 0
  ctl_link_up_tmr : 0
  ctl_link_down_tmr : 0
  ha_audit_done : 0
```

```
*A:eth_aps_sr7# tools dump aps mc-aps-signaling
MC-APS Control Debug Counters :
______
Ctl Pkt Rx = 0
Invalid Rx Ctl Pkt = 0
Incompatible Rx Ctl Pkt = 0
Nbr not Rx Ctl Pkt = 0
Invalid Rx Ctl Pkt Tlv = 0
Ctl Pkt Rx-ed before HaReady = 0
Not sent Tx Ctl Pkt = 0
MC-APS-LAG Debug Counters :
Ctl Pkt Rx from IOM = 0
Not processed Rx Ctl Pkt = 0
Invalid Rx Ctl Pkt = 0
Incompatible Rx Ctl Pkt = 0
Rx Ctl Pkt queueing failed = 0
Ctl Pkt Tx (direct)
Ctl Pkt Tx (UDP socket) = 0
Not sent Tx Ctl Pkt = 0
Route Update
Matched Route Update = 0
Msg Buf Alloc Failed = 0
MC-APS-LAG NbrRoute Entries :
_____
NbrAddr 1.1.1.1 NextHopAddr ::
  EgressIfIndex = 0
  EgressPortId = Unknown
  app refCnt = 1
  refCntTotal = 1
```

aps

Syntax aps

Context tools>perform

Description This command enables the context to perform Automated Protection Switching (APS) operations.

clear

Syntax clear aps-id (protect | working)

Context tools>perform>aps

tools>dump>aps

Description This command removes all Automated Protection Switching (APS) operational commands.

Parameters aps-id — This option clears a specific APS on un-bundled SONET/SDH ports.

protect — This command clears a physical port that is acting as the protection circuit for the APS

group.

working — This command clears a physical port that is acting as the working circuit for this APS

group.

exercise

Syntax exercise aps-id (protect | working)

Context tools>perform

tools>dump>aps

Description This command performs an exercise request on the protection or working circuit.

Parameters aps-id — This option clears a specific APS on un-bundled SONET/SDH ports.

protect — This command performs an exercise request on the port that is acting as the protection

circuit for the APS group.

working — This command performs an exercise request on the port that is acting as the working

circuit for this APS group.

force

Syntax force aps-id (protect | working)

Context tools>perform

tools>dump>aps

Description This command forces a switch to either the protect or working circuit

Parameters aps-id — This option clears a specific APS on un-bundled SONET/SDH ports.

protect — This command clears a physical port that is acting as the protection circuit for the APS

group.

working — This command clears a physical port that is acting as the working circuit for this APS

group.

lockout

Syntax lockout aps-id

Context tools>perform

tools>dump>aps

Description This command locks out the protection circuit.

Parameters aps-id — Automated Protection Switching ID

Values 1 — 64

request

Syntax request aps-id (protect | working)

Context tools>perform

tools>dump>aps

Description This command requests a manual switch to protection or working circuit.

Parameters aps-id — This option clears a specific APS on un-bundled SONET/SDH ports.

protect — This command requests a manual switch to a port that is acting as the protection circuit

for the APS group.

working — This command requests a manual switch to a port that is acting as the working circuit for

this APS group.

frame-relay

Syntax frame-relay port-id

Context This command displays frame-relay information.

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the physical port ID.

Syntax: *slot/mda/port*[.*channel*]

```
tools dump frame-relay bundle-fr-1/1.1
MLFR info for bundle-fr-1/1.1:
               expectedBundleIdStr : "7750-bundle-fr-1/1.1"
               bundleId
                                                                                         : 1
             active/configured : 4/4
             adminEnabled : 1
               ddDebDownCnt
                                                                                          : 10
              ddMaxForBundle : 0
              fwdId : 0
linkDebugMask : 0
----- Member Information -----
             /1.1.1.1 PortId = 0x22208056
Internal ID : bundle 1, link 1
Link protocol state : Up
Diff delay state : Yellow
ddRedCnt : 0
ddYellowCnt : 11
1/1/1.1.1.1

      ddRedCnt
      : 0

      ddYellowCnt
      : 11

      Smoothed diff delay
      : 20 ms.

      Historical RTT
      : 22788, 22756, 22752 us.

      Rx LinkId
      : "1/1/1.1.1.1"

      WARNING
      : dbgDelay=20 ms

      LIP CTL Messages
      : Tx: 136
      Rx: 135

      Hello Messages
      : Tx: 121
      Rx: 12

      Hello Ack Messages
      : Tx: 12
      Rx: 121

      AddLink Messages
      : Tx: 1
      Rx: 1

      AddLinkAck Messages
      : Tx: 1
      Rx: 1

      AddLinkRej Messages
      : Tx: 0
      Rx: 0

      1/1.1.2.1
      PortId = 0x22208077

      Internal ID
      : bundle 1, link 2

      Link protocol state
      : Up

      Diff delay state
      : OK

      Smoothed diff delay
      : 0 ms.

      Historical RTT
      : 2271, 2304, 2309 us.

      Rx LinkId
      : "1/1/1.1.2.1"

      LIP CTL Messages
      : Tx: 126
      Rx: 135

      Hello Ack Messages
      : Tx: 121
      Rx: 12

      Hello Ack Messages
      : Tx: 12
      Rx: 121

      AddLink Messages
      : Tx: 2
      Rx: 1

      AddLinkAck Messages
      : Tx: 1
1/1/1.1.2.1
1/1/1.1.3.1
```

```
Internal ID : bundle 1, link 4
Link protocol state : Up
Diff delay state : OK
Smoothed diff delay
Historical RTT : 2218, 2223, 2359 us.
Rx LinkId : "1/1/1.1.3.1"
LIP CTL Messages : Tx: 14 Rx: 13
Hello Messages : Tx: 8 Rx: 1
Hello Ack Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 8
AddLink Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 2
AddLinkRej Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 2
AddLinkRej Messages : Tx: 0 Rx: 0

1/1/1.1.4.1 PortId = 0x222080b9
Internal ID : bundle 1, link 3
Link protocol state
Diff delay state : OK
Smoothed diff delay : O ms.
Historical RTT : 2248, 2242, 2309 us.
Rx LinkId : "1/1/1.1.4.1"
LIP CTL Messages : Tx: 14 Rx: 13
Hello Messages : Tx: 14 Rx: 13
Hello Messages : Tx: 14 Rx: 13
Hello Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 2
AddLink Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 8
AddLink Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 2
AddLinkRej Messages : Tx: 1 Rx: 2
```

lag

Syntax lag lag-id lag-id

Context tools>dump

Description This command dumps LAG information.

Parameters *lag-id* — Specifies the LAG ID.

Values 1..200

map-to-phy-port

Syntax map-to-phy-port {ccag ccag-id | lag lag-id | eth-tunnel tunnel-index} {isid isid [end-isid

isid] | service service-id | svc-name [end-service service-id | svc-name]} [summary]

Context tools>dump

Description This command provides the ability to respond to a query to provide the link in a LAG/Ethernet

tunnel (loadsharing protection mode)/CCAG that is currently assigned to a given service-id or ISID.

Parameters *lag-id* — Specifies the LAG ID.

Values 1..200

isid — Specifies the ISID.

Values 0..16777215

service-id — Specifies the service ID.

Values 1..2147483648, 64 char max

tunnel-index — Specifies the tunnel index.

Values 1..1024

ccag-id — Specifies the CCAG ID.

Values 1..8

ppp

Syntax ppp port-id

Context tools>dump

Description This command displays PPP information for a port.

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the physical port ID.

Syntax: slot/mda/port[.channel]

| *A:sr7# tools dump ppp aps-1.1.1.1 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|--|
| Id member of | | _ | | | ppp unit | : | 40 | |
| looped back | | | | | | | 0x0 | |
| LCP | | | | | | | | |
| phase passive restart | : | NETWO | DRK | | | : | OPENED | |
| mru ack'd peer mr got local mrr | cu : | 1500 | | | mtu | : | 1502 | |
| local magic | : | 0x0 | | | peer magic | : | 0x0 | |
| keepalive echo timer echo intv | : | on | | | echo num echos fail echos pend | : | 3 | |
| options we negotiate peer ack'd we allow | Yes Yes | | No No | No No | chap No No No | No No | - | |

| we ack'd | Yes | No | No | No | No | No |
|--------------|------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | | |
| options | acfc | lqr | mrru | shortSeq | endPoint | mlhdrfmt |
| we negotiate | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| peer ack'd | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| we allow | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| we ack'd | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | | | .======= | | | |

^{*}A:sr7#

redundancy

Syntax redundancy

Context tools>dump

Description This command enables the context to dump redundancy parameters.

multi-chassis

Syntax multi-chassis

Context tools>dump>redundancy

Description This command enables the context to dump multi-chassis parameters.

mc-ring

Syntax mc-ring

Context tools>dump>redundancy>multi-chassis

Description This command dumps multi-chassis ring data.

sync-database

Syntax sync-database [peer ip-address] [port port-id | lag-id] [sync-tag sync-tag] [application

{dhcps | igmp | igmp-snooping | srrp | sub-mgmt | mld-snooping | mc-ring}] [detail]

[type {alarm-deleted | local-deleted}]

Context tools>dump>redundancy>multi-chassis

Description This command dumps multi-chassis sync database information.

Parameters peer *ip-address* — Dumps the specified address of the multi-chassis peer.

port *port-id* — Dumps the specified port ID of the multi-chassis peer.

port lag-id — Dumps the specified Link Aggregation Group (LAG) on this system.

sync-tag *sync-tag* — Dumps the synchronization tag used while synchronizing this port with the multi-chassis peer.

application — Dumps the specified application information that was synchronized with the multichassis peer.

Values dhcps, igmp, igmp-snooping, mc-ring, srrp, sub-mgmt, mld-snooping, all

detail — Displays detailed information.

alarm-deleted/local-deleted — Filters by entry type.

srrp-sync-data

Syntax srrp-sync-database [instance instance-id] [peer ip-address]

Context tools>dump>redundancy>multi-chassis

Description This command dumps multi-chassis SRRP sync database information.

Parameters *instance-id* — Specifies the instance ID.

Values 1 — 4294967295

ip-address — Dumps the specified address (in the form of a.b.c.d).

ima

Syntax ima

Context tools>perform

Description This command allows the use of IMA operations.

reset

Syntax reset bundle-id

Context tools>perform>ima

Description This command sets an IMA-bundle to the Start Up state.

Parameters bundle-id — Specifies an existing bundle ID.

Values bundle-ima-*slot/mda.bundle-num*

bundle-num — Specifies the bundle number.

Values 1 — 256

Debug Commands

lag

Syntax lag [lag-id lag-id [port port-id]] [all]

lag [lag-id |ag-id |port port-id]] [sm] [pkt] [cfg] [red] [iom-upd] [port-state] [timers] [sel-

logic] [mc] [mc-pkt] no lag [lag-id lag-id]

Context debug

Description This command enables debugging for LAG.

Parameters *lag-id* — Specifies the link aggregation group ID.

port-id — Specifies the physical port ID.

Syntax: *slot/mda/port*[.*channel*]

sm — Specifies to display trace LACP state machine.

pkt — Specifies to display trace LACP packets.

cfg — Specifies to display trace LAG configuration.

red — Specifies to display trace LAG high availability.

iom-upd — Specifies to display trace LAG IOM updates.

port-state — Specifies to display trace LAG port state transitions.

timers — Specifies to display trace LAG timers.

sel-logic — Specifies to display trace LACP selection logic.

mc — Specifies to display multi-chassis parameters.

mc-packet — Specifies to display the MC-LAG control packets with valid authentication were received on this system.

ilmi

[no] ilmi port-id

Context debug>atm

Description This command enables debugging for ATM ILMI.

The **no** form of the command turns off ILMI and debugging,.

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the ILMI-supporting port ID.

Values *slot/mda/port*[.*channel*]

Sample Output

```
A:CHRISILMI# debug atm ilmi 1/3/4
In kernel:
ILMI_DEBUG_LOG {557907970}: 21:32:28
PDU DUMP (RAW):
30 77 02 01 00 04 04 49 4c 4d 49 a4
 6c 06 07 2b 06 01 04 01 82 61 40 04
 00\ 00\ 00\ 00\ 02\ 01\ 06\ 02\ 01\ 02\ 43\ 03
 1b 24 b1 30 50 30 12 06 0d 2b 06 01
 04 01 82 61 02 05 01 01 01 00 02 01
 00 30 12 06 0d 2b 06 01 04 01 82 61
 02 05 01 01 03 00 02 01 21 30 12 06
 0d 2b 06 01 04 01 82 61 02 05 01 01
 02 00 02 01 00 30 12 06 0d 2b 06 01
 04 01 82 61 02 05 01 01 04 00 02 01
00 00 00
PDU DUMP (DECODED):
 PDU Length: 123
  Community: ILMI
    Version: 1
    Msg Type: SNMP TRAP
    ObjectId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.353.2.5.1.1.1.0
    ObjectId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.353.2.5.1.1.3.0
    ObjectId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.353.2.5.1.1.2.0
    ObjectId: 1.3.6.1.4.1.353.2.5.1.1.4.0
```

cisco-hdlc

Syntax cisco-hdlc [port-id]

no cisco-hdlc

Context debug

Description This command configures debugging for Cisco-HDLC encapsulation.

Parameters *port-id* — Specifies the physical port ID.

Syntax: *slot/mda/port*[.*channel*]

ppp

Syntax [no] ppp port-id

Context debug

Description This command enables/disables and configures debugging for PPP.

Parameters port-id — Specifies the physical port ID

```
Syntax: port-id slot/mda/port[.channel]
```

aps-id aps-group-id[.channel]

aps keyword group-id 1 — 16

 $bundle\ IDbundle\ -type\ -slot/mda.bundle\ -num$

bpgrp-*type-bpgrp-num* bundle keyword bundle-num 1 — 16

type ppp

Standards and Protocol Support

Standards Compliance

IEEE 802.1ab-REV/D3 Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery

IEEE 802.1d Bridging

IEEE 802.1p/Q VLAN Tagging

IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree

IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

IEEE 802.1x Port Based Network Access Control

IEEE 802.1ad Provider Bridges

IEEE 802.1ah Provider Backbone Bridges

IEEE 802.1ag Service Layer OAM

IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet in the First Mile

IEEE 802.1ak Multiple MAC Registration Protocol

IEEE 802.3 10BaseT

IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation

IEEE 802.3ae 10Gbps Ethernet

IEEE 802.3ah Ethernet OAM

IEEE 802.3u 100BaseTX

IEEE 802.3x Flow Control

IEEE 802.3z 1000BaseSX/LX

ITU-T Y.1731 OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet based networks

ITU-T G.8031 Ethernet linear protection switching

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RFC 2328 OSPF Version 2

RFC 2370 Opaque LSA Support

RFC 2740 OSPF for IPv6 (OSPFv3) draft-ietf-ospf-ospfv3-update-14.txt

RFC 3101 OSPF NSSA Option

RFC 3137 OSPF Stub Router Advertisement

RFC 3623 Graceful OSPF Restart — GR helper

RFC 3630 Traffic Engineering (TE) Extensions to OSPF Version 2

RFC 4203 for Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) sub-TLV

BGP

RFC 1397 BGP Default Route Advertisement

RFC 1772 Application of BGP in the Internet

RFC 1965 Confederations for BGP

RFC 1997 BGP Communities Attribute

RFC 2385 Protection of BGP Sessions via MD5

RFC 2439 BGP Route Flap Dampening

RFC 2547bis BGP/MPLS VPNs

RFC 2918 Route Refresh Capability for BGP-4

RFC 3107 Carrying Label Information in BGP-4

RFC 3392 Capabilities Advertisement with BGP4

RFC 4271 BGP-4 (previously RFC 1771)

RFC 4360 BGP Extended Communities
Attribute

RFC 4364 BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) (previously RFC 2547bis BGP/MPLS VPNs)

RFC 4456 BGP Route Reflection: Alternative to Full-mesh IBGP (previously RFC 1966 & 2796)

RFC 4724 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP — GR helper

RFC 4760 Multi-protocol Extensions for RGP

RFC 4893 BGP Support for Four-octet AS Number Space

RFC 5065 Confederations for BGP (obsoletes 3065)

IS-IS

RFC 1142 OSI IS-IS Intra-domain Routing Protocol (ISO 10589)

RFC 1195 Use of OSI IS-IS for routing in TCP/IP & dual environments

RFC 2763 Dynamic Hostname Exchange for IS-IS

RFC 2966 Domain-wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS

RFC 2973 IS-IS Mesh Groups

RFC 3373 Three-Way Handshake for Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Point-to-Point Adjacencies

RFC 3567 Intermediate System to Intermediate System (ISIS) Cryptographic Authentication

RFC 3719 Recommendations for Interoperable Networks using IS-IS

RFC 3784 Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Extensions for Traffic Engineering (TE)

RFC 3787 Recommendations for Interoperable IP Networks

RFC 3847 Restart Signaling for IS-IS — GR helper

RFC 4205 for Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) TLV

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RFC 3036 LDP Specification

RFC 3037 LDP Applicability

RFC 3478 Graceful Restart Mechanism for LDP — GR helper

RFC 5283 LDP extension for Inter-Area LSP

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RFC 2401 Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol

RFC 2409 The Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

RFC 3706 IKE Dead Peer Detection

RFC 3947 Negotiation of NAT-Traversal in the IKE

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Standards and Protocols

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Method

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RFC 2460 Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification

RFC 2461 Neighbor Discovery for IPv6

RFC 2462 IPv6 Stateless Address Auto configuration

RFC 2463 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol Version 6 Specification

RFC 2464 Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Networks

RFC 2529 Transmission of IPv6 over IPv4 Domains without Explicit Tunnels

RFC 2545 Use of BGP-4 Multiprotocol Extension for IPv6 Inter-Domain Routing

RFC 2710 Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6

RFC 2740 OSPF for IPv6

RFC 3306 Unicast-Prefix-based IPv6 Multicast Addresses

RFC 3315 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6

RFC 3587 IPv6 Global Unicast Address Format

RFC3590 Source Address Selection for the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Protocol

RFC 3810 Multicast Listener Discovery Version 2 (MLDv2) for IPv6

RFC 4007 IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture

RFC 4193 Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Addresses

RFC 4291 IPv6 Addressing Architecture

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RFC 2236 Internet Group Management Protocol, (Snooping)

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RFC 3618 Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)

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RSVP-TE

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RFC 2702 Requirements for Traffic Engineering over MPLS

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RFC 3209 Extensions to RSVP for Tunnels

RFC 3564 Requirements for Diff-Servaware TE

RFC 4090 Fast reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels

RFC 4124 Protocol Extensions for Support of Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering

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FRF.12 Frame Relay Fragmentation Implementation Agreement

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- RFC 2206 RSVP-MIB
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- RFC 2454 IPv6 Management Information Base for the User Datagram Protocol
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- RFC 2558 SONET-MIB
- RFC 2571 SNMP-FRAMEWORKMIB
- RFC 2572 SNMP-MPD-MIB
- RFC 2573 SNMP-TARGET-&-
- NOTIFICATION-MIB
- RFC 2574 SNMP-USER-BASED-SMMIB
- RFC 2575 SNMP-VIEW-BASEDACM-MIB
- RFC 2576 SNMP-COMMUNITY-MIB
- RFC 2665 EtherLike-MIB
- RFC 2819 RMON-MIB
- RFC 2863 IF-MIB
- RFC 2864 INVERTED-STACK-MIB

RFC 2987 VRRP-MIB

RFC 3014 NOTIFICATION-LOGMIB

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TIMETRA-FILTER-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-GLOBAL-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-IGMP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-ISIS-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-LAG-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-LDP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-LOG-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-MIRROR-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-MPLS-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-NG-BGP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-OAM-TEST-MIB.mib

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TIMETRA-OSPF-V3-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-PIM-NG-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-PORT-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-PPP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-QOS-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-RIP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-ROUTE-POLICY-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-RSVP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-SECURITY-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-SERV-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-SUBSCRIBER-

MGMTMIB.mib

TIMETRA-SYSTEM-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-TC-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-VRRP-MIB.mib

TIMETRA-VRTR-MIB.mib

Standards and Protocols

INDEX

| NUMERICS | channelized MDAs 25 | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 802.1 x 107 | Cisco HDLC 53 | | |
| 802.3ah OAM 113 | D | | |
| Α | DDM 28 | | |
| APS 56 | | | |
| Automatic Protection Switching 56 | Н | | |
| | hashing 93 | | |
| С | | | |
| Card, MDA, Port | L | | |
| overview 19 | LAG 90 | | |
| chassis slots and cards 19 | overview | | |
| MDAs 20, 116 | guidelines 92 | | |
| preprovisioning | port link damping 98 | | |
| chassis slots and cards 19 | configuring 163 | | |
| configuring | command reference 187 | | |
| basic 127 | hashing 93 | | |
| LAG 163 | | | |
| management tasks 164 | M | | |
| MDA pool parameters 131 | MC-MLPPP 46 | | |
| port | MLPPP 41 | | |
| channelized ports 157 Ethernet 135 | multi-chassis LAG 99 | | |
| access port 136 | | | |
| network port 135 | 0 | | |
| pool parameters 133 | oversubscribed MDAs 23 | | |
| SONET/SDH 138 | Overdaboribed mb/to 20 | | |
| access port 140 | Р | | |
| network port 139 | - | | |
| command reference | port types 32 | | |
| card commands 168 | preprovisioning guidelines 124 | | |
| MDA commands 168 | C | | |
| port commands 170 | S | | |
| SONET/SDH commands 178 | SRRP 103 | | |
| TDM commands 180 | | | |
| ports 132 | | | |